"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Tuesday; somewhat warmer; south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,723. . . . NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

# KRISTIANIAFJORD STRANDED IN FOG; VOYAGERS SAVED

### Norwegian-America Liner from New York Goes on Rocks Off Cape Race.

### 906 PASSENGERS TAKEN OFF

### Three of Ship's Holds Full of Water, but There Is Hope of Floating Her.

### RESCUE CRAFT STANDING BY

### Schaffhausen, a Deported Agent of Count von Bernstorff, One of the Passengers.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 15.—The Norwegian-America Line steamer Kristianiafjord, a 10,000-ton vessel, with passengers from New York for Norway, lost her bearings and went on the rocks seven miles west of Cape Race in a fog and rain early today.

The sea was moderate and all the passengers, numbering 906 were transferred in small boats to the shore without accident. The crew remained on board. Preparations were made tonight to lighter a part of the cargo in the hope that the liner could be floated off the rocks at high tide.

The men passengers boarded a special train at Portugal Cove for this city, while 120 women passengers were taken aboard the coasting steamer Sable, which was due to reach here about midnight.

Messages from the cape said that the Kristianiafjord was not considered hopelessly damaged, though three of her holds were full of water. Several steamers were standing by ready to assist in an attempt to pull her off the ledge.

Among the first cabin passengers on the Kristianiafjord was Heinrich Schaffhausen, a representative of Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States. Schaffhausen was ordered deported by the American State Department.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 15.—The Marine Department was advised tonight that the Canadian Government steamer Stanley had reached the steamer Kristianiafjord, ashore near Cape Race, N. F., and could do nothing to assist the liner until wrecking apparatus arrived.

A message from the Captain of the Kristianiafjord said that the steamer was leaking in all holds, but that the boiler and engine rooms were free from water. He added that if he could receive immediate assistance with compressed air and pump apparatus, the prospects of saving the ship were good. The fog continued dense, but the sea was smooth.

T. A. S. De Wolf & Son, Halifax agents of the steamer, received word that three of the holds were full of water.

Most of the passengers are Norwegians. Among them are Captain Langey, who has been in charge of the New York office of the Norwegian Underwriters' Association, and Mrs. Langey. Captain Langey retired recently, and was on his way home.

The Kristianiafjord arrived here from New York eight days ago and anchored in the Bedford Basin for examination of passengers and cargo. She sailed last Friday night for Norway. Once out at sea, the steamer ran into the thick and far-reaching banks of fog which have been reported during the last week by all incoming vessels.

### NEW YORK AGENTS NOTIFIED.

### Two Steamers Will Try to Get the Kristianiafjord Off.

The agents of the Norwegian America line at 8 Bridge Street, received a dispatch via Cape Race at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from Captain S. C. Hiortdahl stating that the Kristianiafjord had gone ashore seven miles west of Cape Race in a dense fog, and that the 906 passengers and the crew of 375 were safely landed at Portugal Cove. A later message said they had arrived at St. John's, N. F., and that two powerful Government steamers had gone to the stranded liner to try to pull her off.

The agents said that no time was mentioned in the message from the Captain, but as the Kristianiafjord left Halifax at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon for Bergen, and averaged about 400 miles a day in moderate weather, she ought to have been abreast of Cape Race at 5 o'clock Saturday evening. It was probable that Captain Hiortdahl slowed down in the fog, and that the ship grounded Saturday night.

The Captain's message read:

"Kristianiafjord went ashore in thick weather seven miles west of Cape Race. Passengers all safely landed. Forward hold flooded. No water in boilers or engine room. Exposed position. Send assistance."

On receipt of the dispatch the New York agents of the Norwegian America line telegraphed to D. E. Wolf & Sons, agents at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to take charge of the passengers at St. John's, N. F., through their local agent, and see that everything possible was done for their comfort. The agents were also instructed to see that Captain Hiortdahl had all the assistance procurable to aid him in getting his ship afloat, and if necessary to send out wrecking tugs from Halifax.

The Kristianiafjord sailed from South Brooklyn at 2:30 in the afternoon on July 7, with ninety-five first, 166 second and 645 third class passengers, the majority of whom were Finns on the way back to their native land. She carried about 6,000 tons of cargo, chiefly provisions.

Among the first cabin passengers was

Continued on Page 7.

### *Swiss Bare German Plot; Arrest Correspondents*

PARIS, July 15.—According to a dispatch to the Matin from Lugano, the Swiss police today arrested the correspondents there of the Berlin Tageblatt and the Budapest Az Est, charging them with complicity in an espionage plot.

The plot, which is said to have had wide ramifications, has just been unearthed. The correspondent reports it as being against Italy, in favor of Germany.

# MINE OWNER, WIFE AND SON MURDERED

### E. I. Humphries of Philadelphia and His Family Shot While Automobiling.

### BUSINESS PARTNER IN JAIL

### George Tompkins, Jr., Lone Survivor of Party, Tells of Attack by Masked Men.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CARROLLTOWN, Penn., July 15.—Edmund I. Humphries, 40 years old, of Philadelphia, General Manager and part owner of the Newborn Coal Company; his wife, 45 years old, and their son, Edmund, Jr., 14 years old, were shot to death at a lonely spot on the Carrolltown road a few minutes before 9 o'clock this morning, just after they had left this place in their automobile for a trip to Philadelphia.

George Tompkins, Jr., of Philadelphia, formerly well known as an automobile racer, but lately a partner of Mr. Humphries in the coal mining venture, was a fourth occupant of the motor car. Unharmed by the volley of bullets that killed the Humphries family, he carried the news of the triple murder back to Carrolltown, and his story of an attack by four masked men resulted in the formation of an armed posse, which searched the region and made several arrests. A Coroner's jury, however, conducted an investigation, in which a cross-examination of Tompkins figured largely, and late this afternoon Tompkins was formally arrested and held without bail.

He is a prisoner in the Cambria County jail at Ebensburg. He protests his innocence, however, and is maintaining a composure not usual in such circumstances, declaring that a more thorough inquiry will show that Humphries was the victim of a plot, and that his life has been threatened several times during the last month.

**Attack by Masked Men.**

The story told by Tompkins, the only witness of the crime, is substantially as follows:

A short distance out of Carrolltown the automobile stalled and Humphries got out to try to make the engine spark. Suddenly from the sides of the road four masked men appeared, two on either side, armed with revolvers. They began firing without saying a word.

The first shot killed the Humphries child, the next bullet struck Mrs. Humphries behind the ear. Humphries, according to Tompkins, hid under the automobile, and Tompkins ran away across a field. When he returned Humphries and the bandits had disappeared. Tompkins then got the automobile started and returned to Carrolltown and spread the alarm. Humphries's body was found, pierced by three bullets, among some trees a hundred yards from the road.

Deputy Coroner Russel R. Yost empanelled a jury at once and conducted an investigation.

The bodies of Mrs. Humphries and her son were found alongside the road where the automobile had turned about. Investigation showed that Mrs. Humphries had been shot behind the ear, the bullet penetrating her brain, and that the flesh bore powder stains.

This caused the authorities to assert that the bullet which killed her could not have been fired from so great a distance as was asserted by Tompkins. The boy had been shot in the face. The marks of powder burns were plainly evident, the Coroner said.

**Partners in Coal Mines.**

Humphries, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Humphries of Philadelphia, was until three months ago employed in an executive capacity by the Thornton Fuller Automobile Company, 2041 Market Street, that city. Before that connection he was a mine superintendent in this section. He was well known and highly respected. With his wife and son, he has been living at the St. Lawrence Hotel in Carrolltown.

Tompkins, until three months ago, was employed by the Thornton Fuller Automobile Company of Philadelphia as foreman of the machine shop.

Tompkins, who had been a racing automobile driver, took his winnings when the big boom in coal came a few months ago, and, with Humphries, who was an experienced coal man, went into partnership in coal mines in this section.

# *SAYS MONTENEGRO IS BEING DEVASTATED*

### *Fear That Deportations by Austrians, with Hunger, Will Extinguish the Native Stock.*

PARIS, July 15.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome states that the Tribuna publishes an interview with a "Montenegrin patriot," who says the Austrians are devastating his country more terribly than Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania were devastated.

"The Austrians," the Montenegrin is quoted as saying, "are proceeding with ferocity intended to exterminate the Montenegrin race, whose indomitable fibre cannot be broken."

The population is dying of hunger, he says, the people are perishing by hundreds daily, and so many are being deported to Austria that it is feared the Montenegrin population soon will have disappeared.

# RUSSIANS TAKE 1,600 AUSTRIANS IN HEAVY BATTLE

### Break Enemy's Resistance in Stubborn Fighting Along South Galician Front.

### RAIN FLOODING THE RIVERS

### Teutons Rally Behind Them and Fight Desperately to Stop Advance of Korniloff's Hosts.

### NEW ACTIVITY IN NORTH

### Berlin Reports Actions of Some Importance on the Dvina and at Smorgon.

PETROGRAD, July 15.—Attacks yesterday by Russian troops in the Lodziany region, southwest of Kalusz, in Eastern Galicia, resulted in the Austrians losing their positions, 1,000 men in prisoners, and a number of guns, the War Office announced today. Elsewhere the Russians held their ground against attacks and took more than 600 additional prisoners. The text of the statement reads:

Western Front—On the lower Lomnica artillery fire has taken place.

Southwest of Kalusz the enemy several times attacked our troops which were occupying the Dobrovdiany-Novica front. All the attacks were repulsed. As a result of the battles in this region we captured sixteen officers and more than 600 of the rank and file.

In the region of Lodziany (eighteen miles southwest of Kalusz) as the final result of a series of stubborn attacks our troops have driven the Austrians from their positions and have taken more than 1,000 prisoners and a number of guns.

At the crossing of the River Lomnica, near Perehinsko, the enemy is conducting an offensive with the object of throwing our detachments back to the right bank of the Lomnica.

Our offensive on the Slivkiiasen front is meeting with stubborn resistance from the enemy.

In consequence of heavy rains the Rivers Lomnica and Dniester are rapidly rising, and the small streams which run into them will soon turn into rivers and cause the roads in their neighborhood to be inundated.

On the remainder of this front there is nothing to report.

Rumanian Front: The situation is unchanged.

Caucasus Front: In the direction of Van our scouts have driven back the enemy's advance guards on the left bank of the River Arish-Darasi, ten versts west of Vastan. Our advance detachments dislodged the Turks from the region north of Gerdesh and from the heights twenty versts southwest of Van.

On the Black Sea one of our submarines sank two laden schooners in the Bosphorus region.

BERLIN, July 15, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Russian fronts the War Office today issued the following:

Front of Prince Leopold.—Despite unfavorable weather there has been considerable fighting activity along the Dvina and near Smorgon. In Eastern Galicia the firing was of considerable intensity on limited sectors.

South of the Dniester the Russians attacked above Kalusz at several points. They were everywhere repulsed.

On the fronts of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen an increase in the firing has been noticeable at various times.

On the Macedonian front the situation is unchanged.

### TELLS GERMANS THE TRUTH.

### Tageblatt Correspondent Says Russian Victories Are Important.

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—While the Austrian and German semi-official discussions continue to treat the Russian successes south of the Dniester River as of an unimportant and local nature, and casually call towns like Halicz hamlets, the Tageblatt's correspondent at Austrian Headquarters says it is idle to deny that the offensive has passed the stage of initial successes, and that the front north of the Dniester is affected by the "decisive changes south of the river."

Neither Lemberg nor Kovel is yet threatened, says the correspondent, but the Russian advance is moving in the direction of the important petroleum field at Drohobycz, southwest of Lemberg. He adds it is now clear that the revolution has affected the offensive power of the Russian army less than had been believed, and that the army is better equipped with heavy artillery than ever before.

### SWISS INQUIRY BEGUN.

### Agents in German Peace Offer to Russia Under Examination.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 15.—Gustave Ador, the new Federal Councilor and Chief of the Swiss Political Department, today began an investigation of the scandal in connection with the separate peace communication to Russia which passed through Swiss hands and which led to the resignation of Colonel Dr. Arthur Hoffmann from the Federal Council.

M. Ador began the inquiry by an interrogation of Eduard Odier, former Swiss Minister at Petrograd, and Robert Grimm, the Socialist Internationalist to whom M. Hoffmann communicated the German peace stipulations through M. Odier.

### *Venizelos at Odds With King Who Clings to Father's Policy*

PARIS, July 15.—A dispatch to the Temps from Athens says:

"Serious differences appear to have arisen between the new King of Greece and Premier Venizelos. One indication of this is the postponement by the King of the signing of a decree to resummon the 1915 Chamber of Deputies, which was illegally dissolved by the then Premier, Stephanos Skouloudis.

"M. Venizelos demands that the King openly cease to carry out his father's internal and external policies, but the King is postponing action or has refused to give his approval to such categorical repudiations."

# GUARD MOBILIZES IN FORCE TODAY

### Twelve New York Regiments Will Be Mustered Into Regular Army for Sixth Division.

### SPECIAL UNITS ALREADY IN

### Big Recruiting Parade Will Be Held by Highlanders, Home Guards, and Boy Scouts.

Actual mobilization of New York State troops for muster into Federal service began yesterday, and at 9 o'clock this morning nine regiments of infantry and three of artillery of the New York National Guard will assemble at their armories to become the Sixth Division of the United States Army. The New York City units of the Sixth Division are the Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-third, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Infantry, the First, Second, and Third Field Artillery, and the Twenty-second Engineers. Of these regiments the Seventy-first Infantry and the Twenty-second Engineers are already in Federal service. The remaining regiments of the division are the First, Second, Third, and Seventy-fourth Infantry, all up-State organizations.

The mobilization orders also include the remaining three regiments of New York infantry, which are organized in the Fourth Brigade, not a part of the Sixth Division—General O'Ryan's command. They are the Tenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Infantry. The Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Coast Defense Commands, the First Cavalry, Squadron A, and the machine-gun units will also be mobilized, and it is understood that the First Cavalry and Squadron A will ultimately be attached to the Sixth Division.

Although the general mobilization and muster in does not begin until this morning, the first units to be taken into Federal service were mobilized yesterday afternoon for Federal inspection and muster. They were the Division Supply Train, the Military Police, and the Ammunition Train.

These three units were mobilized at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the armory of the Eighth Coast Defense Command, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, which also serves as armory for Squadron A and for the special units. The division supply train, having already been organized and formally recognized as a State unit at the mobilization on the Mexican border a year ago, was merely formally inspected and mustered into the Federal service by Major William Forse, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., as Federal Mustering Officer. The Military Police and the ammunition train, however, being newly organized units assembled yesterday for the first time, were first inspected and mustered into the State service by Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Ordnance Officer, N. G. S. N. Y., and then were inspected and mustered into the Federal service, immediately afterward, by Major Forse.

**Special Units Lack Equipment.**

All three units were mustered in practically at war strength, although there are still a few vacancies left in the authorized strength of the Military Police troops, which, it is expected, will be filled before the division goes South. The chief matter in connection with the mobilization of these special units still to be attended to is the furnishing of uniforms and equipment. Practically all of them were mustered in yesterday in civilian's clothes and in their shirt sleeves for lack of uniforms. It was explained that full equipment would be ready for the men when they reached the training camp.

The Law Committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club, at a meeting yesterday at their headquarters, 1,368 Broadway, drew up and sent to Governor Whitman a letter of protest regarding the lack of uniforms for men of the New York National Guard, and the consequent necessity imposed upon many recent volunteers of supplying themselves with shoes, underwear, and in some instances with complete uniforms, at their own expense, when they were given to understand on enlisting that all uniforms and equipment would be supplied them by the Government.

The approach of mobilization day for New York's fighting men was recognized yesterday, in accordance with the request made, by proclamation by Governor Whitman and by prayers offered in all churches throughout the city. Dr. William T. Manning, although away on his vacation, returned to Trinity Church yesterday especially in order to lead the prayers in Trinity for the safety and welfare of the guard.

"It is a most significant and proper thing," said Dr. Manning, in a brief, informal address preparatory to offering prayer, "that our Governor should make such a proclamation, emphasizing at once the righteousness of our cause and our dependence upon Almighty God for its vindication. I ask you, therefore, to offer today your earnest prayers, individually and here in the church collectively, for those who are now being called to serve, and also for those who

Continued on Page 3.

# *CROWN PRINCE AIDED BY HINDENBURG IN AIM TO AVERT PEACE DECLARATION; NEW CHANCELLOR SEEKING HARMONY*

## DOUBTS KAISER WILL GO

### London Views His Reform Promises as Imitation of Old Bismarckian Trick.

### CROWN PRINCE STRONGER

### His Assumption of Control of the Political Machine Considered a Possibility.

### CRISIS OF THE GRAVEST

### Believed to be the Most Serious of War in Any Country Save Russia's Upheaval.

### *How Crown Prince Took Hold; Warning of Effect on Peace*

*Special Cable to* THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—The Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent quotes the Crown Prince as saying of his interviews with Reichstag leaders before the Chancellor's resignation:

"My father wants me to come to an independent opinion about the Chancellor's policy."

Theodor Wolff, commenting upon this, said: "If the Chancellor goes into retirement now, the Crown Prince has apparently taken matters in hand. Our enemies will assuredly say his fall has been brought about by the Crown Prince's party of militarists, which will reduce, rather than enhance, the peace chances, as the Prince is regarded abroad as the very incarnation of militarism."

### *A Prelude to Abdication?*

*Special Cable to* THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 15.—Humanité goes so far as to suggest that the summoning of the Crown Prince to preside over the Crown Council is a prelude to the Kaiser's abdication, and many political writers here believe that in any case William is convinced that Germany has lost the war, and wants to saddle his son with the responsibility of extricating the dynasty and the country from the mess in which they find themselves.

*Special Cable to* THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's resignation and the Kaiser's acceptance of it, are regarded here as marking a greater political crisis than has occurred in any other belligerent country during the war with the exception of the revolution in Russia. I find, however, the opinion general among the best authorities concerning Germany that judgment as to possible or probable developments of the crisis should be suspended in the absence of sufficient data upon which to base settled opinion.

Speculation as to the outcome is keen and turns upon many possibilities, one of which is the eventual abdication of the Kaiser in favor of the Crown Prince. This theory is developed by a neutral diplomatist who in one respect possesses exceptional means of information on the present conditions in Germany. His idea is that the Crown Prince has just played in Berlin a rôle much similar to that in which he appeared at the outset of the war. The Kaiser's hesitations in 1914, he says, were overpowered by representatives of the Military Party headed by the Crown Prince, who advanced dynastic considerations for the immediate prosecution of what was expected to be a speedily victorious war. Now that the Kaiser is confronted by a different problem, the Crown Prince, backed by Hindenburg and Ludendorff and the whole weight of the military system, which is the fundamental base of the structure of Hohenzollernism, has carried the day again.

**The Kaiser's Personal Attitude.**

There is not material upon which to arrive at any estimate of the Kaiser's personal attitude. He may have been reluctant to abandon Bethmann Hollweg, as, according to this neutral authority, he was reluctant to sign the fateful decree of mobilization in 1914. My diplomatic friend is inclined to believe that the Emperor's personal inclinations were on balance in favor of the policies which for some months past have been noticeably making headway with the late Chancellor, but the present evolution of the crisis shows the Kaiser bowed to the dictates of the militarists now, as he did before. The question arises whether the Kaiser, not being in full sympathy with the extremist policy forced upon him, will consider that the interests of his dynasty will not be better guarded in other hands than his own.

That the rumors of his possible abdication in favor of the Crown Prince which reached Switzerland from Germany may have their origin in some question of the sort is the suggestion of the neutral diplomat quoted. In other quarters I find little disposition to expect the Kaiser's abdication unless it be the fact

Continued on Page 3.

### *Text of the Reichstag Peace Resolution; Wants No Annexations, No Economic Boycott*

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—The Reichstag's proposed peace resolution, which, according to the Berlin Tageblatt, the majority bloc of the Centre, Radicals and Socialists decided Friday evening to introduce unchanged upon the reassembling of the Reichstag, reads as follows:

> As on Aug. 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war the German people stand upon the assurance of the speech from the throne—"We are driven by no lust of conquest."
>
> Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The Reichstag labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic, and financial violations are incompatible with such a peace.
>
> The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples.
>
> The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international juridical organizations. So long, however, as the enemy Governments do not accept such a peace, so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken, and fight until the rights of itself and its allies to life and development are secured. The German nation united is unconquerable.
>
> The Reichstag knows that in this announcement it is at one with the men who are defending the Fatherland. In their heroic struggles they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people.

### *Czech Ex-Minister Urges Austrian Peace.*

ZURICH, July 15.—The Austrian Reichsrat was thrown into an uproar on Saturday when the former Czech Minister, Herr Praschek, declared the hate of the entire world was not directed against Austria but against Germany, and that Austria should detach herself from her ally, says a Vienna dispatch.

"How are we to obtain peace," demanded Herr Praschek, "if we cling to the German side? Must we continue to sacrifice our interests to the expansion of Germany? Must we continue to submit to the German militarism that has drawn us into this war?"

The speaker declared that Czech Deputies had been imprisoned for attempting to bring about an alliance of Austria with Russia and France, and added that if they were to be stigmatized as traitors, then all Czechs who believed similarly should be so stigmatized.

# SEE WAR POLICY STILL UNSHAKEN

### Changes in Germany Only Internal, Most Washington Officials Continue to Believe.

### PUZZLED OVER MICHAELIS

### Some Observers Cling to Belief That Sweeping Realignment Is Soon Coming in Berlin.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 15.—From its diplomatic agencies in allied and neutral countries in Europe the State Department today received dispatches telling of the political crisis in Germany, but it admitted that none of them has given the Government a clear insight into what has happened and is happening in Germany. Officials confess that they are very much in the dark. The little they know leads them to believe, they say, that the change in the Chancellorship has not produced a situation as favorable to the allied cause as might have been surmised from the prior knowledge of the attacks made in the Reichstag on the Chancellor and his policies.

While officials wish it to be understood that they are depending mostly on surmise, they are of the opinion that the critical aspect of Germany's affairs affects her internal and not her military policies, and are inclined to think that nothing has occurred to change the manner of conduct of the war. The demand was mainly for parliamentary reforms, and the officials in question say they have found nothing to cause the understanding that there has been a weakening in the program of fighting on.

It may be that officials for their own purposes prefer that the American people shall not be encouraged over the German political situation. One of the complaints in Administration circles has been that the American people were inclined to be too optimistic over the outcome of the war. Washington has been impressed with the idea that the country has not awakened to the seriousness of the task which it undertook when it entered the conflict.

The Administration authorities have heard too often for their own patience that it probably will not be necessary to send any large number of American troops to the fighting areas. In view of these considerations, officials are inclined to be cautious in commenting on events connected with the war that seem to promise possibilities of an early ending of hostilities.

**Some Predict Greater Changes.**

At the same time it is worth pointing out that the view cited is not held by all competent observers here. Some, although they are in the minority, feel that the beginning of the end has come for Germany. They do not believe that the war will close very soon, but they argue that all that is known of Germany's internal troubles, coupled with the extensive preparations of the United States and the co-operation of this Government with Great Britain and France in preventing surplus supplies intended for Germany from going to contiguous neutral countries of Europe, will prove a great setback for Germany, and will

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# BROCKDORFF FOR FOREIGN OFFICE

### Minister at Copenhagen Is Reported Choice as Successor of Zimmermann.

### IS BERNSTORFF'S COUSIN

### Conducted American Negotiations When Gerard's Attitude Was Considered Too Stiff.

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—The Berlin correspondents report that Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Minister at Copenhagen, has been selected to succeed Dr. Alfred Zimmermann as Imperial Foreign Secretary. Should this report be confirmed, it would mean the return of the aristocratic traditions of the German service.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau is "born," in the German sense of the word, and highly connected at Court through his twin brother, who holds a high Court position, and through his mother, Countess Brockdorff-Rantzau, Mistress of the Robes to the Empress and one of the most masterful personages in Court life.

Far more important for America is the rôle which Count Brockdorff-Rantzau played with respect to German-American relations during the war. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, not being altogether satisfied with the conduct of relations through the prescribed channel, owing to the vigorous attitude of James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, the German Government endeavored to open an alternative channel of communications through Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, and used the Minister to transmit to Washington through the American Minister at Copenhagen, Dr. Maurice Egan, communications designed to take the edge from tense situations which now and then arose, and build up working agreements with the United States.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau had long believed such agreements possible, and had labored in this direction. Finally he became convinced that the adoption of unrestricted submarine warfare and a breach with the United States were inevitable.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, and Dr. Zimmermann, after the complete rupture, endeavored to treat the American declaration of a state of war as non-existent, or, at least, to act as if the declaration that a state of war existed was not binding upon Germany. But Count Brockdorff-Rantzau cherished no such illusions.

The new Foreign Secretary has the reputation of being something of a sluggard and a late riser, with small taste for society. But beneath he is a man of firm, strong hand, with considerable energy for execution, and is about the only German diplomat who has won the approval of the amateur diplomatic critics of Germany for keeping the diplomatic house in order. He is a cousin of Count von Bernstorff, and unmarried.

# KAISER'S HAND WAS FORCED

### Prussian Cabinet Threatened to Resign If Bethmann Was Retained.

### BAVARIAN PREMIER ALSO

### Refused Flatly to Accept the Idea of a Parliamentary Ministry in Reichstag.

### HINDENBURG GAVE PLEDGE

### With Ludendorff, Renewed Assurances That Germany Would Be Victorious in the War.

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—Germany's first commoner Chancellor, Dr. Georg Michaelis, a bureaucrat without even a noble "von" before his name, has as yet given no indication of his policy regarding reform and peace. Neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals have as yet ventured to call him their own.

The Chancellor's first step, which might be interpreted as an indication of an open mind, was to receive representatives of the two divergent groups in the Reichstag and permit them to explain their respective standpoints, the Chancellor playing the rôle of listener to the conversations conducted by the Vice Chancellor, Dr. Karl Helfferich, and the Reichstag representatives.

The German papers unite in characterizations of his energy and fair-mindedness, but are most reserved in their predictions of his probable policy. The papers aligned for the so-called German peace are perhaps a shade more enthusiastic about the political possibilities under the new régime than the radical and Socialist organs.

The Cologne Volkszeitung, the Catholic organ of Pan German sympathies, says that Dr. Michaelis undoubtedly stands nearer the Right than the Left parties. The line of the comment evidently emanating from Wilhelmstrasse is that the new Chancellor regards as his mission the restoration of the internal harmony of the nation, whatever policy may be adopted. No matter what else may result, the change will undoubtedly mean the disappearance of the von Bethmann peace program.

**Hollweg's Policy Called Personal.**

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's policy regarding the ultimate aims of the war had from the beginning been a personal one, in which "the Chancellor above the parties" had formed a program above Parliamentary parties, the military authorities, and the Emperor alike, and he endeavored by gentle, steady pressure and suggestion to impose it upon a changeful sovereign oscillating between vistas of brilliant ambition and realizations of cold facts; upon the puissant military caste represented by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and General Ludendorff, and a blundering, unbrilliant Parliament.

The appointment of Dr. Michaelis undoubtedly means a new deal of the cards. Berlin papers which were published before the appointment of Dr. Michaelis was known throw further light upon the circumstances of von Bethmann Hollweg's retirement. They show that the Emperor was confronted by the necessity of dropping the Imperial Chancellor, or virtually the entire Prussian Cabinet, the members of which, including the War Minister, General von Stein, a soldier, not a politician, submitted their resignations, declaring that they could not remain if von Bethmann Hollweg was retained.

**Hertling's Weight Thrown In.**

The Bavarian Premier, Count von Hertling, who favored moderate peace proposals, but refused flatly to accept the idea of a Parliamentary Ministry, which would diminish Bavaria's special influence upon the Government, seems to have thrown himself into the struggle against von Bethmann at the last minute. The Bavarian Centrist members of the Reichstag started an anti-von Bethmann revolt within the party, and the Crown Prince made valid his long-standing objections to the Imperial Chancellor.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff were again summoned to Berlin, not to interfere, according to the unanimous accounts in the Berlin papers, in the political side of the situation, but to sidetrack the proposed peace resolution by encouraging reports of the military situation and to inspire the members of the Reichstag with belief in the possibility of obtaining that "German peace worthy of the sacrifices made" to which von Hindenburg over and over again had committed himself in his published replies to the memorials of pan-German organizations.

Before the selection of Dr. Michaelis became known the papers generally agreed that von Bethmann Hollweg's retirement would be accompanied by sweeping changes in the imperial and Prussian administrations. The feeling was general that a large part of the Secretaries of State and Ministers who had been in office since and before the war and had exhausted their efficiency and availability through long continuance at their posts under the tremendous responsibilities of the war should be replaced by fresh hands and brains, without any incumbrances of the past.

"This, in the ultimate analysis, was probably one of the chief considerations impelling the Emperor to accept the resignation of a personally sympathetic statesman, who, according to Vorwärts in his political obituary, "meant well feebly; whose wish was to conduct the war as a defensive struggle and prevent its extension to new enemies, but who yielded to forces stronger in purpose than himself and who wanted to base his policy upon the broad basis of democracy, but who lacked energy and force to draw the necessary conclusions therefrom."

LONDON, Monday, July 16.—A German wireless dispatch received here summarizes the opinion of the German newspapers on the program of Dr. Georg Michaelis, the new Imperial German Chancellor, as "unity on internal questions and confidence and solidification regarding foreign problems and the maintenance of the proved policy of alliances."

A majority of the papers, it is stated by the dispatch, welcome the new Chancellor.

## MICHAELIS 'ONLY TEMPORARY.'

### Bigger Man to Replace Him, Says New York Volks-Zeitung Editor.

Ludwig Lore, editor of the New York Volks-Zeitung, said last night he believed that the appointment of Georg Michaelis to the Chancellorship of Germany was only a temporary measure and that Michaelis would soon be replaced by a more prominent man whom the Kaiser would select.

"The resignation of von Bethmann Hollweg came suddenly, and it is my belief that the Kaiser picked Michaelis until he could fix upon a real Chancellor," Mr. Lore said. "Because of that I think it not wise to attach any great significance to what Michaelis does or does not represent. I do not believe he matters much, but that he will have a real successor shortly.

"As for who Michaelis is—I am sure I do not know, other than that he has been an office holder for a long while. I do not know for what he stands, other than that he is a conservative. Because I believe he is more or less of a nonentity I do not believe he will occupy for any long time the position of Chancellor."

## PREDICTS IRISH AGREEMENT

### Plunkett Sees no Sinn Fein Obstacle—Grinnell Quits His Seat.

LONDON, July 16.—Sir Horace Plunkett, in a statement in reply to a question as to whether he was in agreement with the view that the election of Edward De Valera, a Sinn Feiner, as member of Parliament for East Clare, killed the prospects of a convention in Ireland to consider home rule, said in part:

"The Republicans are not the only extremists. There are quite as many people who are seriously opposed to any change at all as those who favor complete separation. The convention's work will be to show that neither policy is practicable nor desirable and to find an acceptable compromise between them. It will be a difficult and protracted task, but there will be a substantial majority. The convention is determined to see it through, and I believe it will succeed."

Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist member of Parliament for the North Division of Westmeath, has announced the resignation of his seat in Parliament, and says he will join the Sinn Feiners.

Laurence Ginnell, for many years has been an uncompromising critic of the Government in Parliament. Since the war he has been particularly strong in attacks on various policies of the Government. At one time he suggested that neutral divers examine the wreck of the steamer Lusitania for arms and ammunition and later was rebuked by Chancellor McKenna for suggesting that the British were killing German prisoners.

After the recent Irish rebellion he attacked the Government for putting to death the leaders of the movement and afterward spoke on the subject of the rebellion. Several times he was called to order and finally was ejected from the House of Commons for an insult to Home Secretary Samuels. It was Mr. Ginnell who was recorded as the only Member of Parliament to vote in the negative on a resolution expressing Great Britain's appreciation of the entry of the United States into the war.

## TELLS OF IRELAND'S NEED.

### Lady Aberdeen Says Poverty Grows While People Wait for Home Rule.

Speaking at the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday, Lady Aberdeen declared Home Rule was the only cure for Irish ills. Lord Aberdeen, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for ten years, prefaced her address with reminiscences of famous clergymen he had known.

Lady Aberdeen spoke of the poverty in Irish cities and of the neglect of social service work because of the waiting for self-government. She said that in Dublin one-half of the people live from hand to mouth in single rooms in tenement houses, and that investigators report that every second child born there is doomed to grow up a cripple because of bad food and housing.

Lady Aberdeen is President of the Women's National Health Association of Ireland, a social service organization which is working to improve conditions. She asked for support of this cause.

The agricultural prosperity, she said, which enabled Ireland in the period preceding the war to send England as much food as she obtained from the United States, had not lessened the poverty of the cities. There was applause when she said that she looked forward to the time when Ireland would take her place as "one of that sisterhood of free nations that make up the British Empire."

## ATTACK BY FRENCH WINS IN CHAMPAGNE

### Take German Trenches on a Front of 800 Yards and Advance 300 Yards.

### ENEMY GAINS ON THE AISNE

### Penetrate French Salient Near Cerny, but Lose Part of the Ground Seized.

By The Associated Press.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, July 14.—A double victory was scored by the French tonight among the clump of hills known as the Moronvilliers Massif, to the east of Rheims, as a result of well conceived plans and brilliantly executed tactics. The German prisoners taken numbered several hundred, the exact total not being computed when the correspondent left the battlefield, but the greatest significance is attached to the ground captured, which, although small in extent, possesses immense importance, as the Germans, by having it snatched from them, lost the only remaining observatories in this region and will thus be greatly hindered in future operations.

The hill group consists of five heights, Carnillet, Mont Blond, Mont Haut, the Casque, and the Teton. Before tonight's fight the French held all the crests, but the saddles between Mont Blond and Mont Haut and the Casque and the Teton were occupied by the Germans, who were able to watch the French movements from these points of vantage.

The correspondent observed the artillery preparation and the actual battle from a point whence the entire clump could be observed, and the progress of the troops could be viewed unceasingly. Hour after hour the guns of both armies belched shells, but little noise could be heard on the French side in consequence of the direction of the wind, which, however, did not drown the constant swish and rending of the air by the passing projectiles. All around the ground was peppered, and immense clouds of varicolored smoke and the crashing of explosives told of the heaviness of the bombardment.

The French knew that fronting them lay strong German forces, for three divisions had been recognized, the Nineteenth Hanovarian, the Seventh Prussian, and the Twenty-third. The French infantry attacks at the extremities of the Moronvilliers clump on the two saddles began at the same time, and were carried out with such dash that the Germans gave way everywhere or surrendered. At the western end the advance attained an average depth of 200 yards along a half-mile front, while at the eastern end the average depth gained was 300 yards along about a third of a mile. But these small spaces contained all the German observatories.

Immediately dozens of French and German rockets, green, red, and white, flashed in the air, either calling for help or announcing the results. Simultaneously a depot of rockets caught fire and thousands of brilliant balls of flame lighted the scene like a pyrotechnic display, amid which seven German observation balloons rose audaciduously near the front line to investgate the situation for the German staff, shut out from view by the loss of the observatories.

Prisoners, meanwhile, came pouring into the French lines and the German barrage fire opened, trying to prevent the French from bringing up reinforcements to the front. The inevitable German counterattack began shortly afterward, but the effort to drive the French from the positions they had won did not succeed.

The artillery fire was most intense throughout the early hours of the night, and further German counterattacks are to be expected.

In the meantime, Rheims, nearby, suffered from the vengeance of the German commanders, who also shelled small villages far in the rear of the French lines in reprisal for their defeat. The sight of long lines of children, women and old men taking refuge in open fields amid the darkness and drenching rain was a pitiful one.

PARIS, July 16.—A strongly organized network of German trenches on a front of more than 800 yards and 300 yards in depth, north of Mont Haut and northwest of the height known as the Teton, in Champagne, was captured by the French in a brilliant attack last night, with 360 prisoners, the War Office announced today.

The Germans, on their side, made a heavy attack on the salient west of Cerny, on the Aisne front, and penetrated to a support trench, but after an all-night battle they were ejected except from some front line elements on a front of about 500 yards.

The French success in Champagne was followed by a series of strong counterattacks, which lasted until dawn. In every attempt the Germans were driven back with heavy losses.

There was also lively artillery fighting during the night on the west bank of the Meuse in the region of Hill 304 and Dead Man Hill. A German attack west of Dead Man Hill was repulsed. On the east bank several enemy reconnoissances were repulsed.

The text of the statement issued this afternoon reads:

With the assistance of artillery fire of several hours' duration the Germans last night delivered a powerful attack upon the salient of our line west of Cerny. Very violent fighting continued all night, with alternate advances and retirements. In spite of the large enemy effectives and the intensive use of liquid fire, the assailants were finally ejected from the support trench which they had penetrated, and were able to retain only elements of the first line upon a front of about 500 meters. The artillery activity was likewise lively in the sector of Craonne.

In Champagne, after important artillery preparation, our troops, at 7:25 P. M., attacked the German positions at two points of the front. Conducted with exceptional vigor, the attacks were successful in attaining all the objectives. North of Mont Haut and on the slopes northeast of the Teton our soldiers gave proof of their spirit by capturing to a width of 800 meters and to a depth of 300 meters the network of powerfully organized enemy trenches.

The Germans reacted violently, their counterattacks following each other the remainder of the night. All failed under our fire with heavy losses, or after hand-to-hand fighting. The positions captured were completely maintained. The prisoners number 360, including nine officers. Gatherings of enemy troops for relief were taken under fire by our artillery and strongly harassed.

On the left bank of the Meuse, (Verdun sector,) the night was marked by very lively artillery actions in the region of Hill 304 and Dead Man's Hill. West of Dead Man's Hill we repulsed an enemy attack. In the Avocourt Wood there was great patrol activity. We made prisoners. On the right bank enemy reconnoissance parties attempted to reach our lines at the extremety of the Caurières Wood. They were dispersed by our fire.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

There was violent artillery action during the day west of Cerny and an intermittent bombardment of our first lines in the Craonne sector.

In Champagne our troops have organized the positions which they captured in the night north of Mont Haut and the Teton. The enemy reacted only with his artillery.

West of the Butte du Mesnil and in the Argonne near Bolante we successfully carried out raids on the enemy trenches and brought back prisoners.

### Germans Claim 350 Prisoners.

BERLIN, July 15, (via London.)—Capture from the French of important positions on the Chemin-des-Dames on the Aisne front, southeast of Courteçon, along a front of 1,500 meters and 300 meters deep is announced by Army Headquarters today. Three hundred and fifty prisoners were taken.

The substantial repulse of a French attack in the Champagne, southeast of Moronvilliers, also is reported.

The text of the official announcement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In Flanders the artillery duel reached great violence on the coast and also between Boesinghe and Wytschaete and near Ypres. Near Lens and astride the Scarpe the firing was strong at times. British companies which advanced near Gavrelle, east of Croisilles and near Bullecourt, were repulsed by counter thrusts.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On the Chemin-des-Dames important positions were wrested from the enemy by an attack southeast of Courteçon. After our concentrated artillery and mine-throwing fire had had its effect portions of the infantry regiment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and other East Prussians, together with the Seventh Storming Battalion, stormed the French positions over a width of 1,500 meters to a depth of 300 meters. The enemy offered desperate resistance and hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Our objectives everywhere were obtained, and were retained against three strong counterattacks. The losses of the French in casualties were heavy, and so far more than 350 prisoners have been brought in. The considerable amount of booty taken has not yet been enumerated.

In Western Champagne, after four days of the heaviest artillery fire, the French, at nine o'clock last evening, began to attack our positions from south of Nauroy as far as southeast of Moronvilliers. The assault, through the strongly increased counter effect of our artillery, was substantially repulsed.

At Hochberg and Poehlberg, after the repulse of the first assault, the enemy, by a renewed attack, forced his way into our lines at a few places, where fighting is still continuing.

On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy, after drumfire, attacked Hill 304. At a small point the enemy succeeded in reaching our trenches, but his storming waves collapsed under our destructive barrage. In the region of Vacherauville, on the eastern bank of the Meuse, our artillery fire prevented an attempted attack.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht.—There have been no important operations.

The official communication issued this evening says:

This morning attacks near Lombaertzyde and south of Courteçon failed.

In Champagne small trench sections have remained in the hands of the French.

### British in Many Air Combats.

LONDON, July 15.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

Our own and the enemy's artillery were active today in the neighborhood of Armentières, Wytschaete and Nieuport.

Friday night our airplanes bombed four important railway stations behind the enemy's lines and a large German rest camp. Yesterday, in spite of heavy thunderstorms throughout the day, bombs were dropped on hostile airdromes and an enemy ammunition dump. Much valuable work was done in co-operation with the artillery.

In air fighting three German machines were downed and two others were driven down out of control. Five of our machines are missing.

The early statement said:

Patrol encounters resulting to our advantage occurred during the night southeast of Havrincourt. Successful raids were carried out by us in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Gavrelle and south of Armentières. Northeast of Armentières a German raiding party was repulsed.

## KING GEORGE VISITED ALL PARTS OF FRONT

### Climbed Messines and Vimy Ridges While Queen Inspected Hospitals.

### PRINCE ACCOMPANIED HIM

### Rode in a Tank and Saw Exhibitions of the Use of Flaming Liquid and Molten Metal.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, July 14.—For ten days the King and Queen have been with the British armies in France, seeing a great deal of this enormous drama of war. It is a pity we could not write the history of the visit as each day passed, so that the people might follow the adventures of the King day by day, but the reason against it is clear. The enemy would have been glad of the news so his airmen might come searching around for the King's headquarters. His observers in kite balloons might have signaled a procession of cars to their long range batteries.

In any case the King took risks enough, too many for the immediate happiness of the staff officers and Provost Marshals who were responsible for guarding him as much as possible in their own areas, for there is no distinction of persons in the war zone and no one may get anywhere near the scenes of war without taking the usual chances of haphazard shells. The King went into the heart of these scenes and tramped over the battlefields, those of Wytschaete and Vimy, still under heavy fire, so that big shells were bursting not far away and but for luck might have come close, and he drove down roads which have a sinister fame to those who know the menace that is always about and about them. He met his Generals and soldiers in the neighborhoods where recent ruins thereabout and shell craters, new and old, gave proof that the grim spirit of war still lurked there.

The King's tour covered a large part of the country from the sea to the Somme, where he went over old battlefields on the way to Bapaume and Péronne, and the ground from which the enemy retreated at the beginning of this year. He studied almost every branch of the organization and material of the armies in the field, and spent many hours in the airdromes, among the tanks, in advanced hospitals, trainings schools and camps, and in workshops and grounds, where he saw the latest inventions of destructive and defensive weapons. There was an interchange of visits with the King and Queen of the Belgians, and with General Pétain, commanding the French armies, when the King decorated some of the most gallant officers of France.

During all this time the Queen was making an independent tour in other ports and towns, meeting the King now and then for some special occasion.

It was Wednesday morning, July 4, when the King started for the battlefields of Wytschaete and Messines. With him went the Prince of Wales, General Sir Herbert Plumer, commanding the Second Army; Lord Cromer, Colonel Wigram, and other officers. The King's way led through French and Belgian villages where many British troops have marched on their way. A crowd of Flemish children gave shrill cheers to the King, and old nuns bowed and smiled as he passed. Then gradually the King's party drew closer into the zone of war, passed through a village still bombed and shelled, and saw the first strafed houses, which are always signposts to dangerland.

The enemy has been busy with his guns lately, flinging over a lot of heavy stuff in a random way. His gunners were tuning up for the day's orchestration when the King left his car and walked toward the old British front line and toward the old German trenches. There were some big crashes in the Bois Carré. Heavy shells came whistling from long-range guns, the note rising high as each shell came nearer, then ending in a big smash. The King stood still and looked across and listened. The Prince of Wales was studying the landscape and atmosphere and sounds and the smoke of that shell fire with the expert air of a young officer who was familiar with this kind of thing and knows by the sound of a shell how near it is likely to fall. He seemed to think the King's chances pretty good for a quiet morning.

Some of the officers must have felt rather nervous, though they wore the usual mask of indifference to the menace about the King, and the army commander, with two other officers, went a little ahead, as it is best not to bunch in a place like this.

A British battery opened fire not far from where the King walked. The King was in the centre of the real thing.

There was no doubt he was stirred and interested as he came walking slowly toward the site of the old hospice of Wytschaete with the army commander, who was explaining to him how the Irish advanced over this ground on the morning of the battle. The King was alert to every detail of the scene about him, and not in the least degree nervous of the danger. He walked very slowly, stopping many times to examine the litter and wreckage about him. The Prince of Wales poked about the grounds on his own account, looking for relics.

The German gunners were getting busy. They were planting some very heavy shells on Messines ridge above us, and then a little later on Wytschaete ridge rather close to where the King had been walking. They came with the usual beastly noise.

"Woor," said the Prince of Wales in a cheerful way, but it was a good thing that none of them came down into the valley which was now the track of the King's party on the way to a mine crater at Maedelstede Farm, which was one of the nineteen mines blown up on the morning of the battle of Messines.

### MINE IN LENS DESTROYED.

### Germans, Unable to Use the Machinery, Blew It Up.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 15.—Seven heavy explosions were heard in Lens early yesterday, due to the blowing up of the overhead machinery of Mine 13, hitherto one of the most conspicuous features of the landscape in the east end of Lens.

The enemy has been unable to raise coal from this mine because of the constant shell fire to which it has been subjected lately. The mine machinery now lies in a tangled ruin, where it was thrown by the explosion.

The Canadian attack upon Lens has resolved itself into a fierce and long continued artillery duel. The enemy has added greatly to the number of his active batteries. The Canadian gunners have no sinecure in facing this gun concentration and preventing the enemy from shooting up their infantry positions, which are now scattered about in various mining villages forming the suburbs of Lens. The Canadian artillery has now become thoroughly proficient in counterbattery work.

## CHARGE THAT GERMANS FOUGHT WITH CHANG

### Interned Men Escorted Ex-Dictator to Safety, Chinese Republicans Say.

TIENTSIN, July 15.—Republican headquarters here has issued a statement in which it is said that Chang Hsun was assisted by interned Germans in defending his residence, and that these Germans escorted him to the Legation quarter, where he took refuge.

Foreign advices state that the accuracy of the fire from Chang Hsun's forces caused the suspicion that he had expert foreign assistance.

LONDON, July 15.—Telegraphing under date of Friday, Reuter's Peking correspondent reports the following:

"Considering the enormous quantities of ammunition used and the numbers of troops engaged, the casualties yesterday were remarkably small, totaling 10 killed and 80 wounded among the combatants, while 30 were killed and a considerable number wounded among noncombatants.

"All of Chang Hsun's men captured were disarmed. They will be given three months' pay and then disbanded.

"The situation is now entirely quiet. The police have taken the strictest precautions and there has been no looting."

Another belated Reuter dispatch from Peking, dated Thursday, says that after Chang Hsun's escape from the Imperial City desultory firing continued on the northern and southern outskirts of that enclosure. Chang Hsun's residence was destroyed by the republican artillery.

The dispatch gives the number of foreigners wounded by bullets or shells falling within the Legation quarters as seven.

### Citizens of 3 Countries Injured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 16.—The Morning Post has received the following dispatch from Tientsin dated Friday:

"The Chinese casualties at Peking yesterday, including civilians, probably will not exceed fifty. The foreign casualties include two American civilians, one American marine, an Italian barber, and a Japanese sentry."

## BIG U-BOAT SHELLED AZORES

### Vessel of 1,000 Tons and Her Guns 15-Centimeter Calibre.

PARIS, July 15.—Advices from Ponta Delgada, in the Azores, regarding the recent attack upon that port by a German submarine, declare the shells fired were of 15-centimeter calibre, indicating that the U-boat was probably of unusual size, possibly of 1,000 tons. The vessel is said to have carried two or three guns.

The submarine attack on Ponta Delgada occurred on July 4, the result in casualties being a girl killed and several persons injured. An American transport joined the land batteries in replying to the fire, according to a Lisbon dispatch, and the submarine was forced to withdraw out of range.

## AMERICAN MISSION IN ROME.

### Army Officers Arrive There to Make Special Study of Aeronautics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 15.—The arrival of an official American mission of officers charged with the study of Italian aeronautics, the system of training schools and factories causes general satisfaction here. Since the war began Italy has made immense strides in this branch of the war, production in the workshops of Milan, Turin, and the neighborhood of Naples having increased almost incredibly, so that Italy has not only supplied herself with machines of excellent quality and power, but has been able partly to supply Russia and Rumania.

Colonel Mitchell, Major Bolling, and Captain Clark, the American envoys, already realize how much has been done here and what an important branch of national industry aeronautics has become.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

## RUSSIA SAFEGUARDS BONDS AND EXCHANGE

### Will Care for Allied and Neutral Interests, Says Financial Attache Here.

Acting under instructions of his Government, the Russian Financial Attaché, now in this city has issued the following statement:

"Two measures recently inaugurated by the Russian Government, one of which deals with the importation into Russia of bonds and coupons from abroad, and the other with the transfer of funds from Russia, have given place outside of Russia to comment and misinterpretation, this being due to the fact that the general public is not being well informed of the general purpose of said measures. As such comment or misinterpretation is able to create uneasiness among the holders of such bonds and coupons, the Financial Attaché to the Russian Embassy deems it advisable to acquaint the public with the tenor of laws embodying the measures taken, which is as follows:

"1—Law dated May 5 and published on June 7 last. This prohibits the importation into Russia of bonds and coupons from abroad, either by post or carried by travelers. Such disposition is conceived with the special purpose of safeguarding the interests of holders of bonds which remain in invaded territory and to prevent their negotiation by the enemy. It does not in the least interfere with the interests of neutral bondholders who are desirous either to cash the coupons or send the bonds over to Russia, provided that the bonds are accompanied by documents purporting to prove in a formal way that such bonds are the property of the sender and have been acquired by him prior to the war.

"The accompanied documents are examined by the State bank, which decides whether the coupons may be paid or not. In the latter case, when documents are judged insufficient, coupons and bonds are deposited with the State bank for account of the sender. In the case of travelers carrying such coupons and bonds, these, together with all justifying documents, are dispatched by the Custom authorities to the State bank, who proceed along lines similar to those established for bonds arriving by post. The examining of documents by the State bank has been rendered necessary owing to the fact that the Customs administration does not possess the competence necessary for examining the questions relating thereto.

"The above procedure does not at all concern State loans issued since the war, nor bonds sent by post from allied countries by credit establishments, nor bonds arriving in possession of travelers from allied countries. The necessary condition in this case is of presentation of certificates issued by authorities of such allied countries, viséd by Russian consular or diplomatic authorities and purporting to prove that such bonds come effectively from allied countries and did not at all belong to the enemy since the beginning of the war.

"2—This law is not yet promulgated. It forbids to effect otherwise than on authorization of the Ministry of Finance, transfers of funds or of rubles abroad.

"This measure has solely for its aim to safeguard the Russian exchange through limitation of new sales of rubles and prohibition of exportation of capital. This law does not in the least concern rubles already to the credit of foreign accounts established before its promulgation. Depositors may dispose of these accounts entirely at their wish, if, however, at the opening of such accounts no stipulation to the contrary has been made

"The same is to be applied to ruble transfers abroad, which will have been effected since the promulgation, on the strength of due authorization of the Ministry of Finance. To this institution will pertain the right to give such authority after examination by the Russian Chamber of Compensation of all commercial contracts and of all documents to be presented by the interested parties. It is understood that the Ministry of Finance will take into account the needs of the market and the interests of foreign merchants as far as resources of foreign exchange will allow.

"Transfers of a non-commercial character will be allowed in the limit fixed by the Ministry of Finance. Such limit will actually be 500 rubles per month per person. A special committee will examine requests which will be judged to merit satisfaction. In this case the Ministry of Finance will try to safeguard in a manner, as far as possible, foreign interests."

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For Your Heirs

—the advantage of a Trust Fund

INSTEAD of leaving all their property by will, many men who figure costs now establish Trust Funds for the benefit of wife, children or other dependants. This arrangement offers two distinct advantages:

1. It avoids possible dispute among heirs. A Trust Fund, if legally made, must stand.
2. Low cost. Fees for administration of a *Trust Fund* are fixed and limited by law as follows:

5% on the first $1,000 of income.
2½% on the next $10,000 of income.
1% on all above $11,000 of income.

Example: Suppose a man, from securities, has an annual income amounting to $10,000. Wishing to provide equally for each of five children, he establishes a Trust Fund for their benefit—until they reach the age of, say, 35, when the principal will be turned over to them.

After deducting the trustee's fees, each child would receive $1925 a year.

A little study of these figures shows the economy of establishing a Trust Fund now—for the benefit of those dependent on you.

If you wish further information about Trust Funds please ask for a Vice President at any one of our offices below.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave & 34th St.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN HARLEM 125th St & Lenox Ave.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

## PRAYERS SAID FOR RUSSIA.

### City Churches of All Faiths Respond to Appeal.

Prayers for the welfare of Russia were said yesterday in most of the churches in the city. This was done in response to an appeal sent out several days ago and signed by representatives of the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish faiths. Prayers were asked for the blessings of Heaven upon the Russian people in their "great endeavor." In Trinity Church at the morning service the Rev. Joseph P. McComas, assistant rector, lauded the Russian people and said they were living nearer to the New Testament than any other people. He said that God was going to free them.

"Our own nation," he said, "is finding its destiny, and our coming into the war will hasten the end that is God's end."

Speaking of the pacifist who wants peace when there is no peace, Dr. McComas said that he forgets that peace comes only with victory over all unrighteousness.

## FINNS MAY AGREE TO A COMPROMISE

### Ukranian Assembly Opposed to Separation From Russia, Minister Nekrasoff Says.

PETROGRAD, July 15.—The semi-official news agency today received and made public the following telegram from Helsingfors, Finland:

"Confidence was expressed here today that a compromise would be reached on Monday which would satisfy Finnish demands without revolutionary acts or a declaration of Finnish independence."

The Ukranian National Assembly does not desire separation of the Ukraine from Russia, according to official word received here today. It was brought by N. V. Nekrasoff, the Minister of Ways and Communications, who has just returned from Kiev.

## LONDON DOUBTS KAISER WILL GO

Continued from Page 1.

that three years of war have made him practically a broken man. The Kaiser, who believed the monarch's will was the supreme law—"Regis voluntas suprema lex," as he wrote—is unlikely to accept personal effacement unless persuaded that dynastic interests overwhelmingly demand it.

Another view of the possible direction of events takes into consideration the fact that if the whole policy of the Crown Prince is to be allowed the fullest chances of success, the Crown Prince himself should take into his own hands control of the political machine. Some measure designed to give power to the Crown Prince to reorganize the political machine and eliminate the elements of Government unfavorable to Pan-German aspirations is considered as another of the possibilities. It is pointed out that that would be a very dangerous gamble, for its success would be dependent on victory. The actual developments of the crisis patently indicate that the militarists and extremists pin their faith to victory.

If the Kaiser is less confident than his son, or has been brought to believe that his son's chances and the future of Hohenzollernism would be improved by his own abdication, some observers here think William II. would sacrifice himself.

While, in the expressive phrase of J. L. Garvin, one of the authorities on Germany consulted by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, there are no means of X-raying what is going on in that country and while consequently it would be rash to jump at conclusions, one thing seems to be clearly established by such indications as have crossed the frontiers. This is that the political disturbances and political changes are in response to the influence of public opinion and the more or less well defined public desires. There would have been no crisis in Germany if the war had been going well and continued to arouse the enthusiasm of its early stages.

Where, however, it becomes impossible to predicate with certainty is when one reaches the question, How far will public discontent force the hands of German autocracy? Neither in America nor in England, authorities here say, is it sufficiently understood how strong are the interests upon which German autocracy is founded. The reactionary forces are extremely powerful, and while there is no reliable gauge of the volume of the current of popular dissatisfaction, there are numerous indications of the strength of the forces mobilized for the prosecution of the war.

Some writers in England hailed the beginning of the crisis as heralding, if not the dawn of a new era in Germany, at least as marking a long step forward in the direction of peace. A. G. Gardiner and H. W. Massingham and the editor of the Manchester Guardian all regarded the crisis as a hopeful sign of what was happening in Germany, and in some quarters it was thought that with a parliamentary and democratic Germany peace would be relatively easy of accomplishment.

These optimistic views were based not only upon the declarations of Schiedemann and Erzberger, but upon the action of the Reichstag in refusing to vote credits until it was fully informed of what had taken place at the recent meeting of the Crown Council. The Reichstag, it was thought, was nerving itself to lay a firm grasp upon a constitutional weapon often used in conflicts with the Crown in England, and was preparing to stop supplies. Lloyd George's declaration at Glasgow was recalled, and the possibility of an early peace with the democracies of Germany widely discussed, particularly in its relation to President Wilson's various statements in regard to peace with the Hohenzollerns.

It must be put on record that these high hopes were not shared in responsible British quarters. Here the view generally taken was one of skepticism as to any real conversion of German autocracy. Its recognition that the wind of freedom which had swept over Russia would be felt in Germany was assumed, but as one highly placed Government official said: "We have got to wait and see whether German autocracy is not merely trying to protect itself behind just such a screen as Bismarck raised when he created the Reichstag that had no real power and that merely served as a talking shop in which steam could be let off." The imperial rescript granting equal suffrage to Prussia was regarded as an imitation of the Bismarckian safety valve. News that the Chancellor is the chief victim of the crisis is taken to justify in full measure these skeptical views.

### What Militarist Victory Means.

The triumph of the Crown Prince and the Pan-German militarist elements means the crushing of the democratic and popular aspirations to which Schiedemann and Erzberger gave expression and which found some sympathy with Bethmann Hollweg. To them also was due the arrogant refusal to recognize that Austria had any claims to be heard. The bitter denunciation of Austria's attitude by the Lokal-Anzeiger, which is the mouthpiece of the Krupp interests, the stanch supporter of pan-Germanism and the eloquent advocate of a "Hindenburg peace," revealed the determination of the pan-Germans that Bethmann Hollweg should go. The paper presumed on its privileges in daring to suggest that Prince von Bülow was the man for the juncture, and its suppression followed.

Now that the "discredited and bungling" Chancellor, as the Lokal-Anzeiger dubbed Bethmann Hollweg, has gone, the paper will probably soon be allowed to resume publication under its own name. Unless it had been fully cognizant of the forces at its back, the Lokal-Anzeiger would never have dared, on receiving official notice of its suspension, to announce that it would continue to appear under another name.

I have tried roughly to summarize the best informed opinion here in regard to what is passing behind the screen in Germany. It remains to add that there also exists a suspicion that the crisis has been to a large extent engineered by the German autocracy itself. One fact which is regarded as pointing to this is that Erzberger of the Centre Party has been steadily working for von Bülow, for whom the pan-Germans just now have nothing too kind to say. If the deduction that Erzberger led Bethmann Hollweg into a trap so as to play Bülow's and the pan-Germans' game, it is a piece of political Machiavellianism which it would be difficult to beat.

## FRENCH EXPECT LITTLE FROM HOLLWEG'S FALL

### But the Papers Agree It Indicates a Crisis of Unprecedented Importance.

PARIS, July 15.—The Paris press hails the retirement of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg from the German Chancellorship with varying degrees of satisfaction. Some of the comment is in a jubilant tone, while other editors treat the event soberly. All, however, are agreed that it indicates a crisis in Germany of unprecedented importance.

As might be expected, the phrase, "scrap of paper" frequently crops out in the comment, and some of the journals trace the Chancellor's downfall back to that early-in-the-war utterance of his. The Petit Parisien is one of the newspapers that is not optimistic over the development, for it says:

"Though the Chancellor changes, the German masters remain the same. It is they and not the retiring functionary who desired the war, to satisfy their appetite for universal domination. In what measure may they have changed their minds, and are they capable of speaking up now for peace? Just in such measure as they realize that victory has escaped them and that defeat is approaching, in such measure as the intolerable sufferings of their hungry peoples are growing.

"Bethmann Hollweg is being dismissed because of his declarations and mistakes at the beginning of the war, but his successor will be no less bound by his acts and words than was this docile functionary, who never dared to take the initiative. Bethmann Hollweg would never have been disavowed had the hopes of his masters been realized by victory. He who gets his portfolio will inherit his burden and the same insurmountable difficulties."

Le Journal says: "The Chancellor was so accustomed to let things be that he seems to be surprised to find himself at the bottom of the abyss. His famous exclamation, 'a scrap of paper,' which many thought to be only a cynical utterance, now echoes like a cry of distress. It seems now as though Bethmann Hollweg had foreseen the catastrophe."

In the view of L'Homme Enchainé the Chancellor's retirement marks the beginning of a tragic era of Germany. It pictures an immense black gulf yawning beneath the feet of the great militarized nation and terms the Chancellor a man of straw.

The Action Française says the Chancellor's departure indicates the depth to which the Germans have descended in their spirit of violence and ambition. "One can rightly say," it continues, "that there is a crisis in Germany today, but the crisis is the opposite of what was expected. It is not the Left, it is the Right. It is not revolution, but reaction, that has brought it about."

The Libre Parole says: "The 'scrap of paper' has finished by strangling Bethmann Hollweg. That is, perhaps, the sole thing that appears clearly through the obscurity of the German crisis. Liberated long ago by the war party, the Chancellor made a supreme effort to hook up with the peace party. The latter has rejected him, not because it doubted his malleability—all his career showed he possessed that—but because it considered him compromising."

The Gaulois concludes its rather biographical article with the words: "And there is the war machine; long oiled and burnished, no longer running as it had been expected it would; and there, in the Reichstag itself, are tactless men demanding that the promises of the Government be not treated by him (Bethmann Hollweg) like 'scraps of paper.' There was terrible fatefulness in these words, and, finally, the day approaches when his simple little scrap of paper, tossed on the one side of the scale, is beginning to weigh all by itself more than the entire credit of Germany."

Nearly all the newspapers comment on the singular coincidence that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's career as Chancellor ended on an anniversary of the day it began—July 14.

The Temps says: "Functionary replaces a functionary. A place cut out for a leader remains entrusted to the performer of another's will." It thinks Dr. Michaelis superior to his predecessor on two points—he has been successful and has character. His success has been shown in his position as food Commissioner; his character is shown by his speech last March in the Prussian chamber, from which The Temps quotes the following: "No one shall make me serve. I would not accept an office which would be but an edgeless sword."

Von Bethmann Hollweg's fall, according to The Temps, was under unanimous reprobation, due to contradictory motives.

"The greater part of Germany, wishing peace," continues the paper, "drives him out, because he is branded with having made the war. Other Germans, still desiring conquests, drive him out because they suspect he no longer wishes any conquests. The Emperor, who maintained him in office as a cover for himself, now abandons him to save himself. Justice is moving. Without illusions, but with legitimate satisfaction, we register its first step."

After analyzing Germany's measures increasing the army, which, it is contended, establish premeditation on Germany's part, as these measures could not have been adopted without the Chancellor's personal intervention, The Temps concludes:

"History will say of him that he was a malefactor, but there are in Germany greater culprits. It is they, more than he, who are an obstacle to peace."

The Journal des Débats says editorially: "The importance of the change does not consist in the substitution of persons, but in the cause which made it impossible to retain the retiring Chancellor. In letting von Bethmann Hollweg go the Kaiser discredits himself, confessing thereby that he was mistaken in provoking the war. He has been unable to direct it, and is driven towards peace without profit, without glory. The Imperial policy has reached bankruptcy, it must be liquidated."

## SEE WAR POLICY STILL UNSHAKEN

Continued from Page 1.

have a progressive effect with German internal dissatisfaction growing concurrently wi htreverses for the German arms.

In the quarters where optimism prevails, it is pointed out that the movement in the Reichstag was not entirely one having to do with internal reforms, but had in it the element of a desire for a genuine proposal for peace. The fight in the Reichstag was led by a member of the Clerical Centre, which hitherto had not been critical of Imperial power, and came upon the heels of reports that Herr Erzberger, the leader of the reformers, had been in conference with Emperor Charles in Vienna, that Emperor William had also been to Vienna to see Emperor Charles, and that the King of Bavaria, a Catholic, had been in consultation with the Austrian Kaiser, who was credited with a sincere desire to undertake the arrangement of peace terms with the enemies of his country.

In view of these things, the optimistic ones are inclined to hold to the view that there is more in the German crisis than a demand for parliamentary reforms. The whole thing, they intimate, is based on dissatisfaction with the war.

### Doubt of Balance of Power.

So little do even the best informed officials of the United States Government know of what has happened in Germany and the real meaning of the fall of Bethmann Hollweg that they are in the dark as to the effect of the political change on the ability of the Kaiser to control in the high-handed way that has been his heretofore. They do not know whether the Kaiser is still supreme or has been personally shorn of some of his initiative by the militaristic group with which the Crown Prince is affiliated and which has Hindenburg and Ludersdorff as its real leaders, with Prince Eitel Fritz and Prince Adelbert among its supporters. Neither do they know whether the Clerical Centre and the Radical groups, through their strange amalgamation, have succeeded in forcing concessions that will give them a footing in the conduct of government in Germany and the appearance of democratization in the imperial system.

While there is no disposition to credit [illegible] Officials admit that they are unable to [illegible] Dr. Michaelis as Imperial Chancellor.

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# SENATE ASKED TO KILL NEW SURTAX

## Would Tax Funds Taken by the Government as Excess Profits Levy, Corporations Hold.

## CALLED VICIOUS BY WEEKS

## Presents Argument Against the Clause by a Boston Lawyer Showing How It Would Work.

## WILL STAY, SAYS SIMMONS

## Committee Will Consider Protests, Chairman Believes, But Make No Change.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Vigorous protest has reached the Senate Finance Committee from representatives of corporations throughout the country against the provision in the recent redraft of the War Revenue bill by which a 15 per cent. corporation surtax is contemplated. Under the revised bill not only would corporations pay the existing 2 per cent. tax, but also an additional 15 per cent. on undistributed net income. Besides, the bill imposes a graduated tax upon excess war profits, running from 12 to 60 per cent.

The 2 per cent. tax imposed in the law of 1916 and the surtax of 15 per cent. under the amended bill as drafted by the Senate Finance Committee would apply to all corporations, joint stock companies, or associations and insurance companies in the United States, whether organized under foreign or domestic laws. Partnerships are excluded.

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, Republican, [illegible] of the Senate Finance Committee, [illegible] tomorrow with Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, [illegible] of the surtax sent him by a prominent corporation lawyer of Boston. Mr. Weeks said tonight to The Times correspondent that he regarded the extra tax as unjust and that unless the Finance Committee eliminated it from the bill it would be fought on the floor of the Senate.

**Calls Proposed Surtax Vicious.**

"I opposed this surtax when the Finance Committee was whipping the bill into shape," said Senator Weeks. "I considered that the corporations were being taxed enough under the excess profits tax and the 2 per cent. tax already existing. This surtax is particularly vicious.

"Nothing ought to be done to prevent corporations from maintaining a suitable reserve. On the other hand, action ought to be taken to prevent a corporation escaping taxation by failing to pay in dividends its earnings not needed for ordinary surplus purposes. The intent of the 15 per cent. surtax was to prevent corporations escaping this tax, but in the way it would operate it would work a tremendous injustice. It ought to be amended or thrown out altogether."

The surtax would apply to all undistributed net incomes of corporations during the fiscal or calendar year 1917 and thereafter until the end of the war. Exemption is made of undistributed profits used in establishments or maintenance of reserves required by law, and of those of railroads used for extensions or betterments. Besides, a 20 per cent. exemption is allowed upon net income directly engaged in the production or distribution of commodities or in banking.

An analysis of the surtax is made by the Boston lawyer in his letter to Senator Weeks, showing how the tax would operate. The letter follows:

**How the Provision Reads.**

"It seems important to point out that Section 1206, amending Section 10 of the Act of September, 1916, is bound to work serious injustice. It does not seem possible that the new Subdivision B expresses the meaning it was intended to express. This new subdivision is as follows:

In addition to the income tax imposed by Subdivision A of this section, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually an additional tax of 15 per centum upon the amount remaining undistributed sixty days after the end of each calendar or fiscal year of the total net income of every corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company received during the year, as determined for the purposes of the tax imposed by such Subdivision A, but including the amount allowed as a credit under Subdivision D of Section 12.

"Then follow exceptions which have nothing to do with the point I wish to raise.

"Under the language above quoted a corporation must pay a 15 per cent. tax upon the excess profits tax itself. This could not have been the intention of the framers of this section. The purpose of the section obviously is to prevent stockholders from avoiding an income tax by leaving earnings undistributed in the treasury of the corporation.

"Now, in the aggregate of the previous year's income undistributed at the end of sixty days, you will inevitably find not only what might properly be distributed to the stockholders as dividends, but also you will find the amount of the excess profits tax imposed upon the previous year's earnings not yet paid, for it cannot be paid until the middle of the year. The effect of the section is, therefore, to impose the excess profits tax and then in addition to impose a tax of 15 per cent. upon the excess profits tax itself.

"To make this situation concrete, we take the figures of a corporation with an average capital in 1917 of $2,000,000, with average earnings during 1911, 1912, and 1913 of $150,000, and with net earnings in the year 1917 of $1,500,000.

**Reductio ad Absurdum.**

"The excess profits tax under the above conditions will amount to $[illegible]. Assume that the corporation distributes $400,000 in dividends; it has been left $1,000,000 upon which to reckon the 15 per cent. tax imposed by the language quoted above. It is allowed to deduct 20 per cent. of its net income, if utilized in its business, leaving [illegible] subject to the tax. Now, out of this $[illegible] it must pay later in the year the excess profits tax of $[illegible], leaving only $[illegible] of accumulated profits [illegible] which the 15 per cent. tax should properly be applied. As a matter of fact, the language quoted above makes [illegible] applicable to the whole [illegible] that the 15 per cent. tax amounts to $[illegible] and takes all of the balance except the meagre sum of $[illegible].

"If the corporation went further and distributed in the form of dividends all its earnings except the excess profits tax and the 20 per cent. which it is allowed to retain in reserve, it would have to pay this additional 15 per cent. tax out of the 20 per cent., which would be [illegible] reductio ad absurdum [illegible] from applying [illegible] excess profits tax the same [illegible] which is applied in the act to the income tax itself. [illegible] income and excess profits tax for any year, the amount of tax paid out of that year's earnings on account of the income of the previous year should not be deducted, but there is no sense in applying this principle to this additional 15 per cent. tax."

Senator Simmons said tonight that the Finance Committee would consider [illegible] objections made against the surtax so as not to impose any unfairness upon the corporations. He said, however, [illegible] committee would [illegible] as the bill had already been thoroughly threshed out before the measure was reported. The Revenue bill is now with the Finance Committee, having been withdrawn from the Senate after the passage of the amendment to the Food bill eliminating revenue from whisky.

"I do not consider the surtax as unfair," said Senator Simmons. "The exemption of 20 per cent. gives the corporations leeway before the tax is applied. That exemption applies to nearly every species of net income. If the majority of the Finance Committee decides, after considering the protest of the corporations, to strike out the tax, it will be eliminated before the bill goes back to the Senate. But my impression is that it will stay in."

## TAKE OVER VESSELS TODAY.

### Goethals Commandeering Order Will Speed Construction of Ships.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The actual work of speeding up construction of tonnage on the stocks of the big shipbuilding yards will begin tomorrow, when Major Gen. George W. Goethals, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, issues his order for the commandeering of the vessels. This step, it is understood, has the approval of the Shipping Board, and managers of the yards have been making preparations for the enlarged activities.

The letting of contracts for the building of great yards for the construction of fabricated steel ships will also be taken up at once. It has been reported from time to time that two of these new yards, which will be owned by the Government, would be located, one near New York, the other at Philadelphia. The definite decision has not been reached, although sites believed to be advantageous have been inspected.

The Board of Directors of the Fleet Corporation, of which Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board and General Goethals are members, will meet today to go over the plans for production which General Goethals has prepared.

# GUARD MOBILIZES IN FORCE TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

are already in the ranks, offering their lives in this great world battle for the principles of civilization and of religion."

It had been announced on Saturday by the Officers' Training Camps Association that, in view of the still existing shortage in applications for appointment to the second series of Officers' Reserve Corps training camps, the office at 19 West Forty-fourth Street would remain open yesterday to give out applications to those who decided at the last moment to try for appointment.

As a matter of fact, however, the office was closed at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after about 150 applicants had received blanks. All afternoon a long stream of applicants poured into the Berkeley Building, where the office is located, only to be met with the information that the office was closed.

Major Henry G. Opdycke, in charge of recruiting for the Signal Corps Reserve, U. S. A., yesterday received the names of many New York brokerage telegraphers, eligible for enlistment in his corps, who had attended a meeting of brokerage telegraphers on Saturday, at which plans for the mobilization of the men and the redistribution of work among those too old to serve, were decided upon.

The Naval Coast Defense Reserve, whose recruiting office is in the Woolworth Building, has been authorized to enlist a limited number of skilled photographers for service as aviation observers. Their task will be to take photographs of the enemy's positions from airplanes, and it is hoped the exciting and adventurous nature of this task will appeal to many news photographers, who are particularly qualified by experience for the duty.

# *NEW YORKERS TO SEE HIGHLANDERS TODAY*

## *Famous Band of Pipers Will Lead Scotch-Canadian Troops in Parade for Recruits.*

Lieut. Col. Dennis of the Canadian expeditionary force, who in civil life is a high official of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, arrived in New York late last night to supervise the arrangements for the visit this week of the Canadian Highlanders, for which he is largely responsible. The plan to bring Highlanders in full uniform and equipment to New York originated with Lieutenant Mather of the Forty-eighth Canadian Battalion—the Gordon Highlanders—but it was not until Lieutenant Mather took it to Colonel Dennis that it became a reality.

Colonel Dennis personally supervised the raising of a fund of $10,000 to pay the expenses of the trip, and, working in co-operation with Brig. Gen. White of the British Recruiting Mission and Chairman Chadbourne of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, he also succeeded in overcoming the technical obstacles in the way in the matter of bringing an organized and armed troops of a foreign power to American soil. Colonel Dennis is staying at the Hotel Biltmore, the proprietor of which, Mr. Bowman, has invited all the Canadian officers to be his guests during their visit. The actual troops coming this morning consist of one platoon of the Gordon Highlanders with their pipers and band, commanded by Lieut. Col. C. W. Darling, and the pipers of the McLean Highlanders, under Lieut. Col. Percy Guthrie.

New York will get its first glimpse of the "Kilties" at [illegible] o'clock this morning. About that hour [illegible] on the waterfront may expect to hear a skirl of pipes as the [illegible] Highlanders—the [illegible] Canadian Overseas Battalion—[illegible] to effect a junction with the [illegible] Canadians, the Gordons [illegible] the city by way of Grand Central Station, arriving at [illegible] o'clock. Then the Highlanders will march, escorted by a company of the Seventy-first New York, to the Seventy-first Armory, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, by way of Fifth Avenue.

Shortly after noon the visitors will take the subway to Battery Park, and there, forming in line, will parade up Broadway, starting about 1:30 o'clock and reaching City Hall at 2, where they will be formally received by a committee of city officials in behalf of the Mayor. It is understood that if arrangements can be made, they will be escorted by the New York Scottish, a volunteer regiment now being organized in this city by Colonel Walter Scott.

After leaving City Hall the Highlanders will parade up Lafayette Street to Fourth Street, thence to Washington Square and up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, and then return to the armory. In the evening they will go to the Bronx by subway, leaving at 149th Street and Third Avenue. There they will divide in two detachments, one marching north and one south, and each stopping about every fifteen minutes to hold recruiting rallies.

All of the officers connected with the visit of the Canadian troops—the first of its kind in the history of this country—emphasize that its object is not merely to win volunteers for the British and Canadian Armies, but to arouse the martial spirit and bring in volunteers for all the Allies, including the United States.

A patriotic rally at the Washington Irving High School tonight will mark the beginning of recruiting week in the Gramercy district, at which the "Kilties" band will be one of the features. Job Hedges and Colonel W. T. Stewart will be the speakers. Mme. Yvonne de Treville will sing patriotic songs, and three reels will be shown of the United States Government films of the French front.

### Church Invites New York Guardsmen

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Bethel Methodist-Episcopal Church South, Spartanburg, extends a cordial invitation to all members of the National Guard of the State of New York to make Bethel their church home during their stay at Spartanburg. We would appreciate the addresses of all army chaplains.

J. R. T. MAJOR,
Pastor.
A. M. CHREITZBERG,
Chairman Board of Stewards.
GABRIEL CANNON,
President Wesley Bible Class.

Spartanburg, S. C., July 13.

# FAVORS FORMATION OF NEW WAR BOARD

## Waddill Catchings Advocates One with Power to Carry Out Its Decisions.

## TO CONCENTRATE EFFORTS

## Defense Council Has Neither Authority Nor Administrative Power, It Is Shown.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In a statement furnished to the press today, Waddill Catchings, Chairman of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, urged the formation of a Board of National Defense with power to carry out its own decisions. This was necessary, in Mr. Catchings's opinion, as a solution of the problems confronting the present advisory organizations of the Government.

The suggestions of Mr. Catchings are the outcome of the knowledge conveyed by Secretary Baker in his letter to the Director of the Council of National Defense, repudiating the agreement of coal operators to furnish bituminous coal to the Government and private consumers at $3 a ton, and stating that the Council of National Defense has no authority to enter into agreements and no administrative power whatever.

The statement of Mr. Catchings indicates that he has been impressed with the criticism that there is no concentration of the effort being made by the various agencies of the Government to put the country in a condition to bring the war to a successful conclusion. He points out that there is now no board or department concerned exclusively with the concentration of all efforts toward procuring materials and supplies for war. In this condition he finds much of the cause for the criticism and misunderstanding concerning the part business men have so far taken in war preparations.

**Peace Time Machinery.**

"In Washington today," Mr. Catchings says, "we have the machinery of the Government departments as developed in time of peace. In addition there is the Council of National Defense, the Shipping Board, the food control organization developing around Mr. Hoover, and the Exports Council. All act independently of each other.

"The Council of National Defense, because of its name, might be thought to be a means of developing concentrated effort, but it was created in time of peace. It is vested with no power to act, and unless granted this power cannot possibly become the central organ of defense in time of war. The President, who above all is concerned with national defense, never meets with the council. The council has an Advisory Commission, but meets with it only once a month. There are numerous committees of the council or of the Advisory Commission, but these committee Chairmen never meet.

"Pending the working out of a general plan, the Council of National Defense has been the centre and nucleus of our first efforts in the war. This body of experienced men has met the practical situations as they have arisen from day to day, and has rendered service of the highest value during the time when the nature of our problems was becoming clear. With a full realization of what they have done, plans can now be formed for a more direct attack upon the problems which have arisen.

"When it is understood that there has been no general scheme, and no general authority," Mr. Catchings goes on, "what the Advisory Committees of the Council of National Defense have been able to accomplish is remarkable. The wonder is, not that no more has been done, but that so much has been done."

**Need of Decisive Action.**

"Among the clearly defined problems confronting Washington today," Mr. Catchings explained, "none is so important as the need for some board of national defense or war board which can reach decisions on the many problems other than military problems, settle differences of judgment, stop debate and take decisive action—a board which can formulate general plans and undertake the solution of problems affecting all branches of the Government involved in the war—a board which can receive and carry out instructions from the President and the Cabinet and co-ordinate all efforts toward procuring materials and supplies for the war. The need for such a board is evident.

"There is the question of the price the Government is to pay for materials and supplies where the demand is so much greater than the supply that reliance can no longer be had on the equilibrium of the supply and demand to determine a fair price. Famine prices prevail for many materials. No general plan has been developed to meet this condition."

Mr. Catchings reviews the coal agreement, and adds:

"Then, quite unexpectedly, the Secretary of War, as President of the Council of National Defense, wrote a letter sharply criticising the agreement and the action of the committee and operators. The full bearing of Secretary Baker's letter upon the operations of the council and its committees is not yet clear."

An important phase of the price situation, Mr. Catchings says, is that when the Government fails to arrive at a satisfactory price the furnishing of supplies is delayed. For example, steel needed for ships has not been purchased for this reason.

# *OUR TROOPS IN FRANCE TO BE PAID PROMPTLY*

## *Government Also to Protect Them from Loss by Any Fluctuation of Exchange.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Under the Government's arrangements the soldiers who serve in France will receive their pay regularly and promptly, and will not lose anything by varying exchange rates.

The first step was to obtain a big credit so that the danger of American gold being sunk or captured by the Germans was avoided. Each soldier will have his choice of receiving French currency or a check on the United States Treasury, which is equivalent to gold, and each month announcement will be made of the exchange rate at which the soldiers will be paid.

The present rate is about 5.7 francs to the dollar. If this rate should be adopted and some development sent the French exchange higher, the soldier would be protected because he would get 5.7 francs for each American dollar from the Government, although a French bank might refuse more than 5.6 francs at the time. On the other hand if the exchange fell so that the banks were willing to pay him 5.8 francs on the dollar, the soldier would not be asked by the Government to accept the paymaster's fixed rate of 5.7, and would be free to take advantage of a better arrangement with the banks.

Many American soldiers, it was stated here tonight, had been advised to take American money with them, preferably gold. This the Government discourages, pointing out that the soldier can not hope to make any considerable profit by taking American gold to France.

# NAME CANTONMENTS FOR WAR HEROES

## Lee, Gordon, and Other Confederates Among Those Honored in Mobilization Designations.

## BOARD PICKS SHORT NAMES

## Of Significance to National Army and National Guards Troops Sheltered at the Thirty-two Camps.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Names of American military heroes of past wars, including several Confederate leaders, have been given by the War Department to the thirty-two cantonments in which the national army and the National Guard will be mobilized for training.

In announcing the designations tonight, the department revealed that the subject had received consideration from a board of officers headed by Brig. Gen. Kuhn, Chief of the War College Division, and that selections were governed by a carefully prepared policy. In each case the name selected is that of a man from the section represented by the troops concerned, but not unpopular in the vicinity of the camp. Short names were chosen for convenience. Names like Washington and Lincoln were omitted because of the temporary nature of the camps, and other names were avoided because they are duplicated by prominent men now living. The names chosen follow:

FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY.

*Camp Devens*, Ayer, Mass., for troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. After Brigadier General Charles Devens, U. S. V., a native of Massachusetts.

*Camp Upton*, Yaphank, L. I., for troops from the Metropolitan portion of New York City. After Major General Emory Upton, U. S. V., a native of New York.

*Camp Dix*, Wrightstown, N. J., for troops from New York State and Northern Pennsylvania. After Major General John Adams Dix, U. S. V., a Governor of New York.

*Camp Meade*, Annapolis Junction, Md., for troops from Southern Pennsylvania. After Major General George G. Meade, U. S. A.

*Camp Lee*, Petersburg, Va., for troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. After Robert E. Lee, General-in-Chief, C. S. A.

*Camp Jackson*, Columbia, S. C., for troops from Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. After Major General Andrew Jackson, U. S. A., born in North Carolina and chosen President from Tennessee.

*Camp Gordon*, Atlanta, Ga., for troops from Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. After Lieutenant General J. B. Gordon, C. S. A., Governor of Georgia.

*Camp Sherman*, Chillicothe, Ohio, for troops from Ohio and West Virginia. After General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., a native of Ohio.

*Camp Taylor*, Louisville, Ky., for troops from Indiana and Kentucky. After Major General Zachary Taylor, U. S. A., appointed from Kentucky.

*Camp Custer*, Battle Creek, Mich., for troops from Michigan and Wisconsin. After Major General George A. Custer, who commanded a Michigan brigade in the Civil War.

*Camp Grant*, Rockford, Ill., for troops from Illinois. After General U. S. Grant, U. S. A., who served as Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry at the beginning of the Civil War.

*Camp Pike*, Little Rock, Ark., for troops from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. After Brigadier General Z. M. Pike, U. S. A., explorer of the Southwest.

*Camp Dodge*, Des Moines, Iowa, for troops from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. After Major General Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. V., who commanded Iowa Volunteers in the Civil War.

*Camp Funston*, Fort Riley, Kan., for troops from Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado. After Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., and Colonel of Twentieth Kansas, U. S. A.

*Camp Travis*, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for troops from Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. After Lieut. Col. W. B. Travis, the defender of the Alamo.

*Camp Lewis*, American Lake, Wash., for troops from Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. No namesake announced, presumably the explorer.

FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

*Camp Greene*, Charlotte, N. C., for troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. After General Nathaniel Greene of the Continental Army, a native of Rhode Island.

*Camp Wadsworth*, Spartanburg, S. C., for troops from New York. After Brig. Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, U. S. V., born in New York.

*Camp Hancock*, Augusta, Ga., for troops from Pennsylvania. After Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A., born in Pennsylvania.

*Camp McClellan*, Anniston, Ala., for troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. After Major Gen. G. B. McClellan, U. S. A.

*Camp Sevier*, Greenville, S. C., for troops from Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. After Brig. Gen. John Sevier, U. S. A., member of Congress from North Carolina and first Governor of Tennessee.

*Camp Wheeler*, Macon, Ga., for troops from Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. After Lieut. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. A., born in Georgia and a member of Congress from Alabama.

*Camp MacArthur*, Waco, Texas, for troops from Michigan and Wisconsin. After Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., who commanded Wisconsin troops in the civil war.

*Camp Logan*, Houston, Texas, for troops from Illinois. After Major Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. V., of Illinois.

*Camp Cody*, Deming, N. M., for troops from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. After Colonel William F. Cody, born in Iowa.

*Camp Doniphan*, Fort Sill, Okla., for troops from Missouri and Kansas. After Colonel A. W. Doniphan, First Missouri Cavalry.

*Camp Bowie*, Fort Worth, Texas, for troops from Texas and Oklahoma. After Colonel James Bowie, killed in the Alamo.

*Camp Sheridan*, Montgomery, Ala., for troops from Ohio and West Virginia. After General P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., distinguished especially for his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.

*Camp Shelby*, Hattiesburg, Miss., for troops from Indiana and Kentucky. After Colonel Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky.

*Camp Beauregard*, Alexandria, La., for troops from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas. After General P. G. T. Beauregard, C. S. A., born in Louisiana.

*Camp Kearny*, Linda Vista, Cal., for troops from California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. After Brig. Gen. S. W. Kearny, U. S. A., commander of the expedition to California in the Mexican war.

*Camp Fremont*, Palo Alto, Cal., for troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. After Major Gen. J. S. Fremont, U. S. A., explorer of the West.

# *CITY DRAFT BOARDS RUSH THEIR WORK*

## *Expected Now That All Will Have Their Registration Cards Prepared by Wednesday.*

Nearly half of the 189 exemption boards in this city reported yesterday to Roscoe S. Conkling, who represents the Adjutant General, that they were confident that all registration cards would be numbered and the lists completed for sending to Washington and to Albany by 6 o'clock tonight. It is believed now that the last board will have its list numbered by Wednesday and the city then will be ready for drawing the numbers.

Governor Whitman issued an order yesterday directing the exemption boards of the city to furnish to the New York City News Association a list of all registrants. The purpose of the Governor is to further the desire of President Wilson that every man drafted into service shall know it as soon as possible. Mr. Whitman believes that much time can be saved by the publication of the lists by the newspapers.

Many inquiries reached Mr. Conkling's office at 280 Broadway yesterday from members of the exemption boards who had problems that they could not solve. Many messages also were received from members of local boards who desired to notify Mr. Conkling of the progress they were making. One enthusiastic Chairman in upper Manhattan notified the office that he had finished the lists of his own district and was starting out to assist two other boards whose work was lagging. Here is a list of the boards that have finished the lists or will have all work done by 6 o'clock tonight:

**Borough of Manhattan.**

Exemption District, Building, and Location.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], Houston and Clarkson Sts.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], Henry and Oliver Sts.
[illegible]—230 East Broadway.
[illegible]—[illegible] Grand St.
[illegible]—[illegible] Mott St.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], [illegible] East 9th St.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], [illegible] West 13th St.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], [illegible] West 18th St.
[illegible]—P. S. 88, Lewis and Rivington Sts.
[illegible]—P. S. 20, [illegible] St.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], Hester and Norfolk Sts.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], Grand and Essex Sts.
[illegible]—Parochial School, [illegible] St., near 9th Av.
[illegible]—Parochial School, [illegible] St., east of 1st Av.
[illegible]—St. Mark's Place.
[illegible]—[illegible] West 58th St.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], [illegible] St. and Amsterdam Av.
[illegible]—[illegible] and 1st Av.
[illegible]—[illegible] West 135th St.
[illegible]—[illegible] St. and Edgecombe Av.
[illegible]—Prof. Palmer's office, College City, N. Y.
[illegible]—[illegible] St., east of Amsterdam Av.
[illegible]—[illegible] and Wadsworth Av.
[illegible]—[illegible] Lexington Av.
[illegible]—[illegible] West 104th St.
[illegible]—[illegible] West 46th St.
[illegible]—[illegible] East [illegible] St.
[illegible]—Hunter College, 68th St. and Park Av.
[illegible]—[illegible], near 3d Av.
170—Harlem Cham. of Com., 200 Lenox Av.

**Borough of Queens.**

172—P. S. [illegible], Theodore, near Ditmars St.
176—P. S. 27, 13th St., College Point.
181—4112 Jamaica Av., Woodhaven.
183—Bank of L. I., 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

**Borough of Richmond.**

**Borough of the Bronx.**

[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], [illegible] East 149th St.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], Longwood Av. and Beck St.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], [illegible] Av. & 223d St.
[illegible]—Huffel's Building, 161st St. and 3d Av.
[illegible]—P. S. 38, 417 East 160th St.
[illegible]—P. S. 13, Willett Av. and 216th St.
[illegible]—P. S. 4, Fulton Av. and 173d St.
[illegible]—[illegible] Boston Road.
[illegible]—Park Comm'r's office, Claremont Park.
[illegible]—Gould [illegible], New York University.
[illegible]—P. S. 33, 184th St. and Jerome Av.

**Borough of Brooklyn.**

[illegible]—Bar Association, Montague St.
[illegible]—Public Library, Clinton and Union Sts.
[illegible]—200 Hewes St.
[illegible]—[illegible] and Macon Sts.
[illegible]—[illegible] Hart St.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], 4th Av. and 29th St.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], 7th Av. and 73d St.
[illegible]—56 Hanson Place.
[illegible]—[illegible] Washington Av.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], Hancock St., near Bedford Av.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], Driggs Av. and North 8th St.
[illegible]—[illegible] Manhattan Av.
[illegible]—P. S. 80, West 17th St., near Neptune Av.
[illegible]—Coney Island Av. at Avenue O.
[illegible]—New Utrecht H. S., 18th Av. and 80th St.
[illegible]—Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St.
[illegible]—Commercial H. S., 7th Av. and 6th St.
[illegible]—Erasmus H. S., Flatbush & Church Avs.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], Irving and Willoughby Avs.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], Bushwick Av. and Madison St.
[illegible]—P. S. [illegible], Grove St. and Evergreen Av.
[illegible]—230 Graham Av.
81—P. S. 158, Belmont Av. and Ashford St.
82—P. S. [illegible], Herkimer St., near Ralph Av.
83—P. S. 144, Howard and St. Mark's Avs.
84—P. S. 63, Hinsdale St., near Glenmore Av.
85—P. S. 125, Thatford and Rockaway Avs.
88—P. S. 114, Remsen Av., near Avenue F.

Many reasons were assigned yesterday by exemption boards which reported delays in their work. In some cases they said that they had not received the cards from the Assembly district custodians.

## EXPECT DRAFT NEXT WEEK.

### Officials Waiting on Local Boards to Start Drawings.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—When the drawing of lots under the selective conscription law would be carried out remained uncertain tonight, but War Department officials were hopeful that completion of local exemption machinery throughout the country, on which the great lottery now is waiting, would be accomplished by the end of the week.

Most of the States have reported their organization complete, and in the others only scattered districts remain to be heard from. It is realized here that the task of setting up boards in every county is a stupendous one, however, and officials are not inclined to be impatient. They are making no predictions, except that the machinery is sure to be perfected within a few days.

All of the procedure for determining the order of liability of the 10,000,000 registrants has been made public except the method of actual drawing. It is understood that the department has worked out its plans quite thoroughly, and will be ready for the drawing when the time comes. Reports persisted today that the numbers to be used would be placed in non-transparent capsules and drawn from a glass receptacle by Secretary Baker or some other War Department official. There was no confirmation, however, and it was indicated that there might be no announcement until the eve of the actual drawing.

The feeling here is that the Federal Government now has done everything possible, and that the burden of responsibility for hastening selection of the war army rests entirely upon State and local authorities. Officials are proceeding on the theory that there will be no unnecessary delays, and are making their plans in the belief that the drawing will be possible by next week at the latest.

# SOLDIER HID WIFE ON ARMY TRANSPORT

## Woman Clad as a "Sammie" Found After Three Days on Trip to France.

## COMES BACK A PRISONER

## Corporal Said to Have Brought His Bride All the Way from Arizona.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 15.—A young woman attired in khaki and with her black hair cut short returned to the United States today as a military prisoner after an unsuccessful attempt to pass as an American soldier. The woman is said to be the bride of a Corporal who, having been married just before the first American army left for France, smuggled his wife aboard the vessel.

The woman left America with a regiment from Douglas, Ariz. The name of the pseudo-soldier was withheld. The Corporal is said to have got his bride past the embarkation officers as a member of his squad. With her dark hair clipped short and somewhat masculine features it was difficult to detect her identity.

It was learned that the woman stowed away for three days after the transport sailed, and was discovered by the army surgeon when the Corporal's squad, with others belonging to the same company, were paraded on the after deck to have their papers examined. Early the same morning there had been rumors current among the soldiers and members of the crew of the transport that a woman had stowed away on board disguised as a soldier. The surgeons were notified of this, and requested by the commanding officers of the two regiments on the ship to keep a strict lookout.

As soon as the woman was detected she was placed under guard in one of the after-deck cabins, and no one was allowed to communicate with her. The woman will not be released until the Federal authorities have decided what is to be done with her. It could not be ascertained today whether the fictitious soldier would be sent back to Douglas, or whether she would be punished for impersonating a soldier and stowing away on the transport.

Army officers said that they could not understand how the disguised woman traveled with the regiment from Arizona and was billeted for several days in the barracks at the port whence the transport sailed. It was evident, they said, that all members of the Corporal's squad must have been in the secret and assisted in screening her from detection.

## FLIERS' TRANSFER UNLIKELY

### Lafayette Escadrille Probably Will Remain with French Army.

*Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

PARIS, July 15.—There has been considerable discussion as to whether the Lafayette Escadrille will be transferred to the American forces or will remain, as at present, an integral part of the French Army. It appears probable that the existing state of affairs will be maintained, as there seem to be difficulties in the way of what might appear to be the simplest procedure—constitution without further formalities of the whole escadrille as a unit of the American air force.

If the question were put to a vote among the members of the escadrille themselves there is little doubt that they would be practically unanimous in favor of their present status, as they not only feel that, having served France thus far, they wish to remain part of the French Army until the end, but they have been told that to enter the American air force they must pass certain examinations. They naturally point out that their brevets as French pilots and employment in fighting Germans on the French front are the best possible guarantee of their competence, and they cannot understand why, after such experience, they should be put on a level with comparative novices entirely unfamiliar with European war conditions.

## TRENCH WORK AT MADISON.

### Practical Instruction of Army Students to be Hastened This Week.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., July 15.—With less than a month in which to complete their training, the students of the officers' reserve here will start on the most strenuous week of instruction tomorrow. Much time will be devoted to trench instruction in an effort to finish that part of the course within a fortnight. With only a few companies remaining to be sent to the Stony Point range, it is probable that rifle practice will be finished in a few days.

The camp was comparatively deserted today, many of the men having obtained week-end leave. Those who remained were for the most part men studiously inclined and intent upon earning commissions.

Charles R. Brown, Dean of Yale University, was the Y. M. C. A. speaker today.

General Root and a party of Russian army officers are expected here Thursday. Secretary of War Baker will be here soon, the date of his visit not having been fixed. Secretary of State Lansing, who is spending his vacation at Henderson Harbor, only a few miles from the camp, will address the cadets July 29.

A fair allowance for your used car is what the car is worth. To allow $100 less when you buy a *Chalmers* is grossly unfair for you. To allow $100 more "just to make a sale", is unfair and unbusinesslike for us. Our policy is: "Allow for a used car what the car is worth."

Vice President and General Manager

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Prices are almost certain to reach a point very much higher than even the "ear-to-the-ground" prophets have anticipated.

Weber and Heilbroner, in the mean time, and as part of their annual business program must conduct their regular end-of-the-season clearance of Spring and Summer Suits:

*Reductions:*

| | |
|---|---|
| $23 and $20 Fancy Suits | $18.50 |
| $30 and $25 Fancy Suits | 21.50 |
| $35, $32.50 and $30 Fancy Suits | 27.50 |
| $40, $37.50 and $35 Fancy Suits | 32.50 |
| $48, $45 and $40 Fancy Suits | 36.50 |

The man who believes in thrift, if he thinks a moment, will see the wisdom of buying these clothes now. They are the accepted styles of the best dressed men in the metropolis—tailored especially for New York men.

Weber and Heilbroner
*Five Clothing Stores*
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THE antidote prescribed by Dr. Keep Serene for Summer's heat is a cool, crisp, cleanly Mohair Suiting. I tailor it to your individual measure at only $19.50. Finest journeyman bench-work, with the shape needled in, not "goosed" in.

**Spring Suiting Ends at Sale Prices!**

All my Light-Weight Spring Suiting Ends except Mohairs and strictly Hot-Weather Cloths tailored to your individual measure as follows: $25 Custom Suitings now $19.50; $30 Custom Suitings now $22.50; $35 to $45 Custom Suitings now $27.50.

*United States Army Uniforms to individual measure*

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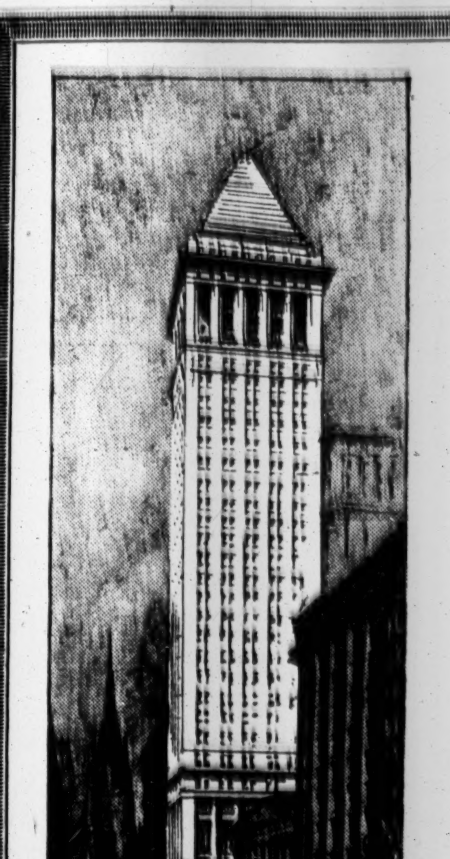

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# INDUSTRY TO PROFIT BY SURGERY OF WAR

## Dr. Carrel Will Teach Treatment of Wounds to Civil as Well as Military Surgeons.

## SAVE MANY WORKERS' LIVES

### Demonstration Hospital Built by Rockefeller Institute to be Put Into Use Soon.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, now a Commander of the French Legion of Honor because he is credited with saving the lives of thousands of allied soldiers, stood yesterday afternoon in the doorway of one of the low buildings of the war hospital which the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research has built for him at Avenue A and Sixty-sixth Street, and said he was ready to do his bit for the United States by teaching American surgeons, military and civil, all he had learned in Europe's war hospitals about saving life and limb.

The one big achievement of medical science in the war is the prevention of the suppuration of wounds. It is in this work that Dr. Carrel has been the leader in the military hospital which the Rockefeller Institute has maintained at Compiegne. He perfected the Carrel-Dakin method of antiseptic wound irrigation. It is this that he will demonstrate to army surgeons designated by Surgeon General Gorgas, and to civilian surgeons at the Rockefeller War Hospital.

To a reporter Dr. Carrel said that, besides the value of the new method in wartare, it should have a very large field in the treatment of industrial accidents. He pointed out the millions of dollars and the thousands of lives industrial accidents in this country cost every year.

"It is the prevention of the suppuration of the wound, or the halting and cure of it, once it has set in, that is the big thing," said Dr. Carrel. "The method I have worked out has been highly successful. There are others, of course, but I have been very, very fortunate. You see, when suppuration sets in, there comes gaseous gangrene and other complications that make it so very difficult for the wound to heal quickly. That is what makes amputation necessary, and often causes the death of the wounded person.

"Now, if the wound is kept clean, that is, sterile, it is always like a fresh wound, and when that is accomplished, it heals very quickly. If the wound can be made clean, the time of the patient in the hospital is reduced to one-third or one-half of what it used to be. You can see easily that if we have 10,000 wounded to treat, and maybe others waiting to be treated, if the casualties are heavy, and can reduce the time in the hospital by half or more, it is a great thing.

"When a soldier's wound is healed quickly, it means not only a lessening of the pain and stress he must undergo, but a great difference in his physical condition. If the wounded man got well in spite of the wound suppurating, it took a long time, because the poisons from the wound got into his system. Now, with our methods, the wounded man leaves the hospital generally in good condition.

"The thing to be learned by surgeons is the technique of the treatment. It must be done just so; no less will do. It is not expensive. One litre of the preparation Dr. Dakin has perfected will cost maybe half a cent, and the apparatus does not cost much. Please make it very clear that the demonstrations here, soon to be started, will not be confined to army surgeons. We want the surgeons for the civil population to learn it too, for any wound may be treated on the same principle."

In the Carrel-Dakin treatment the wound is cleaned first as completely as possible. A reservoir containing the Carrel-Dakin solution is hung about three feet above the patient. From this there is a tube, with a stopcock, running down and spreading into a large number of smaller tubes, like the teeth in a comb. From these little rubber tubes are run to reach every part of the wound. Once every two hours the stopcock is opened and the fluid allowed to run into the wound. The wound is kept just full of the solution. Microscopic examination of the fluid in the wound are made, and when the examinations show that there are no more bacilli the wound is sewed up and heals. The Carrel-Dakin treatment is said to be about 98 per cent. efficient. The importance of this can be seen when it is estimated by army surgeons that 80 per cent. of amputations used to be made necessary by infection.

In an article recently printed by Dr. W. W. Keen, who was a surgeon in the civil war, he made comparisons of treatment of wounds in this war and the civil war. "Think how we treated those cases in the civil war!" he said. "We knew absolutely nothing about bacteria and their dangers or about real infection and real disinfection. Anything which covered up a bad smell we then called a disinfectant. We thrust our undisinfected fingers into wounds, cut with undisinfected knives, tied arteries and sewed wounds with undisinfected silk, and dressed them with undisinfected cold water dressings—until pus began to flow—and then dressed them with infected and infecting flaxseed poultices. Is it any wonder that blood poisoning had, to our shame, a mortality of 97.4 per cent?"

The Rockefeller War Hospital consists of twelve buildings. Its purpose, as described by Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the institute, are:

To make available to patients this improved treatment.

To demonstrate and teach to American surgeons who may be enrolled for military service the treatment of infected wounds, especially by the Carrel-Dakin method.

To test the feasibility of a portable hospital designed by Charles Butler of New York, who, working under the French War Department, has made a thorough study of the matter.

The hospital, the main entrance to which is in Avenue A, just north of Sixty-fourth Street, has been built after the most modern of the base hospitals in Europe, with improvements. It is complete and independent, having its own quarters for surgeons and nurses, its own kitchen, its own refrigeration plant, its own disinfecting apparatus, and its own operating room. It can be taken down and made ready for shipment in forty-eight hours. It was erected in a little more than thirty days. The hospital even has emergency doors to let out the patients should the building be bombed from the air. There are two wards, each for twenty-five patients, but size has no bearing on the hospital's importance, for it is to be used primarily to teach surgeons and not to handle many patients.

The buildings are of double-wall construction, which gives warmth in Winter and prevents great heat in Summer. Concerning this a statement issued by the institute says:

"With the exception of the stores building, which is of ordinary shack constructon, all are of portable house unit construction, walls, floors, and roofs being formed of panels. In the early days of the war such buildings were erected with a single thickness of walls, but it soon became apparent that the walls must be double, with an air space, while the desirability of double floors and roofs was recognized. A study of the various types of construction led to the adoption of the Humphrey system, a patented English type, which had been employed in the best base hospitals in France. The French have found that, failing the double-walled building, the double-walled tent is preferable to the single-walled building."

### Crime Decreases in England.

LONDON, June 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—England continues to grow more temperate and law-abiding, according to criminal statistics for the year, just issued. As compared with the year before the war, there has been a large diminution in the volume of crime. In the upper courts, the number of persons tried has decreased from 12,500 to 6,000; in the lower courts the decrease is from 730,000 to 580,000. The number of persons charged with drunkenness has dropped from 204,000 to 150,000.

# OSBORNE TAKES UP WORK.

### Special Prosecutor Discusses Cruger Case with Mrs. Humiston.

James W. Osborne, who has been appointed a special Assistant District Attorney to take charge of the Grand Jury investigation of the causes of the police failure in the Ruth Cruger case, held a long conference at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Grace Humiston, who found the body of the murdered girl after the police had failed.

In addition to discussing the Cruger case, Mrs. Humiston told Mr. Osborne of a number of alleged white slave cases which she is investigating. The Grand Jury will make an investigation of white slavery conditions, if it is found that this subject is related to the Cruger case in any way. Thus far, according to Mr. Osborne, nothing has come to light to indicate that Cocchi or others under suspicion in the Cruger case were engaged in this traffic.

### Held as a Subway Pickpocket.

Benjamin Weinstein of 144 Rivington Street was held yesterday in $3,000 bail for trial in Tombs Court by Magistrate Nolan on a charge of grand larceny. Weinstein was arrested on the platform of the Chambers Street station of the Fourth Avenue subway Saturday afternoon by detectives, who said they saw him steal a wallet containing $210 in cash and a diamond stickpin valued at $300 from the hip pocket of Samuel Pollock, a tailor of 240 Centre Street. When Weinstein was placed under arrest the crowd attacked the prisoner, and the detectives had considerable difficulty in getting him to the street.

**Saks & Company**
Broadway at 34th Street

*On the Fifth Floor*

**Men's Oxfords Reduced**

Formerly $5 $6 $7 $8.50 and $10
Now 3.95 4.95 5.95 6.95 7.85

Every Oxford in stock included, made of Russia Calfskin, Black Calfskin, Imported Pigskin, White Buckskin, White Canvas, and combinations of White Buckskin and Russet for sports wear. Your size in the lot but not in each style.

*On the Main Floor, an Important*

**Clearance of Men's Shirts**

Formerly $2, $2.50 and $2.95

**Now $1.50 and $2**

Our aim is to at all times keep our immense assortments of men's shirts clean and full of the newest and most individual cloths and patterns. As a result of handling, these shirts have become a little soiled. To insure prompt disposal we decided to reduce them to these low prices. Better tailored shirts cannot be found anywhere, and one laundering will make them as spick and span as they ever were. Look them over. They are real bargains.

**Men's Silk Shirts Reduced**

Formerly $3.95 $4.95 $6.15 $7.50 $8.50
Now 2.95 3.95 4.95 6.15

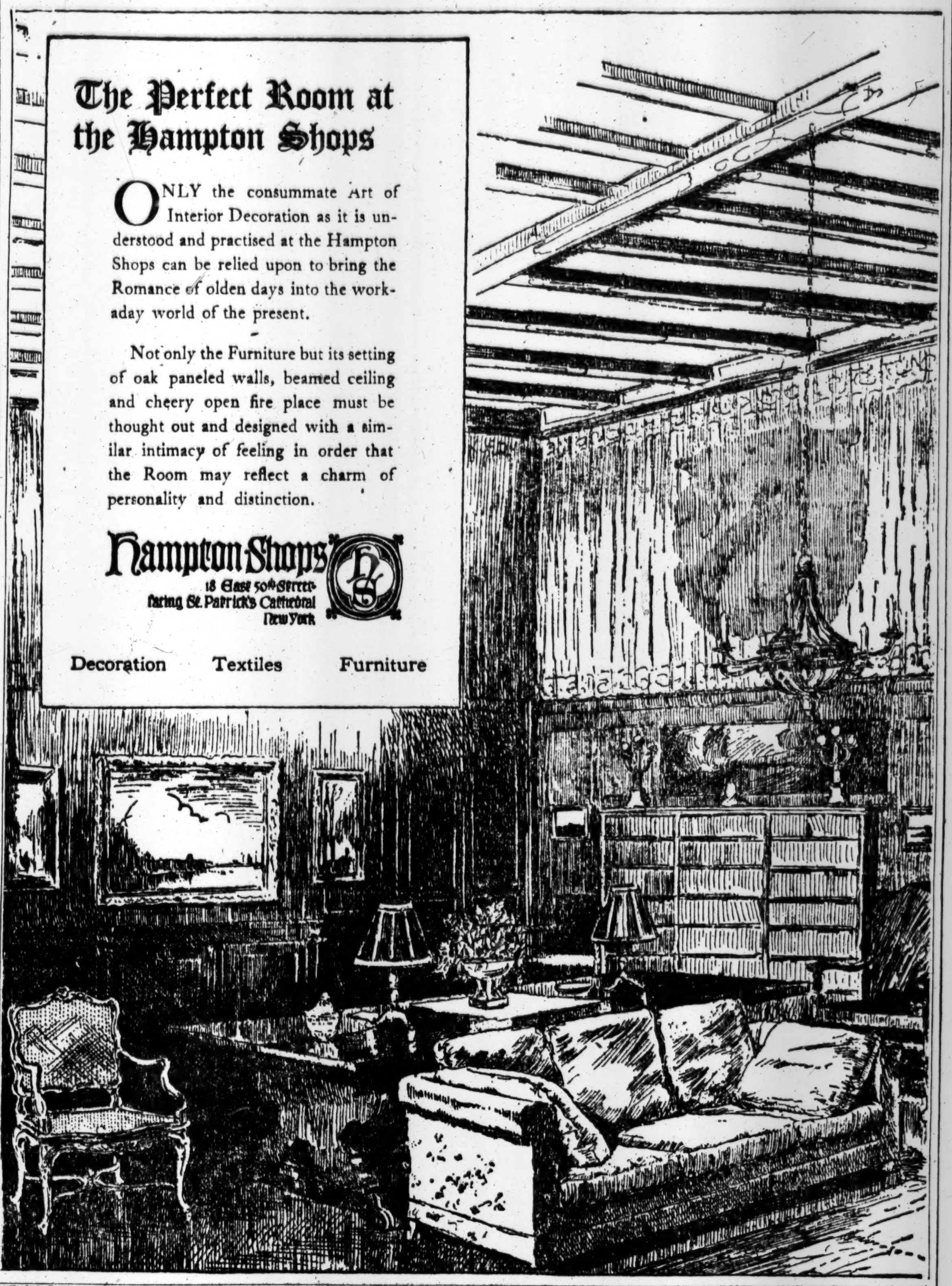
These have also been reduced because they are soiled, or the size and color ranges are incomplete. The silks are among the best shown this season, and the patterns far above the average.

Beginning To-day—An Important

**Clearance of Men's Union Suits, Shirts and Drawers**

**At Greatly Reduced Prices**

| | |
|---|---|
| **1000 Athletic Style Union Suits** in Pin Check or Self-Striped Madras, Silk-finished Soisette, Cotton Open Mesh, and Cotton Crepe. Made in popular Trouser Seat and Closed Crotch Models. Regularly 85c to $1.15. Reduced to | 65c |
| **533 Athletic Style Union Suits** in Silk-Striped Soisette, Pin-Striped Madras, and in Madras with silk tops. Made in Trouser Seat and Side Split Models. Regularly $1.35. Reduced to | 89c |
| **435 "Athletic" Shirts and Drawers.** Made of Colored Striped Fabric. Exceptionally well made. Regularly $1.15 each. Reduced to | 79c |
| **500 "Athletic" Silk and Cotton Colored Striped Shirts and Drawers.** Perfect fitting garments, made for the highest class retail trade. Regularly $1.35 each. Reduced to | 95c |
| **435 "Athletic" Union Suits** of Madras, Batiste, and Colored Striped Materials, chosen specially for their fine patterns and serviceable qualities. Regularly $2. Reduced to | $1.59 |



**The Perfect Room at the Hampton Shops**

ONLY the consummate Art of Interior Decoration as it is understood and practised at the Hampton Shops can be relied upon to bring the Romance of olden days into the workaday world of the present.

Not only the Furniture but its setting of oak paneled walls, beamed ceiling and cheery open fire place must be thought out and designed with a similar intimacy of feeling in order that the Room may reflect a charm of personality and distinction.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Decoration Textiles Furniture

This is the last week of the

**Semi-Annual Sale of Saks-Made Suits for Men**

Former Prices: $38 $35 $33 $30 and $28

**Now Reduced to $23**

A small charge for alterations.

The semi-annual sale of Saks' suits for men has always been the most important event of its kind, but this year it is of even greater importance than ever before. Woolen prices are on the jump. There is a scarcity of fine fabrics, and a suit must cost more next season than it does today. These facts emphasize with unusual vigor the importance of these reductions. Only because of our ironclad policy of starting each season with nothing but the very newest in both models and fabrics have these reductions been made.

**Every suit in the assortment is Saks-Made—all produced this season for New York's best dressed men.**

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

TIFFANY & CO.

GLASSWARE
FINE DINNER SETS

**B. Altman & Co.**

**Women's Tailored Sweater Suits**

of superior quality wool jersey, in a variety of smart sports colors and combinations, offer remarkably attractive value

at $16.75

These Suits are especially desirable for mountain, seashore, country or motoring wear.

(Women's Sports Suits, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

**B. Altman & Co.**

**A Great Clearance Sale of MEN'S STRAW HATS**

to commence to-day (Monday) will offer practically the entire Summer stock, including Bangkoks, Balibuntals and Panamas,

at extraordinary reductions from former prices

Sennit Straw Hats
reduced to . . . . . . $1.65

Fine Milan and Split Straw Hats
reduced to . . $2.75, 4.75 & 5.75

Leghorn and Mackinaw Hats
reduced to . . . $3.85 & 4.85

Panama Hats
reduced to . . $3.75, 4.75 & 6.50

Bangkok and Balibuntal Hats
reduced to . $5.50, 6.50, 8.50 & 12.50

(Men's Hats, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Bevo
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A BEVERAGE

**—the home drink**

Besides its popularity at drug stores, fountains and restaurants, *Bevo* has found a welcome place in the home. A family beverage—a guest offering—a table drink that goes perfectly with all food.

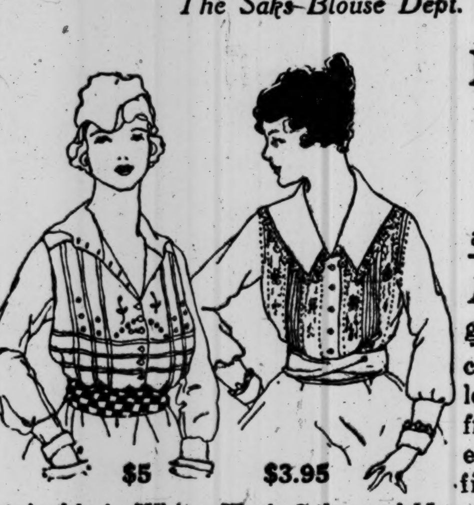
*As a suggestion for Sunday supper—Sweet red or green peppers stuffed with cream cheese and chopped nuts or olives, served on lettuce leaves. French dressing. Cold meat. Toasted crackers. Bevo for everyone.* A beverage that tastes like no other soft drink. Pure, wholesome and nutritious.

**Bevo—the all-year-'round soft drink.**

*Sold in bottles only and bottled exclusively by*
ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

24B

*The Saks-Blouse Dept. Presents—*



## New Models in Mid-Summer Blouses

at prices remarkably low

**At $5**—Stunning Georgette Crepe Blouses with cross-tucking in high and low neck models. Collars and fronts are daintily embroidered, and turn-back cuffs are finished with Picot edging. Obtainable in White, Flesh Color and Navy Blue.

**At $3.95**—Beautiful Organdie Blouses with panels of sheer embroidery, cluster tucks, and hemstitching. Deep pointed collar and cuffs are edged with imitation Filet Lace.

**At $5.95**—Smart Sport Blouses, of heavy Crepe de Chine in box plaited model with broad flare collar which may be worn high or low. Trimmed with large pearl buttons. *Third Floor.*

*Remarkable Values Today In*

## Women's Smart Bathing Suits At $2.95 $3.95 and $4.95

At these three prices we are now displaying the most charming swimming suits ever offered to New York women at such low cost. The selection comprises one-piece slip-on, waistline, and Princess models, with or without sleeves, showing stunning style features in pockets, girdles, and collars. Made of Surf Satin, Silk Poplin, Mohair, Satin, Taffeta and Wool Jersey. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

*Of Unusual Import on the Fourth Floor*

## A Clearance of Women's Silk and Cloth Suits

Formerly $25 to $95

**Now $10 $17.50 $23.50 $37.50**

At each price the models are most attractive and the manner in which each garment is tailored is beyond criticism. The materials include Serge, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Taffeta, Silk Faille, Silk and Wool Jersey, in all colors, including Navy Blue and Black.

## Misses' Fashionable Suits and Coats Greatly Reduced

Better tailored or more cleverly designed garments than these never left a tailor's bench. At these reduced prices they are values well worth your closest attention.

| | |
|---|---|
| Suits, formerly $29.50 to $35.00 | reduced to **$14.00** |
| Suits, formerly $39.50 to $49.50 | reduced to **$23.00** |
| Suits, formerly $55.00 to $69.50 | reduced to **$28.00** |
| Suits, formerly $75.00 to $89.50 | reduced to **$34.00** |
| Coats, formerly $12.95 to $15.00 | reduced to **$5.00** |
| Coats, formerly $22.50 to $29.50 | reduced to **$15.00** |
| Coats, formerly $35.00 to $39.50 | reduced to **$18.50** |
| Coats, formerly $45.00 to $50.00 | reduced to **$25.00** |
| Capes, formerly $29.50 to $35.00 | reduced to **$18.50** |
| Capes, formerly $45.00 to $69.50 | reduced to **$39.50** |

*We have arranged for today, a special*

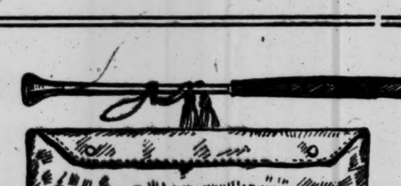
## Sale of 1,500 Bodices at $1

An important purchase enables us to make this remarkable offering today. They are all exceptionally well made bodices, artistically fashioned of Washable Satin, Crepe de Chine, All-Over Lace and Embroidery. Some with ribbon shoulder straps and others with lace cap sleeves. Look them over—they are most remarkable at $1.

Also an Important Offering of

### White Cambric Petticoats at $1

Made of good quality Cambric with flounces of lace or Embroidery. Also included are some models with double panels, making them shadow proof, and highly desirable for wear with Summer dresses. Unquestionably one of the best values of the season.



On the Main Floor Today

## A Sale of "Grip" Umbrellas Special at $3

These are the most convenient umbrellas made. When in use they are as strong and practical as any non-folding umbrella, and when folded in bag occupy very little space. The ribs lay close to the rod with no projecting tips, and it is lighter in weight and has larger spread than can be said of any other grip umbrella. Made with newest regulation handles for both men and women, and may be packed in a 15-inch bag. At $3 they are without a parallel.

# Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

*Priced Unusually Low on the Fourth Floor*

## New Summer Voile Dresses Special at $7.95

A well known Fifth Avenue Dressmaker made up these dainty frocks for us from his remaining Summer materials at a fraction of their usual cost, otherwise it would be impossible to offer dresses such as these at $7.95. The models are exact duplicates of dresses we have been selling all season at $10 and $12.50.

There are some in solid color Voiles with tucked or plaited skirts—Navy Blue, White, Pink, Peach or Grey. Other equally charming models are in striped and flowered voiles in the most exquisite colorings. *Sizes 34 to 44, and for stout figures 48 to 50.*

## Silk Dresses Remarkably Priced

The styles are the newest—The materials the most wanted

**At $14.50**—Six new models in Taffeta and Georgette Crepe, suitable for afternoon and street wear. At this price they represent a value without precedent. Sizes from 34 to 42.

**At $18.50**—Five clever models in Foulard or Taffeta, especially suited to afternoon wear. Finished equal to frocks selling at much higher cost, and equalled by none at this modest figure. Sizes from 34 to 42.

**Anderson Gingham Dresses**

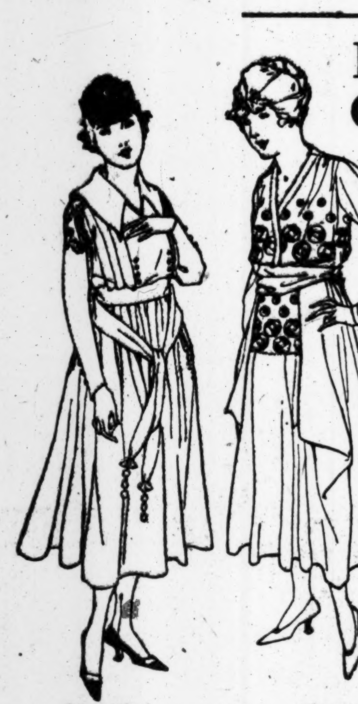
Formerly $16.50 and $18.50.

**Reduced to $12.50**

In three very successful models, in a good assortment of patterns. Collars and cuffs neatly embroidered.

### Pongee Silk Dresses in the Newest Models at $12.50

Simple, but effective straight-line frocks with fancy pockets and belt. Made of Natural color Pongee, in sizes 34 to 42.



## Embroidered Georgette Crepe and Silk Crepon Frocks at $14.50

In two distinct and very charming models, skilful copies of exquisite imported frocks now selling at much higher cost.

One has waist and smart draped skirt embroidered in Rose, Blue, Green, or Wisteria. The other is a dressy frock with shoulder yoke and pockets of skirt artistically embroidered. For afternoon tea, the dansant, and any informal Summer functions, these dainty dresses will prove unusually attractive. Sizes 34 to 42.

## Corsets for Women and Misses Greatly Reduced

We have assembled all our broken assortments of well-known corsets and reduced them for immediate clearance. They are made of Fancy Coutil and Batiste, in low and medium top models. Not every size in any one style, but sizes from 19 to 32 in the collection.

Former Prices: $3.50 to $7.50

**Reduced to $1.95**

*Monday and Tuesday Only*

## An Important Sale of Toilet Requisites

| | |
|---|---|
| Calox Tooth Powder | 15c |
| Lyon's Tooth Powder | 15c |
| Pyorrhocide Tooth Powder | 75c |
| Pebeco Tooth Powder | 30c |
| Borine, magnum size | 74c |
| Borine, $1.00 size | 55c |
| Borine, 50c size | 29c |
| Glyco Thymoline, $1.00 size | 68c |
| Babcock's Corylopsis; regularly 15c | 11c |
| Babcock's Cut Rose, regularly 15c | 11c |
| Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Talcum Powder; regularly 25c | 21c |
| Samurai Talcum Powder, regular 25c size | 18c |
| Lilac Talcum Powder; regularly 15c | 11c |
| Pussy Willow Face Powder, 50c size | 39c |
| Mum Deodorant | 15c |
| Eversweet, 25c size | 18c |
| Odo-ro-no, 50c size | 30c |
| Pond's Vanishing Cream, 50c size | 33c |
| Pond's Cold Cream, 50c size | 33c |
| Ramsdell's Olive Cream, tubes, regularly 47c | 39c |
| Ramsdell's Olive Cream, jar, regularly 94c | 69c |
| Theatrical Cold Cream, 1-lb. can, regularly 50c | 39c |
| Violet Sincera Face Cream, regularly 50c | 29c |
| Violet Sincera Face Powder, regularly 50c | 29c |
| Violet Sincera Rouge, regularly 40c | 29c |
| Violet Sincera Ammonia, regularly 15c | 12c |
| Arthur's Lilac Vegetal; regular 60c bottle | 49c |
| Arthur's Eau de Quinine, regularly 60c bottle | 49c |
| Hyglo Nail Polish, regularly 25c | 18c |
| Egyptian Deodorizer 25c size | 18c |
| Lazell's Toilet Water, 4-oz. bottles, assorted odors, regularly 50c | 39c |
| Eradico Cleanser—Magic Cleaner for Ladies' Shoes, Gloves, Silk, etc., 50c size, 39c; 25c size | 19c |
| Tourist Cases, Silk, Cretonne or Linen cases with rubber lined compartments for toilet articles | 59c |
| Absorbent Cotton, hospital grade, 1-lb. carton | 33c |
| Japanese Crepe Toilet Paper, regular 15c roll | 12½c |
| Toilet Paper Cabinet, contains 3 rolls of 1,000 sheets each, regular 36c cabinet | 31c |
| Naphthaline Moth Paper, dozen 6x9 sheets for | 39c |
| Naphthaline Flakes, ½-lb. box | 13c |
| Sanitary Napkins, large size package of 12 | 45c |
| Shower Sprays, long tubing, large spray | 69c |
| Peroxide of Hydrogen, regularly 25c | 18c |
| P. & T. Bay Rum, 50c size | 39c |
| P. & T. Bay Rum, 75c size | 59c |
| Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 15c size | 12c |
| Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 25c size | 20c |
| Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 45c size | 39c |
| Petroleum Jelly, 1 lb | 9c |
| Turknit Wash Cloths, 4 for | 25c |
| Prophylactic Tooth Brushes | 19c |
| Whisk Brooms, 35c kind | 25c |
| Tooth Brushes, 4 rows extra quality bristles, bone or transparent handles, regularly 25c | 15c |
| Nail Brushes, wooden backs, regularly 35c and 50c | 25c |
| Bone Nail Brushes, French make, regularly 50c | 39c |
| Ideal Waterproof Hair Brushes, $2.00 quality | $1.39 |
| Bath Brushes, long, detachable handle, regularly 50c | 39c |
| Hy-G-Nic Bath Brushes, detachable handle, regularly 85c | 65c |
| Rubber Dressing Combs, regularly 25c | 19c |
| Rubber Diving Caps, regularly 25c | 21c |
| Rubber Gloves for the garden or household, all sizes, regularly 39c | 25c |
| Rubber Sponges, regularly 39c | 29c |
| Hy-G-Nic Hot Water Bottles, regularly 95c | 79c |
| Ivory Soap, cake | 5c |
| Fairy Soap, cake | 5c |
| Life Buoy Soap, cake | 5c |
| Hand Sapolio Soap, cake | 6c |
| Palm Olive Soap | 9c |
| Packer's Tar Soap | 14c |
| Woodbury's Facial Soap | 16c |
| Johnson's Foot Soap | 16c |
| Fratelli Pure Castile Soap, 2-lb. bars | 29c |

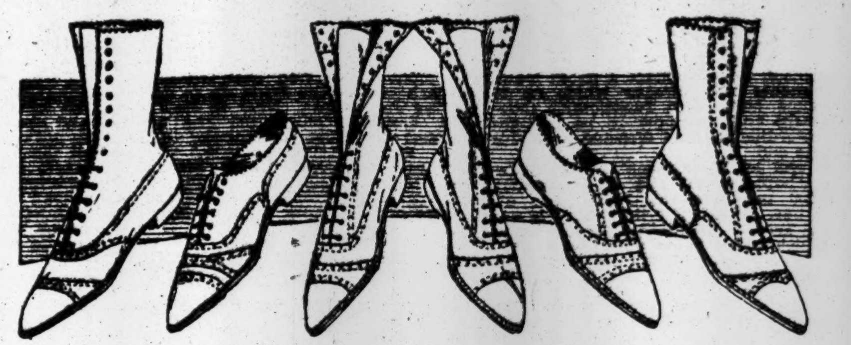
**No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled. None C. O. D. We reserve the right to limit quantities**

Final Reductions in the Extraordinary

## Sale of White Washable Kid Sport Shoes

For Women and Misses

**Oxfords at $2.95 Boots at $3.95**



Out of 10,000 pairs of these fine shoes there are only 3,000 pairs left. To insure prompt disposal we have decided to offer them at the remarkable prices quoted above. For tennis, golf, for walking, shoes of this character have never before been seen at such low prices, and in the face of the present high cost of leather we cannot hope to duplicate this offer.

There are 18 distinct models to choose from, with soles of "Neolin" or White Ivory. Sizes included are 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5 and 5½, and the widths are AA to D. While there are not all sizes in each model, you will find your size in a boot or Oxford the value of which will prove a most delightful surprise. *Second Floor.*

*Beginning on the Fourth Floor Today*

An Important Reduction

## Sale of Women's Coats, Wraps and Capes

In this event will be found coats and wraps for almost every occasion and purpose, in models that have proved very successful this season. The materials include Taffeta, Satin, Silk Faille, or Poplin, Wool Velour, Burella, Gabardine, and Serges.

Former Prices: $19.50 to $49.50

**Reduced to $10, $15, $22.50, $25**

*None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval*

## Women's Silk Skirts Reduced to $3.95

Formerly $10

Well tailored skirts in becoming shirred top model with new pockets and detachable belt. Developed in Figured Silk Faille of excellent quality. Waistbands to 36

## Washable Summer Skirts Special at $1.95 and $2.95

Practical skirts for warm weather wear in new and stunning models, displaying many new conceits in pockets and belts. Made of Gabardine Cotton and Velvet Corduroy, Fancy Figured and Plain Pique, and Ramie Linen. Waistbands to 36.

*Of Extraordinary Importance on the Main Floor*

## A Sale of Imported Beaded Bags

Formerly $35, $28.50 & $25

**Reduced to $18.50**

A wonderful collection of richly beaded bags in rare and beautiful colorings. There are not two alike in the assortment, and each individual model is far from the average in both contour and coloring. Some are of steel and colored beads, while others are designed in crystal and jet beading. Their beauty cannot be put into print. They must be seen to be fully appreciated.

## Real Hair Nets Specially Priced

Large size. Cap or fringe style. All shades. **55c a Dozen**

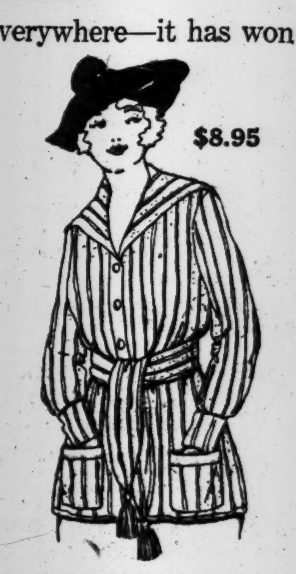
Largest size Loktite cap or fringe nets. **95c a Dozen**

*Main Floor*

## Sweaters for Every Occasion

In models distinctly individual

The sweater is to be seen almost everywhere—it has won favor at all leading resorts. Today we shall feature, among others:



### Smart Fibre Silk Sweaters at $5

In attractive sailor collar model with tie sash and large patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Gold, Green, and Purple. A wonderful value.

### New Russian Back Sweaters, $8.95

Of Fibre Silk, cleverly modeled along the semi-fitted lines. Tie sash and patch pockets. Obtainable in Pink, Turquoise, Blue, Rose, and Corn. Very special.

### Pure Fibre Silk Sweaters, $15.95

Smart pinch back model with sailor collar, tie sash and patch pockets. Colors: Gold, Rose, Peach, and Copenhagen Blue.

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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Price—Quality—Service

# Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

*We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.*

### *Clothes Quality You Can Judge For Yourself*

You don't have to qualify as an expert on men's clothes to realize how fitting our Summer garments are in tailoring, fabric and price—particularly

### *Tropical Weight Suits for Men At $19.75*

Real skeleton suits (coats and vests), not light weight garments with the linings removed — but suits that were built without linings. Cool, summery colors in extremely light weight worsteds. With Patch Pockets and Silk Sleeve Linings. They cost less here than elsewhere. Direct Elevator to Clothing Dept. on 35th Street side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

### *Cravats, $1.89*

Italian Grenadine makes up into very smart cravats—a good variety of which we are showing in large open-end shapes. Fine pin dot effects, single stripes, broad moire stripes and the new heather mixtures.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

### *Silk Shirts at Savings*

Satin Striped Shirts in various colors on white grounds, $3.89.

Broadcloth Silk Shirts in various satin stripes and flat weave effects, $4.89 and $5.89.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

### *Men's Lisle Hose at 47c*

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. All sizes, in white, gray, champagne, tan, suede, black and navy.

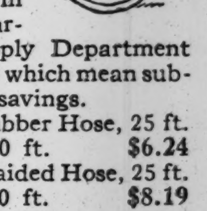
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

### *Let Us Develop Your Films*

In our own laboratory on the premises skilled workers develop your films and make prints of fine quality. Our prices for printing are "Lowest-in-the-City." Roll films developed free when prints are ordered.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, 35th Street.

### *Garden Hose for Backyard Farms*



And for lawns as well, may be found in various grades and lengths in our Garden Supply Department at prices which mean substantial savings.

3-ply Rubber Hose, 25 ft. $3.12; 50 ft. $6.24
2-ply Braided Hose, 25 ft. $4.09; 50 ft. $8.19
Still another grade of Rubber Hose, 25 ft. $3.87; 50 ft. $7.74

Macy's—Basement, 35th St.

### *Conveniences*

At the Public Service Bureau you can purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys. Send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

# BANKER WILL DIRECT WORK OF RED CROSS

### H. D. Gibson Will Become Active Field Head, Directing a Complete Reorganization.

### WILL SEEK NEW MEMBERS

### Aim Is to Organize and Mobilize Volunteer Service Which Is Eager to Aid the Nation.

A complete reorganization of the Red Cross under Harvey D. Gibson of New York as Chairman, was announced yesterday by Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., Chairman of the War Council of the relief organization. Mr. Gibson is President of the Liberty National Bank of New York City and has been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York chapter of the Red Cross for months. In his new office with headquarters at Washington he will become the active field head of the 1,800 Red Cross chapters in the United States. He will consolidate many departments, abolish others that are not necessary to the organization, and help to increase its membership, which was 2,000,000 at the latest count. He will devote his whole time to Red Cross work and will serve without pay.

"Ever since the war started," said Mr. Davison in behalf of the Red Cross War Council, "the Red Cross has recognized the urgent need of organizing and mobilizing effectively the great mass of volunteer service throughout the country which is so eager to co-operate with the Red Cross. Women and men alike throughout the country are eager for an opportunity to do something to help. The Red Cross recognizes the vital importance of enlisting this enthusiasm and energy and making it useful in the alleviation of suffering and in helping to win this war.

"Eliot Wadsworth, as Acting Chairman of the Red Cross, has done marvelous work in organizing Red Cross chapters throughout the country and in developing their membership. So great has become the pressure upon Mr. Wadsworth, by reason of his appointment as a member of the War Council and by reason of the enormous administrative duties pressing upon him at headquarters, that it has been found essential to reinforce his department and create under him an operating field head of the Red Cross of the whole country.

"We are, therefore, peculiarly fortunate in being able to obtain the services of Mr. Gibson who is one of the most successful young men in America. Mr. Gibson brings to the work youth, great administrative ability and unbounded energy and enthusiasm.

"Mr. Gibson will direct the energies of the 1,800 Red Cross chapters so that the work of all of them can be brought to bear effectively in meeting the constantly increasing need confronting the Red Cross. It will be the purpose of Mr. Gibson to consolidate a great many departments and bureaus which up to this time have been functioning independently and are now to be brought into co-ordination and directed toward a definite end.

"It will be Mr. Gibson's duty to develop chapters and add to the nearly 2,000,000 members the Red Cross already has. It is clear that there is unlimited service and ability in this country which wants to help, and we believe that through Mr. Gibson's efforts a force of tremendous power will be brought into effective action.

"There has with perfect reason been some impatience over the lack of direction afforded by the Red Cross for the vast quantity of volunteer effort available. We have been looking for just the man to supply this need, and we believe we have found him in Mr. Gibson. No more important step than this has been taken in organizing the Red Cross for real work in this war."

Mr. Gibson's appointment is the culmination of a great plan for reorganizing the Red Cross conceived at the time Mr. Davison became Chairman of the War Council and the campaign was undertaken to raise $100,000,000 for war relief. It was recognized then that there was a great deal of duplication in the activities of the organization, that there was no systematic effort for increasing membership, and that this laxity, due to a large extent to peace conditions, had deflected the sympathy and co-operation of the public. Mr. Davison's first step on taking the Chairmanship of the War Council was to provide it with funds, and his second to hit on some working arrangement with the many other war relief associations in the field. The second part of the plan has not yet been accomplished, and negotiations are still going on between the Red Cross and the other bodies, but Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the committee on co-ordination representing the Red Cross, is certain that it will be successful.

The appointment of Mr. Gibson as general field head of the Red Cross is a third step in the plan to place the organization on a highly efficient, war basis. As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York County Chapter, he became well acquainted with Red Cross work, and recently launched a campaign for membership that produced good results. He became President of the Liberty National Bank on Jan. 1 last, having been before that the assistant manager of the American Express Company.

At the beginning of the war in Europe he was appointed the head of the committee of bankers sent to Europe to distribute the gold sent on the cruiser Tennessee for the relief of marooned Americans.

Details of the reorganization of the Red Cross will be worked out this week in Chicago at conferences attended by representatives of the organization from all parts of the country.

The Red Cross War Fund Campaign Committee issued a report last night of the money that had been contributed by each city in the State up to and including July 9 last. Next to New York City, Buffalo contributed the largest amount, $1,900,001. Rochester contributed $1,540,433.90; Albany, $250,000; Syracuse, $300,000; Troy, $157,593.51; Schenectady, $107,249.58, and Islip, $155,470.41. The total from the State, exclusive of New York City, to that date was $6,534,697.

# POSTAL AID FOR RED CROSS.

### Employes in Various Offices Have Given $55,994—More to Hear From.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Postmaster General Burleson announced tonight that incomplete reports from Postmasters showed that postal employes had contributed $55,994 to the Red Cross. Chicago reports receipts of $6,532 for the Red Cross, New York gave $3,295, St. Louis $3.015, and Philadelphia $3,001.

The Philadelphia Postmaster reports that through the active interest of the Post Office there the general public has contributed $13,708 to the Red Cross. Contributions from some of the other Post Offices are: Augusta, Ga., $1,912; Memphis, $1,328; Minneapolis, $1,271; Cleveland, $1,200; Indianapolis, $1,052; Baltimore. $1,030; Dallas, $900; Newark, $771; Portland, Ore., $500; Howard, Penn., $565; Detroit, $559; St. Paul, $530; Scranton, $500; Nashville, $519; Knoxville, $500; Salt Lake City, $332, and Milwaukee, $149.

Many postal employes have voluntarily asked that they be allowed to subscribe monthly to the Red Cross, and organizations have been perfected in the postal service to carry out this plan.

# TOO MANY WOULD BE CLERKS

### Public Employment Bureau Gives Advice to Seekers for Work.

The Public Employment Bureau, in its monthly report to Mayor Mitchel, made public yesterday, announced that it had assembled a force of women workers to take the place of men who were called for military duty. Part of this force is made up of young women who have completed their studies in commercial, high, and training schools. Among them are typewriters, stenographers, and bookkeepers, technically trained, but inexperienced.

According to the bureau's report there are more young boys and girls seeking employment for the school vacation period than there are jobs of the sort they want.

"The majority of these applicants," says the report, "are unfortunately misled by false prospects in clerical lines and are carried away by their ambition to join this calling. They are unaware of the vast army of clerks and executives, for whose services there is no demand, who are unemployed and deprived of a livelihood because these occupations are so overcrowded. If this could be impressed upon these young people and their pride overcome, their services could be very well utilized at trades and light factory work, which would in the end give them steady employment and better wages."

Instructions were received from Commissioner Bell of the Department of Licenses that the name of every male applicant within the selective draft ages, 21 to 30 years, who was unable to show his Federal Census Registration Card, should be reported to the United States Marshal. A few such cases were found.

In the month of June, the bureau was called upon to furnish 2,838 workers. The bureau filled 2,161 jobs.

"In general, the demand for help," continues the report, "dropped during month of June slightly below the month of May. This, however, is a general summary and does not include the agricultural and skilled mechanical lines, in which there is an open demand. The help wanted in skilled mechanical trades is just as scarce as during the last two months. The first call for agricultural hands is dying out, although they are still needed at very inviting rates. There was an increase in the want of workers for Summer resorts, which are nearing the completion of their arrangements for accommodating the Summer vacationists. The rates for work of this kind are still on the increase and have not as yet stopped. Employers are realizing that they must meet those rates or else the help will find employment in other lines where they will get the wages they are seeking."

Young's Straws
NONE BETTER MADE

*Entire Stock—Without Restriction.*

—1/3 off

$2.00 Straws *now* $1.33
$3.00 Straws *now* $2.00
$4.00 Straws *now* $2.67

Also 1/3 Off on all Panamas, Bankoks and Leghorns—Formerly $5 up, *now* $3.33 up

Stores "All Over Town"

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605 Broadway
849 Broadway
903 Broadway
1197 Broadway
1361 Broadway
37 Nassau St.
Only BROOKLYN Store, 371 Fulton St.

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ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER
Maternity Apparel
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Lane Bryant adaptations of the season's smartest styles for Maternity Wear, eliminate the embarrassment of appearing in public, and make it possible to be comfortably and correctly attired at all times.

"The Loveliest Baby Shop" is on the mezzanine of the Maternity Department.

Complete Layettes
7.95 to 350.00

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Just West of 5th Ave.

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Time on a building operation is money—the Owner's money — and every day's delay in the completion date means a corresponding loss of rentals to the owner.

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THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS.

Daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times will be mailed at domestic subscription rates to relatives or friends with the American Army in France.—Advt.

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"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
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To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

The right partner, a smooth floor and the Victrola!

The instrument that is always ready to oblige with the best dance music;
—that keeps right on playing as long as any one wants to dance;
—that plays such delightful dance numbers as these:

18246 10 in. 75c { Poor Butterfly—Fox Trot — Joseph C. Smith and his Orchestra
Allah's Holiday—Fox Trot — Joseph C. Smith and his Orchestra
18267 10 in. 75c { From Here to Shanghai—Medley One Step — Victor Military Band
Poppy Time in Old Japan—Medley Fox Trot — Victor Military Band
35629 12 in. $1.25 { America, Here's My Boy—Medley One Step — Victor Military Band
'Way Down in Iowa—Medley Fox Trot — Victor Military Band
35630 12 in. $1.25 { Oh Boy—Medley Fox Trot — Joseph C. Smith and his Orchestra
St. Elmo—One Step — Joseph C. Smith and his Orchestra
35634 12 in. $1.25 { Hawaiian Butterfly—Medley Fox Trot — Victor Military Band
When It's Circus Day Back Home—Medley One Step — Victor Military Band
35635 12 in. $1.25 { I Can Hear the Ukuleles Calling Me—Medley Fox Trot — Victor Military Band
Way Down in Arkansaw—Medley One Step — Victor Military Band

Any Victor dealer will gladly play any of the 466 dance numbers in the Victor Record catalog, and demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronised by our special processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect Victor reproduction.

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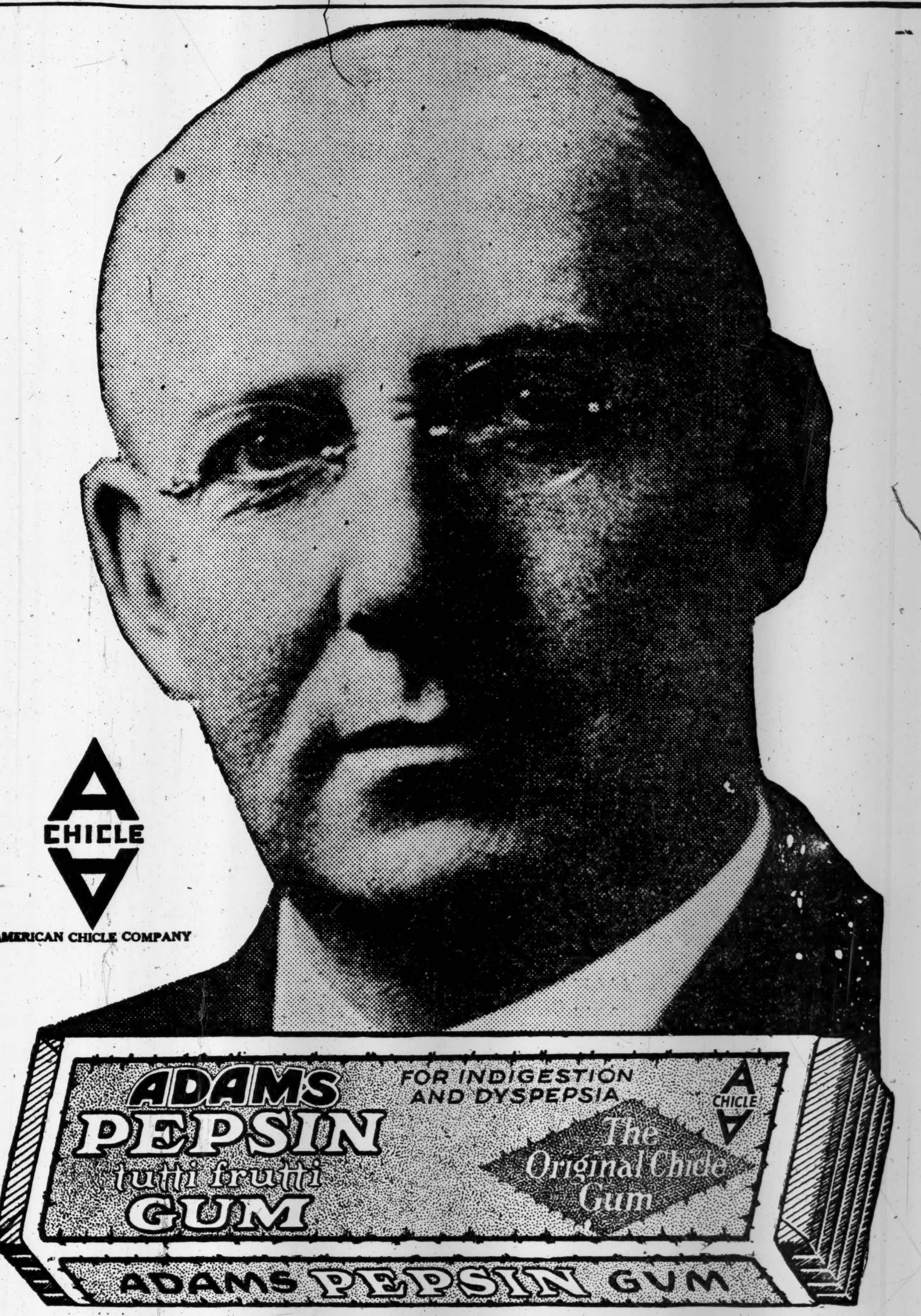

Dr. H. M. ROWE, President of the American Automobile Association and President of the Automobile Club of Maryland, says:

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ADAMS PEPSIN
THE BIG BUSINESS-MANS GUM

In the Struggle for Wealth take care of your Health

# MARINE CORPS GETS 240 LIEUTENANTS

## Big Class Finishes Course at Various Schools and Is Sent to Quantico Base.

## SOON TO BE IN SERVICE

### Three Weeks of Intensive Training Ahead of the Young Men Before They Join Commands.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Navy Department made public tonight the names of 240 young men who have just been appointed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps, and all of whom have been ordered to the new Marine Corps base at Quantico, Va., for three weeks' intensive training. They have been undergoing preliminary training at the rifle range at Winthrop, Md., and at the marine barracks at Mare Island, San Diego, and Port Royal.

Intensive training will be inaugurated at the camp in field engineering, military topography, and infantry drill, including the use of various weapons, such as the rifle, bayonet, hand and rifle grenade, machine gun, and all other implements utilized in modern warfare. The students will be instructed also in trench work. They will go into service at the end of three weeks.

Those ordered to Quantico are:

William H. Abrams, Biggs, Cal.; James P. Adams, North Augusta, S. C.; Walter B. Allen, New York; Herman R. Anderson, Boston; Sparling B. Anderson, Manlius, N. Y.; Robert J. Archibald, Wheeling, W. Va.; Benjamin R. Avent, Rogers, Texas.

Harry H. Barber, Moline, Ill.; Baptiste Barthe, San Francisco; Louis W. Bathol, New York; Victor A. Barraco, Houston, Texas; Albert P. Baston, Minneapolis; Clyde N. Bates, El Campo, Texas; Donald U. Bathrick, Culver, Ind.; Louis C. Beauman, Berkeley, Cal.; Wallace A. Bell, Hinsdale, Ill.; Daniel W. Bender, Jersey City; Joseph C. Bennett, Manlius, N. Y.; Clement A. Berghoff, Chicago; James J. Bettes, Jacksonville, Fla.; Bernard Bierman, Minneapolis; Philip B. Blake, Minneapolis; Roy E. Bledsoe, Oklahoma City; Robert Blake, San Francisco; Robert A. Bowen, Jr., Pendleton, S. C.; John D. Bowling, Alexandria, Va.

Richard F. Boyd, Styx, N. C.; Thomas R. Brailsford, Pittsburgh; James H. B. Brashears, Annapolis, Md.; Edwin R. Brecker, Converse, Texas; Everett R. Brewer, Chicago; Carl D. Brorein, Parmo, Mo.; Benjamin H. Brown, Indianapolis; Campbell H. Brown, Nashville; Dudley S. Brown, Tucson, Ariz.; Julian P. Brown, Belmont, Mass.; Oakley K. Brown, New York; William R. Brown, Culver, Ind.; Richard B. Buchanan, Chicago; Stanley W. Burke, Plainfield, N. J.; Lucian W. Burnham, Needham, Mass.; Carleton Burr, Boston; Edward L. Burwell, Jr., Chicago; Vernon R. Buxton, Boston; Carroll F. Byrd, Salem, Ore.

Francis J. Campbell, Delafield, Wis.; Clifton B. Cates, Nashville; Stewart W. Chaffee, Boston; Mordecai C. Chambers, Lexington, Mo.; Gordon M. F. Chance, Washington, D. C.; Paul E. Cheny, West Burke, Vt.; Fred W. Clarke, Savannah, Ga.; Julius W. Cogswell, Charleston, S. C.; James D. Colony, Haverhill, Mass.; Percy D. Cornell, Galveston; Donald B. Cowles, Hartford; Alfred C. Cramp, Fairmont, W. Va.; Merritt B. Curtis, San Francisco; Charles P. Cushing, Kansas City, Mo.; Kenneth O. Cuttle, Riverside, Cal.

Ross W. Davidson, Houston, Texas; Karl S. Day, Friendship, Ind.; James L. Denham, San Francisco; Horace B. Derrick, College Park, Md.; George C. Dickey, Davenport, Iowa; Carl F. Dietz, Charleston, Wash.; Clarence A. Dennis, Hackensack, N. J.; Neil F. Dougherty, Berkeley, Cal.; Dunlevy C. Downs, Baltimore; Bernard Dubel, College Park, Md.; Henry T. Dunn, Jacksonville, Fla.; Lloyd B. Dysart, Seattle, Wash.

Fred Eastin, Jr., Roswell, N. M.; William A. Eddy, New Rochelle; William E. Embry, Dade City, Fla.; Charles I. Emery, Salisbury, Me.; Charles A. Etheridge, Norfolk, Va.; Ulva L. Ettinger, Berkeley, Cal.; Graves B. Erskine, Columbia, La.; Robert D. Evans, Lexington, Va.; William R. Evans, Harriman, Tenn.

Walter S. Fant, Jr., Chicago; Vincent J. Fitzgerald, Minneapolis, Minn.; John R. Foster, West Frankfort, Ill.; Oliver T. Francis, Waslajo, Minn.; Samuel W. Freney, Hebron, Md.

Benjamin W. Galley, Berkeley, Cal.; Francis J. Gargan, Notre Dame, Ind.; David I. Garrett, Monroe, La.; James McB. Garvey, Princeton; Max D. Gilfillan, College, Texas; Alton A. Gladden, Annapolis; Gus L. Gloeckmer, Fayetteville, Texas; John L. Gregsom, Jr., West Raleigh, N. C.; H. Fry Gund, Jr., Lacrosse, Wis.

Joseph A. Hagan, Richmond, Va.; Frank J. Height, West Raleigh, N. C.; George T. Hall, Seattle, Wash.; Walter S. Helleberg, Nennut, Ky.; George D. R. Hamilton, Gainesville, Ohio; Hana H. Harders, Tucson, Ariz.; Benjamin L. Harper, Peshtigo, Wis.; William H. Harrison, Middle River, Md.; Jack S. Hart, Weatherford, Texas; Lemuel A. Hastup, College Park, Md.; Melvin H. Hass, Chicago; Vincent E. Healy, Chicago; James R. Henderson, Charleston, S. C.; Clifford O. Henry, Seneca, N. Y.; Carlston Hill, Ann Arbor, Mich.; William P. T. Hill, Norman, Okla.; Davis A. Holladay, Charleston, S. C.; William R. Hollingsworth, Kosciusko, Miss.; Samuel F. Hollins, Berkeley, Cal.; Richard V. Hood, Largo, Fla.; Euvelle D. Howard, San Francisco; James E. Hunter, Jr., Columbia, S. C.; John O. Hyam, Stephenville, Texas.

Philbrick W. Jackson, Chicago; Edinar W. Jacobson, San Francisco; Norman R. Jensen, Palo Alto, Cal.; Richard H. Jeschke, Chicago; Robert P. Jerter, Santuck, S. C.; Thomas R. Jewett, Princeton; William Vand Jewett, Princeton; Scott M. Johnson, St. Paul.

Donald J. Kendall, Brockton, Mass.; Thomas E. Kendrick, Springfield, Ill.; Donald Kenyon, Albany; David R. Kilduff, San Francisco, Cal.; Maurice P. King, Bangor, Me.; Keith E. Kinyon, Yates Centre, Kan.; John G. E. Kipp, St. Louis; Joseph W. Knighton, Baltimore; Charles McK. Krusse, Galveston.

Shaler Ladd, San Francisco; Ivan Langford, College, Texas; Samuel E. Lawrence, New London; Charles T. Lawson, Wilkinsburg, Penn.; Walter E. Lawson, Seattle; Harry W. Legore, New Haven; Charles Z. Lesher, San Francisco; Thomas G. Ledesworth, Washington, D. C.; George B. P. Lockhart, Honaker, Va.; William O. Lowe, Knoxville, Tenn.; Jonathan J. Lucas, Atlanta; Frederick C. Lusk, Flora, Ill.; Licus L. Lyle, Meridian, Miss.; Robert S. Lytle, Los Angeles.

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Harold P. Nachtrieb, Berkeley, Cal.; Clarence Nelson, Berkeley, Cal.; Robert L. Nelson, Mount Sterling, Ky.; Alfred H. Noble, Federalsburg, Md.; Edmund P. Norwood, Marion, S. C.

Alfred W. Ogle, Seymour, Tenn.; Willis F. Ostrander, Berkeley, Cal.; John W. Overton, Nashville.

Roscoe A. Parcel, Berkeley, Cal.; Robert S. Pendleton, Fine Creek Mills, Va.; Omar T. Pfieffer, Toledo; H. S. Phipps, Knoxville, Tenn.; Walter S. Poague, Chicago; James A. Poulter, Milwaukee; Walter A. Powers, Boston; William H. Price, Snow Hill, M. D.

Henry C. Savage, Jr., Utawville, S. C.; John G. Schneider, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.; James McB. Sellers, Lexington, Mo.; John Sellon, Kansas City, Mo.; Clinton K. Seymour, Alger, Wyo.; Frank L. Shannon, Humansville, Me.; Walter D. Shelly, Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles C. Simmons, Jr., Hopewell, Va.; Carrol J. Single, Stockton, Cal.; Clinton I. Smallman, Southboro, Mass.; Carman B. Smith, Bay City, Mich.; Clarence W. Smith, Champaign, Ill.; Frank P. Snow, Lawrence, Mass.; William K. Snyder, Lincoln, Neb.; Lewis R. Stickles, Rochester, N. Y.; Philip G. Stiles, Chicago; James R. Stockton, Jacksonville, Fla.; Leonard Stone, Medford, Mass.; Donald A. Stroh, Washington, D. C.; Frank D. Strong, St. Paul.; Galen M. Sturgis, Hyattsville, N. D.

Thomas O. Tate, Wamac Hill, Ala.; Paul H. Taylor, Sioux City; John W. Thomason, Huntsville, Texas; Leland I. Tolman, Spokane.

Charles H. Ulmar, Pottsville, Penn.; Milton W. Vedder, Seattle.

John G. Vowell, Martin, Tenn.

Carleton Wallace, Minneapolis; James M. Wallace, Palo Alto, Cal.; Will H. Walter, Evanston, Ill.; Joseph G. Ward, Portsmouth, Va.; Lades R. Warriner, Society Hill, S. C.; Walter S. Weeks, New York; Sidney W. Wentworth, Durham, N. H.; John A. West, Cincinnati; Frederick C. Wheeler, Philadelphia; George H. Whisehunt, Jr., Orangeburg, S. C.; Thomas S. Whiting, Hampton, Va.; Joseph Wickes, Chesterton, Md.; Albert V. Williams, Nanticoke, Md.; George M. Williamson, Grundy Centre, Iowa; James H. Williamson, Newport, R. I.; John A. Willis, Jr., Janesville, Mo.; John B. Wilson, Corvallis, Ore.; Percival L. Wilson, Leavenworth, Kan.; Edward J. Winters, Holyoke, Mass.; John C. Wood, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Harold St. C. Wright, Pensacola, Fla.

James T. Yarborough, Mullins, S. C.; Holcomb York, New Haven; Frank C. Young, Seattle.

# FARMERS ASK FOOD CONTROL

### Willing to Trust President, Grain Growers Notify Senators.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The 400,000 grain growers represented by the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations are urging upon Congress the necessity for speedy action in the passage of the Food bill, according to a statement issued today by the Food Administration. They also feel that other producing industries should be put under the control of the Government. In this connection J. W. Shorthill, Secretary of the National Council, sent a letter yesterday to each United States Senator urging action. In it he made this statement:

"Who is afraid to place the products of his labor or his genius in the hands of our President when winning the war makes it necessary? Who is afraid to let our Government control the product of his labor or his genius in order that ruinous speculation in that product may be curbed? Certainly not the grain growers of this country.

"We know that in times of war if some strong arm is not ever present, ready to act promptly and decisively, the heartless speculator will ruthlessly reap profits that are criminal. They know that in these times food is first and that it should be the first to be controlled.

"The grain growers are ready for food control. They welcome it, but if the legislation that may be enacted is going to appeal to them as being just, it must confer the power to exercise the very same control over any other necessities when unusual conditions demand it.

"In this matter the grain growers of this country now 'stand at the side' of our President. If the growers of other products, the miners, the manufacturers, the merchandisers of other necessities, will now step up in the same row, this essential legislation can then be passed in a day."

### Haig a Knight of the Thistle.

LONDON, July 15.—In connection with his recent visit to the front King George has appointed Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the Commander in Chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, a Knight of the Order of the Thistle.

# *NEW WIRELESS MINE TO DESTROY U-BOATS*

### *Device of Dr. Whitehead of Johns Hopkins Both Directed and Exploded by Radio.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, July 15.—After working for many months in an endeavor to perfect a new type of mine, electrically controlled and discharged by means of a powerful wireless apparatus placed at a distance from the mine itself—a device which would enable one submarine to destroy another—Dr. J. B. Whitehead of the Johns Hopkins University electrical school is said to have brought his labors to a successful termination.

While Dr. Whitehead refuses to comment on this invention, as he is working in the interests of the Government, it was learned today that by means of a powerful electric battery the mine can be directed upon whatever course its operator may desire, and can be exploded by pressing a button, the wireless waves being employed both in directing it and in its explosion.

The advantage that such a mine would have over the ordinary torpedo used by the submarine lies in the improbability of failure to miss the target or of nonexplosion after the target is struck. By this method Dr. Whitehead is said to have solved the problem of destroying submarines by submarines. In connection with this new mine method of fighting the U-boat there is a report that an instrument has been perfected to locate positions and distances of the submarine to be attacked.

# RAILROADS SHORT OF LABOR

### Pennsylvania's Governor Urged to Suspend Full Crew Law.

Railroads are feeling the shortage of labor and will be affected still more after the draft is made, according to a statement given out yesterday by the Executive Committee of Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey urging Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania to sign the bill suspending the full crew law for the period of the war. It is estimated that the temporary abrogation of this law will release 2,000 men from trains now being run, or enough to man 500 additional trains.

"There is not a railroad but is shorthanded and, as a result, handicapped in rendering full public service," says the statement. "Above all, trained men are needed. The Adamson law and the army draft are making the situation more difficult. In effect both are leaving vacant places with no men to fill them."

In speaking of changes made in schedules at the suggestion of the Executive Committee of the American Railway Association, acting with the Railroads' War Board, the statement says: "The result is that very materially greater work is now being performed by the total railroad equipment in the country. Freight cars are being loaded fuller and kept idle at loading and unloading points a shorter time than ever before. Locomotives are being rushed through shops to get them back to work. Many have been released from regular passenger service for moving troop trains and fast freight."

# KRISTIANIAFJORD STRANDED IN FOG

Continued from Page 1.

Heinrich Schaffhausen, a representative of Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, who was deported to Norway under orders from the State Department. He was accompanied by Fritz Bern, also a German, who had been employed in the Swiss Legation at Washington as a Secretary to look after the interests of the German Government, and by Mrs. Bern and their two small children.

The party was escorted to the liner at 11 o'clock on the morning of sailing by agents of the Department of Justice and questioned at the pier by Henry Ward Beer, Assistant United States District Attorney. Mr. Schaffhausen and the Bern family traveled under a safe conduct issued by the allied Governments through the British Embassy in Washington, and were examined by the alien officers at Halifax during the four days the Kristianiafjord was detained there last week.

The liner had a serious fire in her hold on May 7, 1915, when she was bound to New York with 1,300 passengers. After several hours the crew got the flames under control.

The Kristianiafjord is a steel twin-screw steamship of 10,669 gross tonnage, and holds the record for the fastest passage from Bergen to New York, which she made in eight days and two hours. She was built at Birkenhead, England, by the Cammell, Laird Shipbuilding Company in 1913 for the Norwegian America line passenger and mail service, whose head office is at Christiania. She is 512 feet 11 inches long, with 61 feet 2 inches beam and 29 feet 4 inches depth of hold, and has a speed of eighteen knots.

# EMBARGO HAS NOT DELAYED EXPORTS

## Government Has Passed on All Applications for Licenses for Shipments.

## NEEDS BIG FORCE OF CLERKS

### Council Refuses Information on Applications Which Were Refused—Check System Devised.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Exports Council and the Division of Export Licenses announced tonight that the 1,500 licenses left over from yesterday had been considered and that the week would be started with a clean slate. No statement could be obtained concerning applications which were refused.

The officials expressed themselves as appreciative of the spirit of co-operation shown by applicants. The task was a tremendous one and in order to meet the expected rush additional clerks and stenographers have been obtained. It is hoped that those entitled to licenses will be served with the minimum of delay.

Two copies of every export license are given to every successful applicant. He in turn delivers these to the steamship company handling the shipment, and the steamship company in turn deposits them in the Custom House with the manifest. This enables the Custom House to keep one copy for its records. Another copy goes forward with the ocean documents to destination and the stub of the original is returned by the Custom House, properly filled in, so that the Division of Export Licenses can check back what shipments have been made against the license issued.

## SPAIN GETS EMBARGO NOTE.

### President's Proclamation Also Accompanies the Notice.

PARIS, July 15.—The American Embassy at Madrid made public yesterday a note from President Wilson to the Spanish Government justifying the measures taken by the United States regarding exportations, says a dispatch from the Madrid correspondent of the Echo de Paris.

The note, according to the dispatch, explains that the measures were indispensable for conservation of food and fodder supplies and of the raw materials necessary for naval and military uses. Embodied in the note was the proclamation of the President in which he announced the interdiction upon the export of certain supplies.

## FEARS DUTCH MAY STARVE.

### Hamel Wants a Mission Sent to Plead Against Embargo.

THE HAGUE, July 15.—In an article in the weekly Amsterdamer, the widely-known political writer, Professor J. A. van Hamel, declares that absolute impoverishment and national exhaustion are in store for Holland if she is cut off from the overseas supplies of fodder and fertilizers, and necessary raw materials by America.

Professor van Hamel expresses faith in the sense of fairness of the American people, and of satisfactory treatment for Holland if they can be made to understand Holland's position. He urges, therefore, that the Dutch Government follow Switzerland's example and supplement ordinary diplomatic action by sending immediately a special mission to America to explain the situation.

## I. W. W. EXILES MAY SUE.

### Talk of Actions Against Bisbee Officials—Appeal to Washington.

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 15.—Plans for legal action against those who were responsible for their deportation from Bisbee, Ariz., July 12, were discussed by the 1,200 I. W. W. and sympathizers in their camp today. Wholesale suits for damages were among the steps discussed.

A blanket plea for their release through a writ of habeas corpus was discussed, but the leaders disapproved of such an action on the ground that it would be embarrassing to the Federal Government, which is trying to find a solution of the problem involved in the deportation of the men. The exiles are anxious to know what Washington will do in their cases, and messages urging immediate action have been sent to Administration officials.

Consideration of the matter at Washington tomorrow was predicted by the leaders here tonight.

The belief is becoming general among the exiles that they will be sent back to Bisbee under heavy military guard and will be protected in what they claim is their rights.

## COAL WASTE $500,000,000.

### Inefficient Power Plants Largely to Blame, Says Manning.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 15.—According to Van H. Manning, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, fully a half billion dollars was wasted last year in this country through the inefficient use of coal. Mr. Manning said this waste was continuing at an even greater rate and at a much larger penalty to the country, because of the increase in the price of coal.

"The penalty is not only a heavy tax on the American pocketbook," said Mr. Manning, "but it is also an unpatriotic thing, for every pound of coal we waste there is that much less available to put into energy to end the war.

"Last year the United States mined 600,000,000 tons of coal, the greatest production ever witnessed in the world, and of this amount we wasted 150,000,000 tons, or 25 per cent., through inefficient use.

"As an example, in the modern, efficient power plants of the country 20 per cent of the heat in the coal consumed is converted into power, whereas in the small power stations the efficiency frequently drops below 10 per cent. The average efficiency of all steam power plants in the United States is probably 5 or 6 per cent. of the energy of the coal. If it were possible to elevate the average efficiency to the maximum attainable, about three times as much energy would be available.

"The brilliant lighting of the roofs of apartment houses at night merely for effect ought to be stopped during the period of the war. It is the most glaring example of waste of precious resources that I have seen."

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

Felix Krembs, who appeared last season with Jane Cowl in "Lilac Time," has been engaged by William Harris for an important part in Bayard Veiller's new play, "The Chatterbox." Mrs. Jacques Martin has been assigned a role in "The Jack Knife Man," a new play that will be produced by the Henry B. Harris Estate.

Since actors are working, if they are lucky, on the Winter holidays and rarely ever a chance to celebrate, the Lights Club has decided to set aside a number of days during the Summer vacation season to be observed by its members in lieu of the regular holidays they miss. The first of the series will be an "Actors' Christmas," which will be observed with appropriate ceremonies at the club house at Freeport, L. I.

Lizzie Hudson Collier has been added to the cast of Edward Peple's play of Quaker life, "Friend Martha," the first performance of which is scheduled for Monday, Aug. 6, at the Booth.

One hundred children from the Meinhard Memorial House in Harlem will be the guests of Benjamin Chapin at the exhibition of his Lincoln pictures this afternoon at the Globe.

Rock and White have introduced a new dance called the Shibashuwa in "Hitchy-Koo" at the Cohan and Harris. During the remainder of the engagement they will interpolate a new dance every week.

# LEAD BELT IS QUIET; TROOPS IN CONTROL

## Commander Notifies American Miners Deportation of Foreigners Must Cease.

## REJECT CONFERENCE OFFERS

### Homes of Foreign-Born Miners Have Been Pillaged, Leaving Women and Children Without Food.

FLAT RIVER, Mo., July 15.—The presence of a detachment of Missouri National Guardsmen in the lead belt in the vicinity of Flat River did not prevent the continuing exodus of foreign-born miners, who since Friday have been driven out of this district by American-born miners. Tonight it is estimated that 1,000 foreigners have left the district. No mob violence occurred today, nor did the American miners gather in any threateningly large numbers.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to bring about a conference between the American-born miners and the mine managers. The latter concluded to leave the question of foreign employment to the company officials in New York. The companies concerned are the St. Joseph Lead Company, the Desloge Company, the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company, and a Guggenheim corporation.

When the National Guardsmen detrained this morning representatives of the Americans told Major Stepp their grievances.

"We want only a chance to go to work and support our families, without being thrown out to make room for foreigners. Winter is coming, and the mining companies are discharging Americans to give places to foreigners. We wish to harm no one, we have killed no one, we do not think any one has been hurt, we have destroyed no property. But the mining companies are discharging Americans, and it is against that that we protest."

Major Stepp warned the men that he would preserve order. William Rich, a leader of miners, mounted an automobile and said:

"The Americans are going to 'extract' the foreigners. All who are ready to do this work meet at River Mines at 11 o'clock."

"Let it be plain," said Major Stepp, "if any one uses intimidation or coercion, there will be trouble."

A labor committee then went among the men, urging them to go home and await the result of conferences with the mine operators.

Major Stepp made a tour of the foreign colonies. He found that 200 homes of foreign-born miners had been pillaged, and that women and children were without food. It also was found that American-born miners were buying cows and other property from the women at nominal prices.

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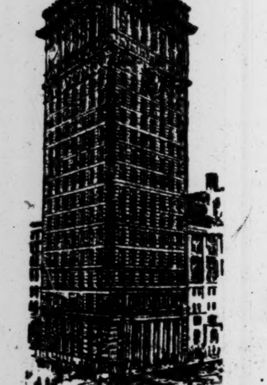

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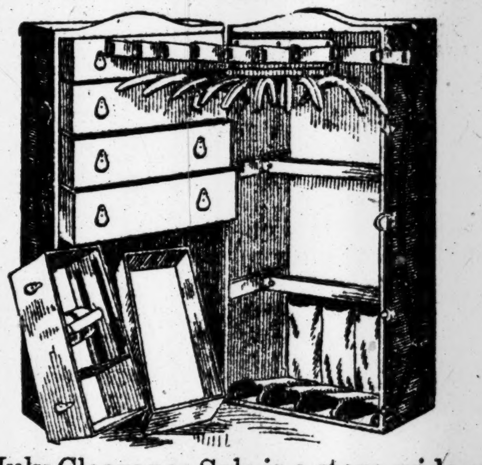

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1917.

## AGAINST THE WALL.

What good the German people imagine it will do to have the Government reaffirm its "war program" of Aug. 4, 1914, is hard for an outsider to understand; yet that seems to be what the battle is about. That declaration was to the effect that Germany was taking up arms not for conquest but to defend its liberties. Immediately after making it, Germany overran Belgium. The world did not believe the declaration. The world regarded it as a remarkable and offensive instance of impudence. Why should the world be any more inclined to believe it now? To reaffirm that glaring falsehood would have not the slightest effect upon the war movements of the Allies or upon the sentiment of the few remaining neutral countries. If Germany gives up the idea of conquest, it will be because the Allies will not let her make any conquests, and for no other reason, and that reason will be wholly unaffected by anything Germany may say about the purity of her intentions.

It is probable that this empty reaffirmation of an untruth is sought for as the basis for peace negotiations. It is significant that the Centrist organ's opposition to Bethmann Hollweg was based on the alleged necessity of having some one else in a position to make advances to the Allies. He has been forced out of his high office in favor of a comparatively untried man for that reason, perhaps, or one akin to it. Perhaps the fact that Dr. Michaelis is the first commoner to be made Chancellor may be significant. Germany is weary of war, not as the other belligerents are weary of it—weary of the bloodshed and the cost—but with a weariness that has in it an element of terror. The hopelessness of any outcome but German defeat or the ruin of the world is becoming evident to all Germany. It is plain enough that the blatancies of the inspired press did not represent German sentiment. The German people may be kept in ignorance of much, but some facts have got to them in spite of the press and the censorship.

They know that American soldiers have landed in France. Reventlow's desperate attempts to minimize and ridicule that fact are sufficient evidence that alarming reports about it have been spread in Germany. They do not know how many have landed, but the constant and frantic efforts to reassure them can have only one meaning. They know that America has floated a large war loan. They do not know what a great success it has been, and probably believe what they are told, that it was not as successful as was expected, but after all they know that the Government has borrowed money from its citizens for the purpose of making real war on Germany, and that is the main thing. They know that America has registered 10,000,000 men for conscription purposes. They may believe, as they are told, that the country is disaffected toward its Government, that nobody here wants to fight Germany except the bloodthirsty monomaniac Wilson, but after all that grim fact of the conscription remains. They have been told that America could never be a figure in the war, but they have come to know better.

They have been told that the submarine would end the war before America could enter; that France was dying, and would be dead before help could come; that Russia would make a separate peace; that the submarine would finish England, and that they were safe from that dreadful spectre, another Winter of war. But they know now that the submarine cannot make an end of England before America enters the war. They know that France will not die before America enters the war. Brusiloff's guns have ended the hope of a Russian peace, even if they believe the stories continually told them about the ineffectiveness of his assaults.

Therefore they know now that they must face another Winter of war, and they look about to see how they will weather it. They see that the crop outlook is as poor as that of 1915; the Government admits it. They see that German credit is diminishing. Perhaps they do not know that Germany is trying to borrow in Holland on Treasury bills at 15 per cent. interest and not succeeding, and that it had offered to guarantee the bills by deposit of municipal bonds, and have them indorsed by German banks; but they know that money is needed and hard to get. They know that when that coming Winter is over they will face not an improved situation, but a worse one, with America fully in the war, with Russia recovered from the revolutionary disorganization, and with no help coming from any quarter. Germany wants peace before the day of wrath arrives.

In this light the Reichstag's proposed peace resolution published this morning, which will probably be sidetracked, seems sadly futile. The reassertion of Germany's persistent claim that it took up arms "in defense of its liberty" is hollow mockery. The whole resolution is merely words.

## THE AIR SERVICE BILL.

The prompt passage by the House of Representatives of the Aviation bill appropriating $640,000,000 for the upbuilding of the military air service of the United States is encouraging, and the people need that sort of encouragement just now. The quick acceptance of this bill will somewhat allay the widespread discontent caused by the needless delay of the Food bill, another war measure of vast importance There were no objections to the Aviation bill. There was no debate to speak of, except that precipitated by Mr. Fitzgerald's expression of his views on the need of a national budget, which were sound enough and should be seriously considered, but were not germane to the subject. The American people will approve the acceptance of the bill for air service on the very day it was reported from committee. They will note in this action a sign that Congress is really alive to the perilous situation in which the war places this country. Contrary signs have been too frequently noted in the tedious delays in both houses over war measures demanding quick action.

No doubt the Aviation bill will go through the Senate without needless delay. Its terms are well understood. It provides for the finances of air service, it sets in motion vast machinery that will in time put the United States in the first place in this military branch. Its text does not reveal the plans in detail. Secretary Baker and Brig. Gen. Squier have explained those plans to the members of the House Military Committee; they will in due time be made clear to the Senate's committeemen, if that has not already been done, but they are military secrets, not to be spread before the public and thus divulged to the enemy. Some persons interested in aviation matters have argued that all the plans for the development of our military air service should be revealed, so that they may be judged on their merits. But surely every person who is an acknowledged authority on the subject has been able to express his views in committee. The complaint that we are not going to build enough flying machines loses its force, as Mr. Kahn intimated that the number is not specified.

The only thing the American public really cares to know at present is that we are to have large numbers of military airplanes and trained airmen, and that with them, before long, we shall be doing our share to terminate the war against democracy.

## FAITHFUL SERVANTS OF THE CITY.

Be they Republicans, Democrats, Independents, Prohibitionists, of whatever or of no party name, the men who want the City of New York governed well, honestly, competently, who want a municipal administration to carry on the public business for the benefit of the public, not the benefit of politicians, are watching with warm interest and approval the prosperous course of the Fusion movement. Mayor Mitchel's administration, the best the city has ever had, is his more than ample credential to a second term.

The spirit and the performance of that administration, in all its departments, have been admirable. In every branch of the service and with special success in some, for example the Fire Department, the Police Department, the Street Cleaning Department, there has been firm discipline, progress, a feeling of co-operation, pride, and solidarity in the service, financial honesty coupled with expert handling of financial problems. These are but the broadest characteristic outlines of a general policy thoughtfully planned, and, after even too liberal an allowance for inevitable sporadic defects of judgment and human material, executed ably and successfully.

Only by counting the few misses and not the wealth of hits, by absurdly exaggerating errors such as are to be expected under any save an administration of All the Virtues—and St. Tammany—can political and personal malice raise even the poor ghost of an argument against Mayor Mitchel. This vast, complicated machine of government for a city of 5,000,000 people, a State, a nation by itself, makes implacable, impossible demands upon the brain and nerves of its chiefs. If Mr. Mitchel isn't always as bland as an affable archangel, an occasional heat of speech is to be forgiven him. His personality is salient. He is, fortunately, far from perfect. He has grown steadily in intellectual stature, in moral force, in achievement. His fine patriotism and the dignity with which he has represented the city at all times, and so notably when the allied missions visited New York, have strengthened the public respect and regard which the high aims and attainments of his administration have won for him from the friends of nonpartisan, honest, capable municipal government.

He has been a mighty good Mayor. He will be a still better one in his second term. We praise him for the work he has done, and "love him for the enemies he has made."

The renomination of Controller Prendergast is assured and thoroughly deserved. He is a strong, invaluable figure in the Board of Estimate. His knowledge of the city government in all its multifarious ramifications and activities and interests, from the art museums to the Zoological Garden, from public baths to tuberculous children, is minute and exhaustive. His study of the financial problems of the city is thorough. His hand at the budget is skilled and careful. New York appreciates and needs him. He has his redeeming imperfections. He has a robust and pugnacious temperament. His pen doesn't invariably exude honey. But he fights for what he believes to be right. He fights for the city. He, too, is to be honored for the work he has done and loved for the enemies he has made. A mighty good Controller, who has more than earned re-election.

## COLUMBIA'S SUMMER OPERA.

The Summer Session of Columbia University is to be enlivened and varied by eight performances of grand opera, beginning tomorrow evening with Puccini's "Bohême." This is a novel and commendable undertaking, to place good operatic music, sung by artists of acknowledged superiority, within the reach of the hundreds of young students who in their effort to get education devote the Summer months to hard study. But the appeal of this enterprise is not only to them. The general public is earnestly requested to give such support to the Columbia opera as will assure the repetition of the performances another year, and there is an additional reason for cordial public support, as the profits are to be turned over to the National Special Aid Society's aviation department. The public-spirited women who freely give their services to the work of that department have been very successful in enlisting many young men for air service in France, and, after the proper examinations here, sending them abroad. All the expenses of these recruits have been paid. Perhaps in the future the Special Aid Society's aviation work may be in some way correlated with the army and navy aviation plans, but the Lafayette Escadrille will scarcely go out of existence while the war lasts.

The promise of these midsummer performances of opera is alluring. The Metropolitan Opera Company has permitted the employment of its chorus and orchestra, and the gymnasium of the university has been temporarily converted into an opera house. There are many more people in town than usual in midsummer, and entertainment of this sort is not likely to be neglected.

## OCEAN CARRIER SERVICE.

Laws that ought not to have been made should not be permitted to impair the efficiency of ships now in use, and the construction of new ships must not be delayed by labor controversies. There is plenty of testimony that the activity of ocean carriers is restrained by provisions of the La Follette Seamen's act. American sailors in foreign ports and foreign sailors in ports of the United States take half the high wages that are due and desert or become disabled. This causes much delay. The law is one which has reduced American tonnage on the Pacific from 55,000 to 23,000 and assisted in increasing the tonnage of Japanese ships calling at our Pacific ports from 95,000 to 220,000. It should be amended or repealed.

Construction may have been delayed already by the strike of machinists in yards near this city. Recent reports show that fifteen shipbuilding plants are affected by the withdrawal of 6,000 skilled employés. A day or two ago 2,000 strikers at yards on the Pacific Coast were added to the number. Statements made by the companies and by Rowland B. Mahany, a conciliator from the Department of Labor, are in conflict. Mr. Mahany says that for more than a year the machinists have tried in vain to present their claims and that their employers have refused to confer with them. On the other hand, the companies assert that they have always been ready to confer with committees of their own men and have increased wages three times in the last twelve months. Such controversies should be settled speedily by arbitration, and the Government should insist upon adjustment in this way.

New evidence that carriers are needed on the Pacific for Russia is shown by the reports of Mr. Harrison, an Assistant Secretary of the Stevens Railroad Commission, who describes the congestion at Vladivostok as follows:

> Cases of machinery were lying all over the place in utter abandonment, exposed to the elements and assuredly in danger of damage and deterioration. Mountains of shells, plantations of cotton, and army supplies of every imaginable description bore mute witness to the incompetence of the old régime.

This terminus has been "suffering from an acute shortage of cars." Mr. Harrison says the commission promised that cars from this country should be delivered at the rate of 10,000 a month after the lapse of sixty days. Ships will be needed for this service. The building of them must be hastened. There should be no delay on account of strikes.

## READING UNREASON INTO A LAW.

A jury having acquitted each and all of several scores of alleged conspirators to control the soft coal trade, comment is made that justice is perverted through refusal to enforce the letter of the law that all agreements respecting trade are unlawful. There is excuse, although not justification, for taking this perverted view of the law. The law does not forbid reasonable agreements respecting trade. The finding was that the coal agreement, if it existed at all, was a reasonable agreement. It did not fall within the prohibition of monopoly, for the soft coal trade is too big and too variegated to be monopolized, and in fact was not monopolized. The defendants controlled but a small part of the trade. The agreement upon price, such as it was, did not prevent selling 17,000,000 tons below the price the Government proved, and 3,000,000 tons above it, and about half of those two quantities at the agreed price. The jury did not find the price itself unreasonable, and it was in fact below the price settled by a conference of the trade with Government officials.

Upon such a statement of facts it would seem that the jury found like reasonable men of business, and their verdict is the only one consistent with reason in law. To expect a court to overrule the rule of reason as declared by the highest courts and to expect juries to disagree with the Judge's charge of the law is to substitute prejudice for law. No law forbidding reasonable agreements regarding trade could endure. Harm can be done to trade only through unreasonable agreements. Juries never can be made to send good men of business to prison for doing what good merchants do. It is time for this to be recognized, and to dissent from the policy of trying to read unreason into the law.

It makes no difference whether this is done by editors or Attorney Generals who decline to take their law from Judges and juries. The Supreme Court has referred those of this way of thinking to Congress. To get a reasonable law enforced unreasonably is to put it on its way to annulment. That particular phase of moral and economic perversity has passed. The Sherman law is the embodiment of sound merchant law, and not the reversal of it. If it were enforced in the sense put upon it by the prosecuting officials and the trust-mad lawmakers it would be necessary to put reason into the enforcers, as in fact was done.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

### The Dark Alley as Well as the Open Field.

President Menocal, in his decree suspending constitutional guarantees in Cuba, declares the existence of "a state of moral and material perturbation, fomented in part by alien elements." That is a graceful way of describing one of the favorite methods of Kultur. On the same day with this revelation of the activity of "alien elements" in Cuba comes the news from Petrograd that "German spies are arrested daily here as the military situation tightens," and that scores of them "are frantically endeavoring to leave Russia, many of them stealing passports." The other day a dispatch from China declared it to be "established virtually that General Chang Hsun, leader of the Imperialist forces, is in German pay." When the secret history of the war comes to be made public we shall read interesting news about the troubles in Costa Rica without doubt.

On the same day with these dispatches from Havana and Petrograd comes a dispatch from Christiania announcing that Germany has "made formal apology" for the activities of the German diplomatic courier whose baggage, forwarded without examination as a diplomatic courtesy, contained infernal machines for the destruction of Norwegian shipping. This German gentleman had the misfortune to be found out, and Germany disavows him in its most debonair and engaging way.

Is there a country on the face of the globe in which Germany has not been diabolically active in these secret and abhorrent ways? It is true that neither Russia nor Cuba has much reason to complain, for they are enemy countries; but the Zimmermann offer to dismember the United States for Mexico's benefit was made when Germany was at peace with us, and neither Norway, China, nor Costa Rica is an enemy country. It is remarkable how in the practical exposition of Kultur in war time the most open brutality in the field of war has gone hand in hand with the most furtive and slinking treachery behind the lines. Kultur may not be many-sided, but it has two well defined sides, and these are they.

### Dollars, Francs, and Pounds.

M. Roumagnac politely invites us to adopt the franc and abandon the dollar. He suggests that if we thought in centimes we should be more thrifty, and entices us with the picture of what magnificent proportions would be attained by the American worsted stocking, the garment with which France has amazed the world before now, and happily will soon again. Perhaps the polite Frenchman knows that it would be nearly hopeless to persuade us to adopt by name the metric system, and is too courteous to make the proposal in the interest of international solidarity. That would be attained equally by the French adopting the dollar, and perhaps stimulating French thrift by the larger denomination in the manner suggested to us by the shrinking of our own coin.

But after all there is nothing to prevent the thrifty French from thinking in cents as easily as Americans could think in centimes. It is history that we might have had the metric system when we adopted the dollar or decimal system in coinage. Thomas Jefferson devised a decimal system of weights and measures and Gouverneur Morris advocated it. We might have had it in the eighteenth century, but we are by no means sure to get it in the twentieth century, although all that has happened in the meantime has commended it. The reason is the same stolidity or prejudice that makes it seem nearly equally hopeless to divorce England from the sovereign. Advanced thinkers have suggested for England a currency of florins, dimes, and cents, much like our own currency. But it is harder to disestablish the pound than the Church. It is a "pernicious" suggestion, according to leading bankers, who scent a threat at shaking the primacy of England in banking and trade. Dollar exchange is a menace, whereas a currency as awkward as pounds, shillings, and pence, and weights and measures equally unscientific, are only an inconvenience.

Yet it is hard to stop the headway of a good thing, particularly when it has gained such an impetus as the metric system has gained among us by the war. Huge contracts have been carried out by our manufacturers in metric figures without difficulty and even with advantage. We are trading more and more with neutrals using the metric calculations in trade abandoned to us through the force of war considerations. Fact has done more than arguments ever could in the way of reconciling us to the foreign notion, which has many scientific recommendations, and is opposed rather by rooted custom than by reason. The currency of the metric system, which we already have in the dollar, may yet prove the entering wedge for the renewal of the proposal of the century before the last.

### A Classical Year at the Chautauqua.

The conference of friends of classical studies at Princeton is already bearing fruit. The "parent Chautauqua" at Chautauqua, in this State, will devote its course of reading and home study for the year 1917 to 1918 to classical subjects. The Chautauqua authorities are led to this decision by a simple but compelling argument. This is, in effect, that on account of popular ignorance of ancient philosophy and politics, of the recorded experience of old generations we are easily gulled by the revival, under new names, of whimsies, false social, economic, and political theories that were tried and found wanting centuries ago. Of course, the Chautauquans, as nonpartisan educators, could not cite the contemporary palaver about "direct government." A study of the Greek democracies throws sufficient light on that.

One thinks of rerum cognoscere causas as the Chautauquans speak of the "profound and intense desire" awakened by the war "to understand the long hidden causes and immemorial principles that lie back of such a catastrophe." The continuity of culture, civilization, experience, history; the modernity of the ancient and the ancientness of the modern—these are among the gifts which classical studies bring. They teach us to trace origins, to see human life as a whole, not to be discouraged by the revival of hoary fallacies, demagogies, and utopias. They teach toleration and hope.

The Chautauqua Institution is about to do a notable service to education. One of its many services, to be sure, but of a character and undertaken in a clear, philosophic spirit that merits special hearty thanks.

## AN OVERHEAD PEST.

### Caterpillar Horde in Town—Appeal to Have Something Done About It.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Zeppelins have not yet compelled the residents of New York to seek shelter in cellars; but unless the Park Department finds some means of coping with and curbing a growing pest, the caterpillar of this year of grace, 1917, will presently set the metropolitan population in like manner scurrying and scampering for cover.

Last Summer there was an incipient pest of the sort. The Park Department at that time pleaded, by way of excuse, that it had not had a sufficient appropriation to carry on the necessary work of Springtime and early Summer spraying of the trees. And presently the epidemic of infantile paralysis came on, and New Yorkers forgot the lesser pest. This year, however, the caterpillars have returned more numerous, and fatter and slimier than ever, and the Park Department that should guard our heads from overhead annoyance in the parks and on the boulevards of the city cannot plead that again it was taken by surprise in its poverty. It was warned a year ago and should have been watchful.

It is not suggested that Commissioner Ward should engage a great and costly fleet of airplanes to make the city safe for promenading; but the exemplary work done by his brother Commissioner, Mr. Woods of the Police Department, in ridding or safeguarding the city with respect to the wartime annoyances of anarchists, pacifists, nonconscriptionists, and their queer ilk of a thousand isms, should at least encourage and stimulate Commissioner Ward to do his fumigative best with respect to the entomological annoyances that live but do not stay in the trees.

Besides, it should be remembered the Summer has been late in coming, and doubly abundant and rejoicing these days, because so late, are the arbor-amorous young folk that go arm in arm where the shade is deep. Moreover, there is a more prosaic consideration also to be borne in mind; in Washington Heights at least the caterpillar crawlers have gone up as well as down; they mar not only the sidewalks and the streets to the meditative gaze of those who walk steeped in thought, but they have also developed a most uncomfortable habit of scaling walls and fire-escapes; even unto the eighth or tenth-story apartments they nestle into the sleeping ear on the pillow at midnight, and they have achieved a most uncomfortable ability to find the kitchen, and a most unfortunate penchant for soup. But soup is too expensive for the purpose.

Mr. Ward has the next move. UGH.
New York, July 14, 1917.

### British Arrivals During the War.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In an editorial recently published in The New York American it was stated that 500,000 Englishmen of military age had taken refuge in this country since the outbreak of the war. I believed this statement to be erroneous and made inquiry to Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration. I have his written reply, under date of July 11, in which he states that 145,023 English, Scotch, and Welsh immigrant aliens were admitted to the United States from Aug. 1, 1914, to May 31, 1917, inclusive. This includes men, women, and children. A fair calculation of those subject to military service would be 20 per cent.—that is, about 29,000. From this number must be deducted those physically unfit and those having dependents. It can be readily seen that the 500,000 refugees are largely men in buckram. Justice demands the widest circulation of a refutation of the charge of cowardice against the English people. They are often wrong-headed, but seldom poltroons. No good purpose can be served by spreading untruths about a brave and dauntless people. JOHN HATTON.
Brooklyn, July 13, 1917.

### Unjust War Profits.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Everywhere we see the most admirable expedients for reform, "zoning system," regulation of food prices, sewage disposal plants, park protection, &c., put aside by "business" interests. It is a very perilous situation now; the world may be wrecked by forces of evil. What is our President to do? Not to trust to words only, it is time to act, to make undue profits a crime.

ANNIE WESTBROOK GOULD.
New York, July 12, 1917.

## THE STATUS QUO ANTE.

### Proposals Intended to Divide Nations Fighting Germany.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In the discussion of our entry into the world war side by side with liberated Russia, certain proposals are being made which contain elements of grave danger. Briefly, the proposal is to split the defenders of liberty against Germany into two opposing camps, democratic Russia and the United States to stand together, stalwartly resisting the "imperialistic tendencies" of France, of Italy and England; the tricky formula, "peace without annexation or contribution" is evoked.

This means, I suppose, that, once Belgium and Poland have been evacuated, the matter will stop there; nothing is said concerning the repayment, by Germany, of the enormous contributions she has already exacted from Belgium.

Let us see just what this will mean. Germany is beaten, and knows it. Submarine ruthlessness—the gambler's last throw—is an admitted failure. Therefore Germany desires to call a halt, and instantly to prepare for "the next war," in five or ten years' time, when her new crop of cannon fodder is ripe for harvesting.

That is why Germany is now eager for the "status quo ante." Next time she expects to win.

Let us see what the "status quo ante" practically means. It means, to begin with, the continued mutilation of Poland, the complete negation of President Wilson's just demand for a Poland "united and independent;" for Prussia has no intention of giving up her Polish provinces. She intends, instead, to extirpate the Poles.

It means, next, the perpetuation of grievous wrongs in Austria-Hungary, where 28,000,000 Slavs and Latins are held in shameful helotry by 20,000,000 Teutons and Magyars; the tearing of the Serbian nation into three fragments: Croatia and Slavonia being ruled by Hungary, with the characteristic injustice of the Magyar toward subject races; Bosnia-Herzegovina and Dalmatia being held by Austria; while Montenegro and Serbia, nominally independent, are kept in economic bondage. A like mutilation of the long tried Czecho-Slovak nation in the north.

Further, it will mean the practical ownership by the Teuton overlords of Bulgaria, and of the "Turkish" Empire, with a perpetuation of the infamous tyranny and massacres so long practiced in Armenia and Syria.

Thus to betray these subject and long-tortured peoples would be little short of infamous. But to betray them in the name of "a finer humanity and democracy" would be a ghastly jest.

But that is not all. After her wars of 1864-66, Germany, beside breaking Austria, annexed Hesse, Hanover and Nassau, which she had ruthlessly conquered. She drilled their men, and used them in her war of 1870 against France. Seizing Alsace-Lorraine in 1871, she drilled their men, and is using them today in her war against France and her allies.

She will do exactly this now if "peace without annexation or contribution" leaves in her talons Austria-Hungary (now, in fact, a vassal), Bulgaria and the vast "Turkish" Empire, which is, today, ruled from Berlin. This will give her, within the decade, some 200,000,000 of population, with a Prussian-trained army of some 10,000,000 men.

That is precisely what she wanted. That is what the "democratic and humanitarian" policy of the status quo ante, of "peace without annexation or contribution" will give her. It is hard to decide which quality would be more marked in this: suicidal folly or wickedness.

What would be the result, for the two powers, Russia and the United States, who are now invited to commit this piece of folly and crime, in the name of "democracy and humanity"? Germany has frankly told us. Germany intends to conquer Western Russia, which will then be not Germanized but enslaved. As for ourselves, Germany's purpose was crisply stated by Rear Admiral von Goetzen at Manila in 1898:

> We intend to take a billion or so of your dollars from New York and other places. The Monroe Doctrine will be taken charge of by us, as we will then have to put you in your place, and we will take charge of South America, as far as we wish to.

It is a fundamental principle in law that a man intends the natural results of his actions. Do those who are now trying to set Russia and the United States against France, Italy and England intend the natural, nay, the inevitable result of what they propose, in the name of "democracy and humanity"?

No; at whatever cost—at the cost of three years more of war if need be—these cruelly enslaved races must be liberated; those that are strong enough must have complete freedom and independence; those that are still too weak, through prolonged slavery, must be protected by the Entente powers till they are strong enough to stand alone. Gentlemen, if this be "imperialism," make the most of it.

CHARLES JOHNSTON.
Bergenfield, N. J., July 14, 1917.

### Herkimer.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In his address at Little Falls, N. Y., to the General Nicholas Herkimer Association reported in last Sunday's Times, Professor Theodor Sutro talked about German literature and German science. We are not fighting literature or science, but we are combating autocracy, and striving for the maintenance of democracy, and for the right to live the lives of free men.

Mr. Sutro's attempt to Germanize will not have any effect on the thousands of patriotic citizens in the Mohawk Valley or elsewhere. I may mention that Herkimer was not a German, but was born in the Mohawk Valley.

Let us have less about German pretensions as voiced through its German Alliance professors. MOHAWK.
Herkimer, N. Y., July 12, 1917.

### DAWN.

E'en though Old Mother Earth, sore stricken, shake
In every limb; e'en though the jagged steel
Ashrieking, pierce her skin; e'en though the heel
Of armed soldiery the echoes wake,
And pillage and rapine their places take
Where once the cool of eventide would steal
Upon each peaceful scene, and peal on peal
Of laughter rise where yearning hearts now break—
An end must be, this grisly nightmare cease!
Humanity in arms naught can withstand!
E'en now behind the spectred scythe we see
The gentle Goddess, robed resplendently
In white, a twig of myrtle in her hand,
Dispensing Mercy, Love, and Lasting Peace.

CLIFFORD B. CRESCENT.

## AN APPEAL TO THE MOTHERS OF GERMANY.

### Hall Caine Pictures Useless Slaughter of English Children by German Raiders—Says Outraged Motherhood May Compel Reprisals.

By HALL CAINE.

*TO THE MOTHERS OF GERMANY:*

Mothers of Germany, all the world knows how dearly you love your children. Some of us (now your enemies) who, in the unbelievable days before the war (Ah, God, can it be?) used to sleep and eat and laugh in your German homes, as you slept and ate and laughed in our English homes, have memories of little domestic scenes in Germany which were sufficient to prove it. Two or three such memories come back to me now, and not all the fiery passions that have burnt up the sweetness of the years between can quite blacken the tender grace of them.

The first is of a Christmas Eve spent in the house of a beautiful young German woman with three or four sweet young children. Like Ibsen's little mother, she had spent the morning in mysterious journeys to the village shops in smuggling strange-looking parcels into the house, and in certain solitary occupations in the drawing room. But toward the early dusk of the Winter day the blinds were pulled down, the folding doors were thrown open, and then the little people, dressed up in white, tingling with excitement and holding each other's hands, were allowed to go in as to some magic cave, with our black-coated contingent of older folk following in the rear.

There in the middle of the floor stood the Christmas tree, glittering with red and blue candles all alight, glistening with crackers, laden with toys, and crowned with the welcoming face of the Christmas Man. And there, too, was the young mother herself, waiting and watching with eager eyes for the wonder and joy in the eyes of her children. After the first moments of breathless awe were over and "Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht," had been sung, she called on the governess to play something on the piano. Then there was a romp round the tree, the young mother taking the hands of her youngest on either side, and all laughing and shrieking with delight. I stood in the open doorway, I remember, and if there was anything more moving for me in the fairylike scene than the happiness of the children, it was the searching sense of the mother-heart throbbing through and through it.

The second of the memories that come back to me is of the same home of happiness a few hours later. After various carols, sung in silvery child voices at the back of the dining room door, the house was silent, and with noiseless footsteps we were creeping upstairs behind the young mother to the darkened chamber where her golden-headed treasures lay asleep. There they were under the blinking night-light, looking soft and white as milk, each in her little cot, which was banked up with dolls and oranges and chocolate boxes in such positions that they must be the first things seen by the little sleeper when she opened her eyes in the morning. This was another and yet more touching scene out of fairyland, and it had the same sense of the mother-heart throbbing through and through it.

**The Contrast in England.**

And now, with a hot and quivering heart, I think of other scenes in England which seem to say, rightly or wrongly, that the German mother who loves her own so tenderly can be more cruel to the children of the English mother than the wolf to the whelps of the fox dam.

One is of a murky night in the first months of the war. On the top floor of a tenement house in North London three little children (just as white and soft and sweet as yours) lay asleep in each other's arms. A Zeppelin came riding through the blackness of the skies, and dropped bombs on their humble home. All three were killed.

In the Spring of the present year a laboring man who lived in a cottage on the edge of a little holiday town on our southeast coast, was smoking his last pipe late at night before going to bed, when a shell from a German destroyer on the dark sea outside struck the upper story where his wife and children lay asleep. Amid the crash of falling timbers he reached the foot of the broken stairway and called up to his wife. There was at first no answer, and then out of the darkness came a frightened cry from his little daughter, five years of age.

"Come down, dearie," he called.

"I can't daddie, I'm hurt," cried the child.

The distracted man clambered up to the child, carried her to the outer door of his house, told her to find her way, if she could, to her grandmother's down the street, and then returned to look for her mother and baby brother in the bedroom above. When he found them they were dead.

A fortnight ago, toward noon of a heavenly Summer day, in an infant school in East London, a hundred children, ranging in ages from 3 years to 6, were singing their last lesson before the time came to scamper home in childish glee to their midday meal, when out of the sunshine of the sky two bombs fell from a German air machine and killed ten of them and wounded fifty. The scene was a frightful shambles. Some of the children were destroyed beyond all recognition, their sweet limbs being splashed like a bloody avalanche against the broken walls. And a moment later their mothers, coming breathless, bareheaded, and with wild eyes to the school door, saw the mangled bodies of their babies brought out in a stream of blood.

**Is Murder Worth While?**

Mothers of Germany, if I have not spared you the pain of these descriptions it is because I want you to realize for yourselves what English mothers feel about the murder of their innocent children, who knew nothing of the war and had done no harm to any one. Who manned the legion of devilish engines that dropped death on them from the sky? Your sons, and some of them are still so young that it must seem to you only as yesterday since you nursed them on your knees. Who directed them? Your fathers and husbands, and some of these are the rulers of your nation, and therefore responsible for the cowardly outrages. But motherhood is the supreme power in a State, always has been, always will be, always must be, and if you, mothers of Germany, had set your faces against the doing of such things they would never have been done.

Were they worth while? Has the military advantage gained to the arms of Germany by all her air raids put together been worth the golden head of one darling child? It has not. You could walk for a week through the thousands of miles of the streets of Lonodn without seeing a trace of Zeppelin damage. Only one real result has come of these barbarities from first to last—a hundred and fifty little coffins have been carried to the cemeteries of South London and Poplar, and the hearts of English mothers are afire as with burning coal.

I will not attempt to answer the arguments with which, when your mother-hearts have been troubled by reports of the hideous calamities that have fallen on our children as from the kingdom of death and hell, your military leaders have put you off—that they were accidents, military necessities, that London is a fortress which it is imperative to subdue, that what Germany has done in London is less than what Frenchmen did at Freiburg, that war is war and the only mercy is to make it terrible, so that it may be the sooner ended and the peace of the world restored. You are mothers, and I will only ask you some simple questions out of the soul of your motherhood—they will be easier answered.

Have you considered what a crime against childhood is involved in these unnecessary atrocities? We come into the world through pain; most of us leave it in pain. Birth is a great agony; death may be an agony also. But between these two there is nearly always one golden strip of life, full of joy and peace and sunshine—childhood. To blacken out that sweet period altogether, to snatch the little, happy soul from the light of the sun—what an iniquity!

Have you thought of the sin against motherhood? When a woman bears a child she is a creator. God grants her the right, highest and proudest of His creatures, to repeat the miracle of creation. In becoming a mother she enters into the greatest of all empires, the holy empire of motherhood, whereof the only King, the only Kaiser, is God, and therefore her fealty is first to Him. When, out of the valley of the shadow of childbirth, she comes back with the new life, the light of a great joy is upon her, and neither the fear of poverty nor yet the dread of shame can quench it. To put out that light by putting out the life of her child—what a crime against motherhood!

**The Duties of a Mother.**

Have you thought, too, of the right which nature gives to a mother to protect her child? That is a greater right than has ever yet been written in any lawbook. Deep down in every mother's heart it lies, and it is sacred and everlasting. The first of a mother's duties is to protect the little body she brings into the world and the living soul it shelters. The mother who would let harm befall her child, even to save herself, would be more guilty than the most savage of the lower animals. The animal mother will fight the felon sire for her young, and because of her motherhood the male partner gives place to her. An eternal law seems to grant to the mother of all species the right to kill, if need be, that her offspring may not be killed. By the measure of that right we may judge of the wickedness of taking it away from her. To outrage the sanctuary of the mother's breast by robbing it of the child it suckled is the crime of crimes. It is a crime that shames both the world and God.

And have you thought, also, that if our Christian faith counts for anything, these helpless little ones who have been so cruelly done to death are mightier far than the whole of the German Empire now? Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven. If it is to God only that they can look for justice, their victory is sure. He who is too weak to fight for himself has God to fight for him. Is it only an idle thought, a foolish superstition, that until the trump of doom they will be waiting at the bar of God, at the feet of the Mother of all Mothers—these slaughtered innocents, with eyes that are as the eyes of your own children?

**Mothers May Demand Reprisals.**

I will not speak of reprisals except to say that, logically or illogically, nearly all that is best in our country is against them. But it is a fearful thing to play with the human soul, and of all souls the mother-soul is at once the sweetest and the most terrible. Therefore, not as a threat, nor even as a warning, but only as a light to light up the heart of the British mother, I tell you, mothers of Germany, that if further air raids over England should kill still more English children, no church, or press, or parliament, or government, or backward thought of Freiburg will be able to withstand the demand of British motherhood (bleeding for the loss of its dead and trembling for the safety of its living) for justice and retribution, and that the only result will be that thousands of your German children, just as sweet and innocent as our own, and living now in the fullness of their childish joy, will soon (God knows how soon) be carried to their graves.

Mothers of Germany, let us stop the madness and delirium of such an unnatural conflict, and so make reprisals on either side unnecessary. Is it not horror enough that through starless nights and hopeless dawns all Europe is in sorrow for the daily sacrifice of the flower of its young manhood? Must the world weep for the slaughter of its children also?

## DEPICTS BELGIUM'S FUTURE.

### Mme. Horta Says Resources Will Save Country After War.

Mme. Victor Horta, wife of the Director of the Royal School of Fine Arts in Brussels, who has been in America in the interest of the American Aid for Homeles Belgian Children, which she founded and is carrying on with the authorization of the Belgian Government, has just returned to New York after a successful trip through the West.

"Frequent representations of Belgium show a desperate and starving mother, with a helpless starving child," says Mme. Horta. "Belgium has gone through great suffering and met with terrible loses, but with the end of the war I believe that in a short time she will recuperate and will be again one of the richest countries in the world. We have our mines, we have our agriculture, and we have our factories. The machinery from many of the latter has been taken to Germany, but if the buildings remain it will not be long before they will be again at work, all other business interests will be taken up, and we shall again be prosperous.

"So I do not like to see Belgium represented as utterly crushed. The people are hoping and waiting and are ready to begin over again the first moment that they are released from their bondage."

M. and Mme. Horta have now left New York for Washington. M. Horta, who is an architect, is acting for his Government, investigating buildings and public institutions in this country with the idea of improvements to be carried out in Belgium.

# PARIS FETE DAY FOR FRENCH ALONE

### Efforts to Make the Event Peculiarly National Met with Much Success.

## JOFFRE IDOL OF CROWDS

### But the Plain Soldier Accompanying His Regimental Flag Had Great Ovation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 14, (Delayed.)—Today's national fête for the first time since the outbreak of the war was the people of Paris's very own. They welcomed their own army in their own sections of the city. It was no show parade of foreign troops along th boulevards, as last year for holders of expensive reserved balconies, but a grand reunion of the people's fighters with their home folks—and with those who had been their comrades, now broken in the war. Who could doubt that France's army was really and indeed the army of her people when he saw as I did at the corner of the Luxembourg Gardens a little civilian—with the ribbons of an invalided soldier, the military medal, and the War Cross—limp out toward the halted troops and throw himself into the arms of their commander, who was wearing the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honor. No one thought it strange, few even cheered. It was natural that the little cripple and his former Captain should be glad to see each other; natural, that is all.

Despite the rain the neighborhood of the Cour de Vincennes—the far east side of Paris—was blocked by masses, literally in hundreds of thousands, from the earliest hours after dawn. With that patience that is so entirely French and so universally denied them before the war they waited silently until shortly after 7, when the arrival of distinguished visitors to the ceremony began to arouse their enthusiasm. By far the greatest ovation was reserved for Marshal Joffre—the hero of the Marne has easily first place in the hearts of the French today—but only second thereto was the volume of acclamations that greeted General Pershing.

No one can doubt the especial sympathy of the French attitude toward America. Today and tomorrow there is being taken up a collection for the soldiers of France, and the most popular of the little medals that every one in the streets is wearing, as proof that he contributed, bears the heads of Washington and Lafayette. Still more, I saw in almost every line of soldiers an American flag fluttering amid the bunch of flowers that crowned the muzzle of each rifle. Similarly in the crowd stray Sammies who were everywhere met with roars of applause and were showered with flowers and even kisses in the same generous measures as the poilus of France.

Apart from such manifestations there was one other American note in the day's ceremony. Whitney Warren, whom the French have adopted as one of their truest friends from the outset, had been asked by Maurice Barrès, President of the Patriots' League, to join him in placing a wreath before the statue of Strasbourg, on the Place de la Concorde. This offering of the Patriots' League has been for forty years a regular feature of the Fourteenth of July proceedings and the crowds were quick to seize the significance of American participation in this, as Warren said, "A tribute to Strasbourg and Alsace-Lorraine which symbolizes in the eyes of the world the cause of right for which all free peoples are fighting."

The march past of the troops was the finest and most thrilling spectacle it has ever been my fortune to witness. Those tattered flags had waved over fields beside which Austerlitz and Jena were child's play. These warstained soldiers all bore decorations they had won in that hell of Douaumont, where more shells fell in a day than were fired in the whole war of 1870. It was the "Old Guard" of the Republic's army, not an unworthy successor of the Grande Armée of Napoleon.

As the khaki of the Moroccan Division passed between the black rows of cheering people along the Boulevard Saint Michel my thoughts went back to the same khaki line I had seen streaming interminably along the same street in the opposite direction in the days when German cannon thundered near Paris, almost three years ago. For thirty-six hours these regiments from Africa—France's colonials, her best trained professional troops—had flowed like a river across the city to the Gare de l'Est and to the Marne. They were the men that General [illegible] France in the [illegible] and now in [illegible] there was scarcely one man of them left alive, yet by the greatest of this war's miracles each regiment was still a regiment [illegible] spirit was still the same, although that band of heroes had been swept away.

Finally, as was most fitting, the procession came to an end before Bartholdi's huge bronze lion that ever stares defiantly eastward in memory of a fortress unconquered, the Lion of Belfort. Paris has no finer monument than this symbol of her victory in defeat, and as the troops disbanded around it, it seemed to me that here was an omen that the next Fourteenth of July France will celebrate her fête of victory.

## TOUR LIBERATED DISTRICTS.

### Viviani and Bourgeois Carry July 14 Greetings to People.

PARIS, July 15.—René Viviani, the Minister of Justice, and Léon Bourgeois, the Minister of Labor, made a 14th of July tour of the reconquered districts of France, bearing the holiday greetings of the republic to the populations of Carlepont, Noyon, Guiscard, Golancourt, Ham, Cugny, Nesles, Noye, and other villages of the Departments of the Oise, the Somme, and the Aisne.

The Ministers extolled the manner in which the populations of these various places endured the sufferings inflicted upon them under the German yoke and glorified the deeds of the army, with its victories at the Marne and Verdun. The people were promised that France would hold out until victory was achieved.

M. Viviani, in particular, moved his audiences to tears with his eloquence. Both Ministers affirmed their conviction that German militarism would fall as did the Bastille in 1789.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Gee, the Water's Fine!

Wool Bathing Suits
$3.50 and $4.50
Bought in 1916
Worth Now $5 & $6
Black, Blue, Fancy
1-Piece, 2-Piece
and Pacific Coast
Bathing Belts 25c
Swimming Shirts $1.50 Up
Swimming Trunks $1.50 Up

For Your Outing
Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1 & $1.50
Khaki Shirts, 59c, $1.15 up to $3
Silk Shirts, $2.98, $3.98, $6.50
White Flannel Trousers, $3.65

Straw Hats Reduced
Sennits, 95c
Mackinaws, $1.25
were $1.40 & $1.00
Sharp Reductions on Finest Straws
$5 Splits & Mackinaws Now $2.25
$5 & $7 Panamas Now $3.50

## 'POP' CONCERTS A SUCCESS.

### Demand for Extension of Civic Orchestra Season.

The Civic Orchestra, to the joy of its sponsors, sold out the St. Nicholas Rink last night and earned a great ovation from the crowd after Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, with which the evening began. It was a curiously exact parallel to last season's record in big Madison Square Garden, where the last three of the previous series were "played to capacity." Next Sunday ends the present ten concerts, unless a recent popular appeal shall develop funds to continue longer this costly assemblage of instrumental artists. The coming Wednesday will be the last, but one, when Leon Rothier is to sing the "Marseillaise." Last evening's Metropolitan star, Mabel Garrison, not only followed the "Pearl of Brazil" and "Prima Vera" pyrotechnics with "Comin' Through the Rye" in charming English, but took a triple encore for "Dixie" to great applause.

So great is the desire to continue Summer concerts, in New York, that those concerned in the Civic Orchestral Society admitted frankly that last night's big audience paid in full for hall and orchestra, though not for an extra $400 rehearsal, that had to be met by the guarantors. It was a great program for a "pop" concert. In the second half, Max Pilzer, the former Philharmonic concert master, was soloist in Bruch's violin concerto in G minor, and Conductor Monteux added Parisian tidbits from Bruneau and Delibes, as a dancing finish to his most ambitious French selection yet, D'Indy's "Istar," which was superbly played.

## SUMMER OPERA OPENING.

### Edoardo Petri Thanks Metropolitan Staff for Assistance.

On the eve of tomorrow's opening of Summer grand opera at Columbia University the director of the series, Edoardo Petri, has made public his acknowledgement of the "great kindness" shown him by every one connected with the Metropolitan Opera House in assisting the novel enterprise uptown. Costumes and properties have been freely loaned, and the various members of the staff of the Broadway house have vied with each other in their efforts to help Mr. Petri make his Columbia opera season a success. In addition to the Metropolitan orchestra, ballet, chorus, and several leading singers, special thanks are due to Director Gatti-Casazza, Chorus Master Setti, Technical Director Siedle, Treasurer Lewis, and Secretary Guard. The opening bill will be "La Bohème," with Maggie Teyte and Luca Botta in the star rôles.

## PREDICTS END OF WORLD.

### Sermon for Which Pastor Was Arrested in South Seems Mild Here.

The end of the world is near at hand and may be here before the war is over, according to the Rev. Dr. J. B. Phillips of Chattanooga, who preached yesterday at the First Baptist Church, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street. Dr. Phillips was arrested in Georgia on the ground that his preaching was aimed to discourage enlistment by advising young men that it was no use to fight, since the world was likely to end before the war would.

His sermon yesterday was said to approximate that which resulted in the charge of disloyalty against him in Georgia, but it was considered curious rather than dangerous by his hearers. He explained his conviction that the end of the world was due on the ground that the signs foretold by Scripture as preceding the end of the world all had been fulfilled.

Dr. Phillips asserted that the charge against him in the South really was due, not to his prophecy, but to his castigation of influential and bad personalities in Georgia. After telling why the end of the world was at hand Dr. Phillips said:

"I am against war and have stood with Mr. Bryan and other leaders who have worked hard to keep America out of it. Our President did his best to keep us out of war, but I say to you of New York, as I said to the people of Georgia, that this is the fulfillment of a prophecy, and I look for it to get worse and worse from now on. There is no telling where it is likely to spread, and no certainty that it can be adjusted even after the Germans are cornered and conquered. We are in a far worse situation than many of us think. We are at the beginning of sorrows, not at their end."

## CROWD TOOK HORSE'S PART.

### Men and Women, Indignant at Beating, Had Driver Arrested.

A crowd of men and women ran up Broadway last night in pursuit of a youth who was accused of having brutally beaten a horse and finally had him arrested at Forty-seventh Street. He gave his name as James Healy, 19 years old, of 257 West Forty-seventh Street, an employe of a livery stable. Healy was driving the horse, attached to a buggy, up Broadway and beat the horse over the head, it was said, because it was too spirited. Several men who were discussing the war joined the throng and expressed indignation at Healy's conduct.

The crowd grew rapidly as the driver and his followers passed Forty-second Street, and by the time it reached Forty-seventh Street it numbered several hundred persons. Finally Policeman O'Hara of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested Healy upon the complaint of Walter Friedberger of 220 West Ninety-seventh Street and Willard Wilson of 126 West Forty-sixth Street.

### Takes His Bride to Plattsburg.

The marriage of Arthur L. Hawley, a broker of this city, and Miss Edith M. Palmer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Palmer of 225 West Eighty-sixth Street, was solemnized on Saturday in the Church of the Transfiguration, West Twenty-ninth Street, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, in the presence of the immediate families only. Mr. Hawley served on the Mexican border with the machine gun squadron, and is now in the Reserve Training Corps camp at Plattsburg. He is a member of Squadron A and the Fencers Club. The bride's father is a broker, with offices at 15 Broad Street. The bride and bridegroom left for Plattsburg after the wedding.

### Gallagher-McCall.

Felix J. Gallagher of this city and Miss Dorothy McCall, a niece of ex-Governor S. W. T. McCall of Texas, and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McCall of Texas, were married on Saturday at the home of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Frederick Peterson, 535 Park Avenue, by the Rev. Father John L. Belford. Dr. Frederick Peterson gave the bride in marriage, and her cousin, McCall Lanham, with whom she had made her home for some years, was Mr. Gallagher's best man.

# HELPED MISS RANKIN BY SECRET INQUIRY

### Miss Watson, Under Assumed Name, Studied Woman Workers in Government Bureau.

## MASS OF EVIDENCE READY

### Investigator Who Served as "Convict" in Auburn Got Affidavits on Long Working Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—It became known today that Miss Jeannette Rankin, member of the House from Montana, recently engaged a woman detective and investigator to aid her in the campaign for better working conditions for the female employes of the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Miss Elizabeth Watson, formerly investigator in New York State for the Prison Commission, the Factory Commission, and the National Child Labor Committee, has been attached to Miss Rankin's staff for two weeks, and, operating under an assumed name, has gathered evidence which Miss Rankin is to use in her coming demand for a Congressional investigation of the bureau.

The efforts of Miss Rankin for a shorter working day at the Government engraving and printing establishment have already resulted in an order by Secretary McAdoo restoring the eight-hour day. A special committee named by the Secretary is expected this week to recommend other changes desired by female employes of the bureau.

Miss Watson spent nearly a week in Auburn prison as an investigator for the New York Commission on Prison Reform. She was committed as a "convict," but none but the Warden knew of her identity. Miss Watson investigated a number of industries for the State Factory Commission, and as a detective of the National Child Labor Committee spent six weeks in the oyster and shrimp canneries of the Gulf Coast, where she earned 50 cents a day. She has figured in a number of tenement house inquiries in New York, and assisted in staging the exhibit of the New York Child Welfare exhibit several years ago.

Since she came to Washington, Miss Watson has collected affidavits from bureau workers, physicians, and others regarding working conditions at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. While in the office of Miss Rankin she has posed as one of the secretaries of the "lady from Montana." Less than a half dozen persons knew her identity. With most of her task here completed, it was admitted by Miss Rankin today that she had called in an expert in her crusade against the long hours for women workers in the Government plant.

It developed that many of the women were compelled to work twelve and fourteen hours a day over printing presses and stamping machines. Many of the employes protested, while some of the women said they desired overtime work because of the opportunity for making more money.

Miss Rankin will deliver a speech in the House within the next few days asking a congressional inquiry of the treatment of female employes in Government establishments generally and especially in the Engraving Bureau.

## WANTS HELL GATE BLASTED.

### Dock Commissioner Urges Deepening of the River Channel.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith has issued in booklet form an argument for the proposed deepening of Hell Gate channel.

"Hell Gate is the back door to the national port of New York," the booklet says. "What will it cost to blow the Hell out of the Gate? Only a little more than the cost of a single dreadnought. What follows? A safe outlet to the Sound over 100 miles in length and of incalculable value to the nation's army and navy transports, and, in the present world's war, of inestimable value to the nation's commerce."

After appealing to the people of the rest of the country to realize that they have something at stake in Hell Gate, Mr. Smith says:

"It has been stated, and claimed to be based upon competent naval authority, that eight first-class warships of a foreign power could stand off Sandy Hook and maintain a successful blockade of New York Harbor under existing conditions. I am not competent to discuss this question, but whether it would take eight or more, it is obvious that the necessary number would have to be more than doubled to include a blockade of the easterly entrance to Long Island Sound.

"A great railroad has spanned Hell Gate with a bridge which cost more than twice the amount that would have to be spent to dig a channel under it through which our warships could pass. Private capital thought it worth while to spend over $20,000,000 to save a few minutes in time and a short break in transportation. Can a nation that votes $7,000,000,000 for war without a dissenting voice hesitate to spend a few millions required to double the effectiveness of its greatest port?"

### Obituary Notes.

The Rev. PATRICK J. FAILY, 61 years old, who had been for seventeen years pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Benedict Joseph, at Morris Park, L. I., died yesterday morning at the rectory.

LEMUEL J. TWEEDIE, ex-Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, died yesterday at St. John, N. B., in his sixty-ninth year.

NELSON O. TIFFANY of Buffalo, N. Y., founder and President since 1885 of the Masonic Insurance Association, died yesterday at his Summer home in Canada. He was 7[illegible] years old.

Mrs. ANNA WISWELL of Flatbush, wife of Louis D. Wiswell, manager for Henry W. Savage, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street.

Mrs. ANNIE DOYLE of 11 Prospect Avenue, Flushing, died suddenly yesterday while on her way to St. Michael's Church, Flushing. Mrs. Doyle suffered a heart attack and died before a physician arrived. She was 56 years old.

Mrs. HELEN LUCILLE TAYLOR, wife of William Winthrop Taylor, a prominent Brooklyn lawyer, died suddenly on Saturday at her Summer home in Amagansett, L. I., in her thirtieth year. Her city home was at 810 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

EDWARD OLSON, 48 years old, for many years in the merchant tailoring business at 200 Broadway, Manhattan, died at his home, 433 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Mrs. JOHANNA W. MOLLER, wife of Henry P. Moller, died on Friday at her home, 1,475 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Manhattan seventy-five years ago.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, 64 years old, a manufacturer and importer of fancy knit goods, died on Friday at his Summer home at Sea Gate. His city home was at 300 West Ninety-sixth Street.

DENNIS J. HASSETT, an employe of the Great Western Sugar Company of Eaton, Col., died on Friday at the home of his parents, 116 Penn Street, Brooklyn.

SEYMOUR L. McGEE of 418 Smith Street, Brooklyn, died at his home on Friday. He was born in Brooklyn fifty years ago, and for the last eight years had been employed by the Polhemus Memorial Hospital.

JOHN WALTER J. SHEERS, Assistant Superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company, died on Saturday at his home, 220 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, aged 38 years. He leaves a widow, one son, and a daughter.

WILLIAM GRABNER, for several years employed by the Sperry Gyroscope Company, died on Friday in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

## ROY NORTON KILLED.

### Story Writer Victim of Auto Collision—Identified by Van Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 15.—Injured when a car in which he was riding crashed into another automobile yesterday afternoon, Roy Norton, the popular short story writer, died early this morning without regaining consciousness.

For a time there was doubt whether the man killed was really Roy Norton, the author, but tonight Charles E. Van Loan identified the body as that of the story writer.

Roy Norton was a native of Illinois, born in Kewanee Sept. 30, 1869, but had resided at various times in Iowa, Utah, California, Alaska, Cuba, Oregon, France, New Jersey, and New York City. He was a graduate lawyer and mining engineer, and at different times had practiced law, managed the Golconda Mine in Oregon, and founded and edited several newspapers. He was a thirty-second degree Mason.

His first story, written in 1907, was a pseudo-scientific romance, "The Vanishing Fleets." Since then he had written a novel a year, besides a great number of short stories of adventure and mystery. He married Miss Anna Katherine Selkirk of San Francisco in 1894. In recent years he had made his permanent home at Landing, N. J., although spending nearly all his time traveling.

## NEGROES LAUD COLONEL.

### Urge Punishment Also of the East St. Louis Rioters.

The congregation of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church in West Fifty-third Street, of which Chaplain W. H. Brooks of the Fifteenth New York Regiment, the negro organization, is pastor, adopted a resolution last night calling upon President Wilson to put forth every effort to bring to speedy justice the murderers of those killed in the East St. Louis, Ill., riots.

Another resolution was adopted setting forth the gratitude of negroes of this city to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for his denunciation of the murderers and his rebuke to "apologists for the murderers." The resolution continues:

"We regard it as a high privilege to be able to point to Colonel Roosevelt as not only the world's greatest living statesman, but as one who is a pillar steadfast in the storm, whenever and wherever the lives or the rights of the humblest in the land are assailed."

### Nature Writer Found Dead in Woods

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 15.—A wide search for Miss Lyle W. Sanderson, a writer of nature books, who disappeared three weeks ago on the anniversary of the death of her father, the Rev. Roscoe W. Sanderson, ended today when her body was found in the woods near Haverhill. Since the death of her father, who was killed last year by a train near Salisbury Beach, Miss Sanderson had been much depressed. Her friends believe that she became mentally unbalanced and died of exhaustion from wandering in the woods.

### Bertrand Faugeres Bell.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., July 15.—Bertrand Faugeres Bell, a retired contractor, who was a member of the Peary relief expedition in 1899, died here tonight in his forty-first year. Mr. Bell was the son of Edward R. and Eliza (Soutter) Bell. He served in the Spanish-American war as a seaman in the navy. In 1912 he was made a Lieutenant in the First New York Naval Battalion.

### George A. Olney.

George A. Olney of 163 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, who when he retired in 1914 was the oldest traveling man in the United States, died last night at his home in his eighty-second year. He had been a salesman for fifty-eight years upon his retirement and was known to road salesmen and dealers throughout the country as "Uncle George."

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Born.

BREAKSTONE.—July 9, 1,473 Hoe Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Breakstone, a daughter.

FELDMAN.—July 12, 1,067 East 13th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Feldman, a daughter.

HORNE.—[illegible] E. H. Horne, a daughter.

LIPMAN.—July [illegible], Rockaway Beach, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Lipman, a daughter.

LISSNER.—July 12, 2,343 Grand Concourse, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lissner, a daughter.

STAHL.—July 11, 601 West 174th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stahl, a son.

## Engaged.

ARRAS—LIETH.—Georgine B. Lieth to Edward M. Arras.

DIAMOND—LEWIS.—Goldie S. Lewis to Manuel Diamond.

FINGER—LOBSITZ.—Helen Lobsitz to Solomon Finger.

FRANK—FREEMAN.—Kathleen Freeman to David Frank.

GLICKSTEIN—GREENBLAT.—Fannie Greenblat to Samuel Glickstein.

GOLDSCHMIDT—DEUTSCH.—Melitta Deutsch to William Goldschmidt.

HALLETT—WOLSTON.—Mary S. Wolston to Clements N. Hallett.

ISAACS—LINNEMANN.—Caroline Linnemann to Mortimer Isaacs.

JACOBY—KLEEBLATT.—Frida Kleeblatt to Ernest Jacoby.

LA RUE—WARTMAN.—Johanna Wartman to Mervin W. La Rue.

LEDERER—ISAKOWITZ.—May Isakowitz to Julius Lederer.

MANDLER—KLAUS.—Marguerite Klaus to Dr. Robert Mandler.

MARKEL—JACABS.—Henrietta Jacabs to Elias Markel.

NEWMAN—LOWENSTEIN.—El-Vena Lowenstein to David Newman.

OEHRIS—SAVAGE.—Elsie Savage to J. Henry Oehris.

SCHWARTZ—SAMETH.—Lillian R. Sameth to Dr. Henry J. Schwartz.

## Married.

DEXHEIMER—WILLIAMS.—Mrs. Horace D. Williams of 504 West 136th St. announces the marriage of her daughter, E. Mildred, to Mr. Peter Dexheimer, on Monday, July 9, at Boston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Dexheimer will reside in Norwood, Mass.

RUBINS—AXELROD.—On June 12, 1917, Sadie E. Axelrod to Albert I. Rubins. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. I. Odes.

FRUHAUF—SOHMER.—July 12, Belle Sohmer to Henry Fruhauf.

Brooklyn.

SICHEL—ALEXANDER.—July 12, Rica Alexander to Lester E. Sichel.

THROCKMORTON—HODGES.—July 14, Harriet M. Hodges to Edmund W. Throckmorton.

Long Island.

FULLER—HEWLETT.—July 12, Anne Hewlett to Richard B. Fuller.

## Died.

AMEND.—On Thursday, July 12, 1917, Catharine J., widow of Edward B. Amend. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Henry Ridder, 128 West 71st St., on Monday, July 16, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

BALLIN.—On July 14, 1917, Jacques Ballin, husband of Emilie A. Ballin. Funeral services at his late residence, 26 West 75th St., on Monday, July 16, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

BALLIN.—Defendam Association, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, N. G. N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, Jacques Ballin, Company F, at his late residence, 26 West 75th St., Monday, July 16, 11 A. M.
ALBERT E. DAVIS, President.
OSCAR J. MORA, Secretary.

BELL.—At his residence, Scarsdale, N. Y., on Sunday, July 15, Bertrand Faugeres, son of the late Edward R. and Eliza (Soutter) Bell, in the 40th year of his age. Funeral at St. James's Church, Scarsdale, on Wednesday, July 18, at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving New York at 10:35 A. M., on arrival at Scarsdale Station. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BELL.—Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Bertrand F. Bell, at St. James's Church, Scarsdale, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 18, at 11:30 A. M. By order of
ORME WILSON, Jr., Master.
HARRY COMER, Secretary.

BROWN.—James Drummond, Jr., son of James D. and the late Jessie Davies Brown, Sunday, July 15, 1917, in his 27th year. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

CONOVER.—Caroline Conover, daughter of the late Richard Stevens and Sarah J. Potter Conover, entered into the rest of Paradise, July 15, at her late residence, in Princeton, N. J. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Princeton, Tuesday, July 17, at 12 o'clock.

# ADMIRAL EMORY DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

### Body Taken to U. S. S. Constellation at Newport, on Which He Served in His Youth.

## HAD IMPORTANT COMMANDS

### Took Part in Greely Relief Expedition—Was Naval Attache at Court of St. James's.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—Rear Admiral William Hemsley Emory, U. S. N., retired, died early this morning at Newport Hospital, after a two years' illness, at the age of 71.

Admiral Emory was one of the few surviving officers of the United States Navy who cherished appointments signed with the name of Abraham Lincoln, who as President had appointed him a midshipman at the Naval Academy in 1862. He was then 16 years old, having been born Dec. 17, 1846, in Washington, the son of Major Gen. William H. Emory, U. S. A., a veteran of the Mexican war. Like most other midshipmen of civil war days, including his old friend and shipmate, "Fighting Bob" Evans, Midshipman Emory was sent to sea in the midst of his course at the academy to fill the emergency demand for officers, and served as a junior watch officer on the Macedonian on Southern blockade duty, during which she chased and destroyed the Confederate cruiser Tacony.

Returning to the academy, Midshipman Emory graduated in 1866 and was sent to sea on the old corvette Iroquois, on the Asiatic station. He was continuously at sea until 1870, and with few intermissions until 1884, serving, among other duties, as aide to Admiral David Porter.

His first command was the Bear, which later became famous as the ship on which Rear Admiral Peary carried out many of his arctic explorations. While Captain Emory was in command of her, the Bear formed one of the relief squadron with which Captain, later Admiral, W. S. Schley rescued the Greely arctic expedition.

Captain Emory commanded the gunboat Petrel on the Asiatic Station during the Chino-Japanese war, witnessing the siege and bombardment of Port Arthur, and in the Spanish-American war was in command of the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, on blockade duty off San Juan, Porto Rico. While on this duty the Yosemite sank the Spanish blockade runner Antonio Lopez, after a running fight with five Spanish vessels.

Admiral Emory was commissioned Rear Admiral on Nov. 2, 1906. During the first part of the cruise of the Atlantic fleet around the world he commanded the Second Division, his flagship being the Louisiana. He hauled down his flag at Hongkong, China, Nov. 6, 1908, and a month later, on Dec. 17, 1908, was placed on the retired list after forty-six years' service. At one time he was Naval Attaché at the Court of St. James's.

Admiral Emory's body was taken from the hospital today by an escort of bluejackets to the deck of the old frigate Constellation, on which he served as a watch officer in 1867, and which is now at the Newport Naval Station, doing duty as a training and receiving ship. The body will lie in state on the Constellation's quarterdeck until Tuesday morning, when, after funeral services, it will be taken in a special car, with a guard of honor, to Washington, to be buried in Arlington Cemetery.

## Died.

COPPERS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 14, 1917, William E., beloved husband of Catherine Coppers, in his 58th year. Funeral from his late residence, 103 Guion Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 17, at 9 A. M., thence to the Gates of Heaven Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

CRAFT.—Mary A., widow of William Henry Craft. Funeral services Tuesday evening, July 17, 1917, at her late residence, 400 West 20th St., at 8 o'clock.

CRAIG.—At Long Branch, Friday, July 13, Elizabeth H., beloved wife of James M. Craig, in her 60th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 37 Passaic St., Ridgewood, N. J., on Monday, July 16, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

EMORY.—Rear Admiral William Hemsley Emory, at Newport, July 15, 1917. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church, Tuesday, July 17, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Arlington Wednesday. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

FAILY.—The Rev. P. J., suddenly, on July 15, pastor of St. Benedict Joseph R. C. Church, Morris Park, L. I. Requiem mass will be celebrated on Wednesday, July 18, at 10 A. M. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

GRAFFE.—At her residence, 225 West 123d St., Caroline Graffe. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HAGEMAN.—After a brief illness, on Friday, July 13, 1917, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Rachel Swain, beloved wife of Rev. Andrew Hageman. Funeral services Monday, July 16, 2 P. M., at the Ocean Hill Reformed Church, Hopkinson Av. and Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HERTZBERG.—Olga, wife of Herman Hertzberg, Sunday, July 15. Funeral will be held from her late residence, 827 Union Av., Bronx, July 16 at 2 P. M.

HETFIELD.—On July 14, 1917, Lydia S., wife of James C. and mother of Alvin J. and Ruth Hetfield and Elsie A. Smith. Funeral services at her late home, 1,101 East 29th St., near Avenue J, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, at 2:30 P. M.

HEXTER.—Solomon, on Sunday, July 15, in his 71st year, at Cedarhurst, L. I. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUGHES.—At Patchogue, L. I., July 11, 1917, Marjorie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Hughes, 14 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn. Interment private.

HUPFEL.—On July 14, 1917, in his 73d year, Adolph Glaser Hupfel, beloved husband of Magdalena G. Hupfel, and beloved father of Katharine G. McMann, (nee Hupfel,) A. G. Hupfel, Jr., Antoinette G. Daeseler, (nee Hupfel,) and Otto G. Hupfel. Services at Brinckerhoff, Dutchess County, N. Y., Monday, July 16, 1917, 8 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Funeral train leaves Grand Central Station 10:30 A. M. Tuesday, July 17, 1917.

KEATING.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, at his residence, 350 West End Av., Thomas F., beloved husband of Anna E. Keating, in his 73d year. Requiem mass will be celebrated at Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., near Broadway, on Monday, July 16, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment private. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

KING.—Sarah J., at Edgartown, Mass., Sunday, July 15, widow of David Porter [illegible], beloved mother of Mrs. William West Headrick, Mrs. John Meredith Walker, and Mrs. Charles A. Searle. Interment private, Taunton, Mass., July 17.

LOEWY.—On Friday, July 13, at his residence, 345 East 146th St., Joseph, beloved husband and father, in his 72d year. Services will be held at Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, 163d St. and Stebbins Av., on Monday, July 16, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

MEYER.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, Oscar E. Meyer, beloved husband of Clementine Meyer, (nee Mayer.) Funeral services at 38 West 87th St., Monday, July 16, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MILLS.—W. Judson B., husband of Lottie Lee Buxton and son of the late Isaac and Eliza Freeborn Mills, on Saturday, July 14, 1917. Funeral services at his late residence, 636 West End Av., on Monday, July 16, at 3:30 o'clock.

MORRIS.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, Elizabeth, beloved wife of the late Hugh Morris. Funeral from her residence, 221 West 105th St., on Monday, July 16, at 9:30 A. M., to Church of the Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

NAGLE.—Fannie J., wife of Dr. John T. Nagle and daughter of the late William and Hannah E. Boardman, in her 71st year. Funeral services at her late residence, 2 East 127th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

NEWBURGER.—Morris, in Atlantic City, on Friday night, in the 83d year of his age, father of Mrs. Louis K. Gutman, Mrs. Jacob F. Loeb, Messrs. Samuel M., Alfred H., Frank L., and Lester M. Newburger. Funeral services from Temple Keneath Israel, Broad St. and Columbia Av., Philadelphia, Monday, July 16, at 1:30 P. M. Baltimore papers please copy.

OLNEY.—On July 14, 1917, George A. Olney, aged 82 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 163 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, 8 P. M.

OLSON.—On July 14, 1917, Edward Olson, at his residence, 433 4th St., Brooklyn. Funeral Tuesday, July 17, 1917, at 2 P. M., from St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, 6th Av. and 2d St., Brooklyn. Member of F. and A. M., Bridablick 880, 10th District.

## Died.

READ.—On July 14, 1917, Mary Webb Read, in her 87th year, widow of the late Edward Read and daughter of the late James Chaney. Funeral services at her late residence, 304 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, at 8 P. M.

SAYER.—On Sunday, July 15, 1917, at Bethlehem, N. H., William Murray Sayer, Jr., of 398 Washington Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

SCHLESINGER.—Louis Schlesinger, beloved husband of Ida Schlesinger and devoted father of Gisela Macusse and Edwin J. Schlesinger, in his 65th year, on Saturday morning at Sea Gate, L. I. Funeral private.

SMIT.—Mollie, on July 13, 1917, beloved daughter of Elizabeth and the late Jacob M. Smit. Funeral services at her late residence, 96 West 163d St., New York City, on Monday, July 16, at 10 A. M.

SUCKLING.—John, beloved husband of Edith M. Suckling. Services at Cattell & Williams's Funeral Parlors, 62 West 102d St., Monday 8:30 P. M. Members of Gordon Lodge, 173, of St. George, requested to attend.

TWOGOOD.—At North Bennington, Vt., July 13, 1917, in her 78th year, Mrs. Lucretia E. Twogood, formerly of New York City and Troy, N. Y.

WATSON.—At her residence, 109 Le Furgy Av., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, Mary A., beloved daughter of John Watson. Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church, Tuesday, July 17, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WISWELL.—Anna, beloved wife of Louis D. Wiswell of Brooklyn. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Campbell's, Tuesday afternoon, 2:30. Services and interment private.

YOUNG.—On July 14, at his home, 1,086 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Charles Young, M. D., son of the late Charles E. and Charlotte D. Wilbur Young, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services private.

BADESCH.—Leonia R., 103 West 141st St., July 13, aged 4.

DUBUC.—Alfred, July 14, aged 54. Funeral 206 West 30th St. today, 2:30 P. M.

GANS.—Henrietta, 578 East 141st St., July 14, aged 73. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GRINES.—John J., 1,656 Cruger Av., July 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HART.—Hannah, 638 East 221st St., July 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HOWARD.—Catherine, 431 West 56th St., July 14. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JACOBS.—John, July 13, aged 66. Funeral 2,003 7th Av.

KALISKI.—Rose, 376 East 146th St., July 14. Funeral today.

LAWLESS.—Susan, 215 9th Av., July 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MALLEY.—Frances, 120 Perry St., July 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MANCINI.—Alexandre, July 13, aged 87. Funeral 256 West 33d St.

MURPHY.—Christopher F., 2 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, July 14. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Margaret, 312 East 46th St., July 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Patrick, 216 West 124th St., July 14. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

O'TOOLE.—John J., July 14. Funeral 308 1st Av. today, 9 A. M.

RAYMOND.—Amelia C., 1,382 5th Av., July 14, aged 69.

REGAN.—Elizabeth, 303 East 136th St., July 13.

ROCHE.—Patrick, 449 East 180th St., July 14. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ROSENBAUM.—Estelle, 600 West 161st St., July 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHOENFIELD.—Jacob F., 248 West 105th St., July 14, aged 65.

SHERIDAN.—Edward T., 141 West 51st St., July 14, aged 37. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SPAINE.—Martha, 263 West 141st St., July 14. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STAPLETON.—John F., July 14, aged 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

AILION.—Hannah, 720 Sumpter St., July 14, aged 63. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BARBER.—Gaspare, [illegible] Hartman St., July 14, aged 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BEHRINGER.—Dorothy, 68 Jefferson St., July 14, aged 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CAHOON.—James E., Jr., 76 Douglas St., July 14. Funeral today.

DOWNE.—James, 600 Greene Av., July 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DURYEA.—Frederick C., 820 Marcy Av., July 13. Funeral private.

FEICK.—Dora, 422½ Gates Av., July 13, aged 7.

GAYLORD.—William B., 655 Flatbush Av., July 14. Funeral service today.

GILL.—Margaret, [illegible] Av., July 14, aged 73. Funeral private.

GREEN.—George F., 24 Heyward St., July 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HASSETT.—Dennis J., 116 Penn St., July 13, aged 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGEE.—Seymour, 418 Smith St., July 13, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MEIRE.—[illegible], 108 Clermont Av., July 13, aged 4. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MOLLER.—Johanna W., July 13, aged 73. Funeral 1,475 Bushwick Av.

MUTH.—Christine, 2,290 Bedford Av., July 13.

O'LEARY.—Esther C., July 13. Funeral 86 Lefferts Place today, 2:30 P. M.

PINKERTON.—Margaret, 2,770 Bushwick Av., July 13, aged 67. Funeral service today.

SHEERS.—John W. J., 220 South 4th St., July 14, aged 38. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WERDANN.—Catherine, 68 Bay 28th St., July 14. Funeral tomorrow.

Hoboken.

KIERNAN.—William C., 1,038 Garden St., July 14. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

Long Island.

BLAUSTEN.—Nathan, Maspeth, July 12.

GALLAGHER.—John, Long Island City, July 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HUGHES.—Marjorie, Patchogue, July 11.

LANGNER.—Anne, Woodhaven, July 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

RYAN.—William J., Flushing, July 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SHIPPEE.—Margaret, Elmhurst, July 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

## In Memoriam.

KELLY.—In loving memory of our mother, Marianne H. Campbell, July 16, 1916.

CARBOY.—Michael, in memory of; died July 16, 1915.

COURTNEY.—John, mass St. Stephen's Church tomorrow, 9 A. M., memory of.

DESMOND.—Laurence, in memory of; died July 15, 1916.

GOLDWASSER.—Pincus H., unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, July 22, 3 P. M.

HANNAH.—William, in memory of; died July 16, 1916.

JUDGE.—Annie, mass St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

KENNEDY.—Catherine, in memory of; died July 15, 1911.

KLOECKNER.—Frederic, in memory of; died July 17, 1916.

LEVY.—Morris, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, July 22, 3:30 P. M.

McKIBBIN.—Eliza, in memory of; died July 16, 1906.

MURRAY.—Mary A., mass Corpus Christi Church, July 16, 7 A. M.

MYERS.—George W., in memory of; died July 17, 1914.

SCHUYLER.—Courtland Ten Eyck, in memory of; died July 18, 1900.

WEINBERG.—Minerva, unveiling monument Linden Hill Cemetery, July 22.

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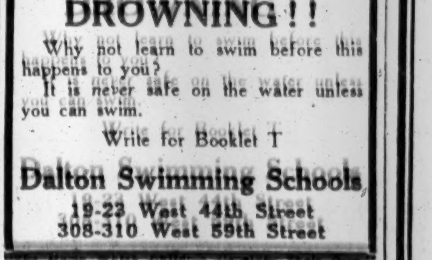

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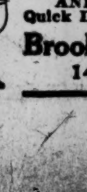

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## RECORD CROWD SEES YANKEES WIN TWICE

### New York Team Puts Damper on Enthusiasm of 26,431 Fans at Cleveland Games.

### FISHER IN FINE FORM

### Baker and Caldwell Also Big Factors in Double Victory by 4 to 0 and 8 to 2.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CLEVELAND, July 15.—The greatest crowd in the history of major league baseball in Cleveland got a surprise that was anything but delightful at League Park this afternoon. The Indians, with a record of seven victories in their last eight starts, had it figured that they would continue to climb at the expense of Bill Donovan's skidding Yankees, but the Yankees refused to skid. They quelled the Indians in a double uprising, taking the opening game by 4 to 0 and the nightcap number 8 to 2.

The paid attendance as announced by the officials of the home club after the second game totaled 26,431. This figure surpasses by almost a thousand that of any previous game of major league ball in this city. Ground rules made all hits into the crowd good for two bases, and the Yanks got five of these blows, as against two for the home team.

Ray Fisher's pitching carried the Yankees to an easy victory in the opening engagement. The Vermont schoolmaster turned in one of the best performances he has shown since becoming a Yank. Not an Indian was able to get beyond second base in the nine innings.

Only five players reached first base against the big New York boxman. Evans and Roth beat out slow rollers in front of the plate, while Chapman and Roth turned in two-baggers, neither of which reached the crowd. One of these doubles was a pop fly which Hendryx missed after a long run, and the other was a liner past third, Chapman beating Magee's throw to second.

**Baker Decides Game.**

Baker's batting helped to put the game out of the Indians' reach. In the seventh the Trappe mauler drove the ball far into the crowd in right field, and scampered home a minute later when Miller shot a double off the right field foul line and into the crowd.

This run was enough to win with such pitching as Fisher was handing out, but the Yanks made the game safe in the eighth. After Hendryx had died on strikes Peck lined over second, and Speaker could not get the ball before it rolled into the crowd for a double. Baumann sent Peck to third with a single to centre and went to second on the throw-in. Pipp's single to centre chased both runners home, and Pipp advanced on the throw-in. Baker then smashed another double against the right-field fence, and Pipp came in with the last run. The bombardment was against Stanley Coveleskie, long a trouble-maker for the Yanks.

The second game brought out Otis Lambeth, another boxman who has specialized in making the Yanks look easy. Donovan relied upon Ray Caldwell. The slim Yankee was reached for nine hits, but he kept them so well scattered that it required a steal home to score one Cleveland run and a two-base error by Miller to send in the other. The Yankees, with Baker again showing the way, bunched hits off Lambeth and finally drove him to cover, winning the game with ease.

The Indians picked up a run in the first inning on Wamby's single to centre, a sacrifice, an infield out, and his clean steal of the plate. The Yankees tied up this game in the third. After Walters had reached first on Lambeth's error Hendryx got on through a fielder's choice. A muffed throw by Wamby put Tim on second and he scored on Peck's smash to centre.

**Get Enough Runs in Fifth.**

In the fifth Magee's infield hit, a fielder's choice, Caldwell's single to right, and Hendryx's sacrifice fly added two runs. Caldwell ran for home when Speaker caught Hendryx's fly in short centre, and beat the throw to the plate.

Maisel's single, a pass, and Baker's drive to left added a run in the sixth. With one out in the eighth Maisel was safe on Chapman's fumble, and stole second. Singles by Pipp and Baker and Miller's double added three runs. Hendryx's single and steal, O'Neill's poor throw, and a single by Maisel added a run in the ninth.

The Indians' second run came in the seventh on Graney's double to right and Miller's peg past Baker after catching Evans's fly.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| NEW YORK, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hendryx,cf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Peck'gh,ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Baum'nn,2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pipp,1b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 |
| Baker,3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Miller,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Magee,lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nu'maker,c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Fisher,p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 36 | 4 | 9 | 27 | 8 |

| CLEVELAND, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wambs's,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Chapman,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Speaker,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Roth,rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Guisto,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Graney,lf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Evans,3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| O'Neill,c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Billings,c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Coveleskie,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Gould,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| aSmith | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| bHarris | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 29 | 0 | 4 | 27 | 12 |

a Batted for O'Neill in eighth.
b Batted for Coveleskie in eighth.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 000 | 000 | 130 | —4 |
| Cleveland | 000 | 000 | 000 | —0 |

Two-base hits—Baker, (2,) Miller, Peckinpaugh, Chapman, Roth. Sacrifice hits—Guisto, O'Neill. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 5. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; Coveleskie, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 4 hits, no runs in 9 innings; Coveleskie, 9 and 4 in 8; Gould, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Fisher, 5; Coveleskie, 4; Gould, 2. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

| NEW YORK, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hendryx,cf | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Peck'gh,ss | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Baumann,2b | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Maisel,2b | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Pipp,1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Baker,3b | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Miller,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Magee,lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Walters,c | 4 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 3 |
| Caldwell,p | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 36 | 8 | 12 | 27 | 15 |

| CLEVELAND, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wambs's,2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Chapman,ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Speaker,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Roth,rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Guisto,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 2 |
| Graney,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Evans,3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| O'Neill,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lambeth,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Gould,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| aSmith | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 32 | 2 | 9 | 27 | 22 |

a Batted for Evans in ninth.

Errors—Baker, Miller, Wambsgans, Chapman, Evans, O'Neill, Lambeth.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 001 | 021 | 031 | —8 |
| Cleveland | 100 | 000 | 100 | —2 |

Two-base hits—Miller, Speaker, Graney. Stolen bases—Maisel, (2,) Hendryx, Wambsgans. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Chapman. Sacrifice fly—Hendryx. Double plays—Evans and Guisto; Wambsgans, Guisto, Chapman, and O'Neill; Baker, Maisel, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cleveland, 5. Bases on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; Lambeth, 1; Gould, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Caldwell, 9 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings; Lambeth, 7 and 1 in 5, (none out in sixth;) Gould, 5 and 1 in 4. Struck out—By Caldwell, 6. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dineen.

## BASEBALL

### Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
(Postponed, wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Cleveland, 0.
(First game.)
New York, 8; Cleveland, 2.
(Second game.)
Washington, 6; Chicago, 5.
Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2.
(First game, ten innings.)
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 3.
(Second game.)

### Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 47 | 26 | .644 |
| Philadelphia | 39 | 32 | .549 |
| St. Louis | 43 | 37 | .538 |
| Cincinnati | 46 | 41 | .529 |
| Chicago | 43 | 40 | .518 |
| Brooklyn | 36 | 38 | .486 |
| Boston | 30 | 43 | .411 |
| Pittsburgh | 24 | 51 | .320 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 50 | 30 | .625 |
| Chicago | 51 | 31 | .622 |
| Cleveland | 45 | 40 | .529 |
| New York | 41 | 37 | .526 |
| Detroit | 41 | 39 | .513 |
| Washington | 33 | 45 | .423 |
| Philadelphia | 29 | 47 | .382 |
| St. Louis | 31 | 52 | .373 |

### Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.

## TRIPLE BEATS WHITE SOX.

### Foster Hits Timely Drive in Ninth and Washington Wins, 6 to 5.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Eddie Foster's triple in the ninth inning, when Washington had started a rally, drove in two runs and gave the visitors the first game of the series here today, 6 to 5.

Erratic playing by the visitors, coupled with opportune hitting, gave Chicago its early runs. The White Sox threatened to tie or win the game in the ninth, when Gharrity's error paved the way for a run. Johnson's good judgment in passing Eddie Collins with the tying run on third and the winning run on second probably saved the game for Washington.

The score:

| WASHINGTON, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Gharrity,1b | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Shanks,ss | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| C.Milan,cf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Rice,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Foster,2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Menosky,lf | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| aMorgan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| H.Milan,lf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leonard,3b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| McBride,3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Ainsmith,c | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Shaw,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Johnson,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 35 | 6 | 9 | 27 | 12 |

| CHICAGO, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leibold,rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Weaver,3b | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| E.Collins,2b | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Felsch,cf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Jackson,lf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Gandil,1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| Risberg,ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Schalk,c | 3 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Williams,p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Danforth,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| bMurphy | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 36 | 5 | 11 | 27 | 6 |

a Batted for Menosky in eighth.
b Batted for Danforth in ninth.
Errors—Gharrity, Foster, Menosky.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 020 | 000 | 004 | —6 |
| Chicago | 000 | 220 | 001 | —5 |

Two-base hits—Jackson, Weaver, (2.) Three-base hits—Menosky, Foster. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Leibold, Rice, Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, C. Milan, Schalk. Double play—Ainsmith and Foster. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Washington, 9. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 2; Williams, 5; Johnson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 9 hits and 1 run in 8 innings; Johnson, 2 and 0 in 1; Williams, 7 and 5 in 8 1-3; Danforth, 2 and 1 in 2 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, McBride. Struck out—By Williams, 6; Shaw, 4; Johnson, 1. Time—2 hours 20 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarity.

### American Association.

Louisville, 5; St. Paul, 0.
Louisville, 11; St. Paul, 3.
Columbus, 8; Milwaukee, 2.
Columbus, 5; Milwaukee, 0.
Minneapolis, 2; Indianapolis, 1.
Indianapolis, 4; Minneapolis, 3.
Kansas City, 10; Toledo, 9.
Toledo, 4; Kansas City, 2.

## RED SOX TAKE LEAD BY DOUBLE VICTORY

### Lewis's Triple in the Tenth Takes First Game from the Browns by 4 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—Boston twice defeated St. Louis today, in the first game by 4 to 2, in the second by 6 to 3. By the double victory Boston went into the lead in the league race.

The Red Sox won the first game with a batting rally in the tenth inning, after an error by Hoblitzel had enabled St. Louis to tie the score in the seventh. Hoblitzell and Gardner singled and Lewis, who replaced Shorten in the seventh, tripled, scoring two runs.

Rogers' wildness lost the second game for St. Louis.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| BOSTON, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hooper,rf | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Barry,2b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Hoblitz'l,1b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Gardner,3b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Shorten,lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Lewis,lf | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Walker,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Scott,ss | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Thomas,c | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Ruth,p | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 41 | 4 | 11 | 30 | 15 |

| ST. LOUIS, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miller,lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| bHartley | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnson,ss | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Austin,3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sloan,rf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Sisler,1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 2 |
| Pratt,2b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Jacobson,cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Severeid,c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Lavan,ss | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| cRumler | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| aShotton,lf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sothoron,p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 36 | 2 | 5 | 30 | 16 |

a Ran for Rumler in seventh.
b Batted for Miller in seventh.
c Batted for Lavan in seventh.
Errors—Hoblitzell, Lavan.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 001 | 000 | 100 | 2 | —4 |
| St. Louis | 000 | 000 | 200 | 0 | —2 |

Two-base hits—Ruth, Sisler, Scott. Three-base hit—Lewis. Double play—Sloan, Sisler, and Severeid; Lavan and Sisler. Left on bases—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; Sothoron, 2. First base on error—Boston, 1. Earned runs—Off Ruth, 1; Sothoron, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, (Austin.) Struck out—By Ruth, 5; Sothoron, 5. Passed ball—Severeid. Time—2 hours 8 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

| BOSTON, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hooper,rf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Barry,2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Hoblitz'l,1b | 4 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Gardner,3b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Shorten,lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lewis,lf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Walker,cf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Scott,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| Agnew,c | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Shore,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Pennock,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 33 | 6 | 9 | 27 | 12 |

| ST. LOUIS, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miller,lf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Austin,3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Sloan,rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Sisler,1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 1 |
| Pratt,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Jacobson,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Hale,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Lavan,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Rogers,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| aShotton | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koob,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| bRumler | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Molyn'ux,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Martin,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| cSevereid | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 34 | 3 | 8 | 27 | 18 |

a Batted for Rogers in fifth.
b Batted for Koob in seventh.
c Batted for Martin in ninth.
Errors—Hooper, Hoblitzel, Barry, Sisler, Rogers.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 100 | 140 | 000 | —6 |
| St. Louis | 003 | 000 | 000 | —3 |

Three-base hit—Gardner. Home run—Walker. Stolen base—Miller. Double plays—Sisler and Lavan; Lavan and Sisler; Miller and Sisler; Austin and Sisler. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 1; Pennock, 1; Rogers, 2; Koob, 1; Molyneaux, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Shore, 5 hits, 2 runs in 3 innings; Pennock, 3 and 0 in 6; Rogers, 7 and 4 in 5; Koob, 1 and 0 in 2; Molyneaux, 1 and 0 in 1, none out in ninth; Martin, 0 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Koob, (Agnew.) Struck out—By Shore, 1; Pennock, 2; Rogers, 1; Koob, 1. Wild pitch—Martin. Time—2 hours 12 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

## ERRORS KEEP TIGERS AHEAD

### Athletics Go to Pieces in Eighth and Detroit Wins, 7 to 2.

DETROIT, July 15.—Philadelphia's defense went to pieces in the eighth inning and Detroit, scoring four runs, won today's game, 7 to 2.

Dauss and Myers were hit hard, but the Detroit twirler was more effective with men on bases. Bush was the batting star.

The score:

| DETROIT, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bush,ss | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Vitt,3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Cobb,cf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Veach,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Heilman,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Harper,rf | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Young,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Stanage,c | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Dauss,p | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 34 | 7 | 12 | 27 | 13 |

| PHILADELPHIA, (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jamieson,rf | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Strunk,cf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bodie,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Bates,3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| McInnis,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 |
| Schang,c | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Dugan,ss | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Grover,2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Myers,p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| aW.Johnson | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 35 | 2 | 10 | 24 | 13 |

a Batted for Myers in ninth.
Errors—Bush, Dauss, Bates, Schang, Dugan.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 002 | 100 | 04. | —7 |
| Philadelphia | 000 | 110 | 000 | —2 |

Two-base hits—Harper, Cobb, Stanage. Three-base hits—Bodie, Vitt. Stolen bases—Strunk, Cobb, Veach, Harper, W. Johnson, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Strunk. Double plays—Bodie and McInnis; Bush, Young, and Heilman; Dugan and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Detroit, 5. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 1; Myers, 1. Earned runs—Off Myers, 3; Dauss, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Myers, (Harper.) Struck out—By Dauss, 6; Myers, 2. Time—1 hour 49 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, Owens, and McCormick.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

| | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 001 | 100 | 310 | —6 | 12 | 2 |
| Montreal | 001 | 010 | 000 | —2 | 10 | 1 |

SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 000 | 000 | 012 | —3 | 9 | 0 |
| Montreal | 000 | 000 | 110 | —2 | 9 | 0 |

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | Pc. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 48 | 29 | .623 |
| Providence | 47 | 33 | .588 |
| Toronto | 47 | 33 | .588 |
| Baltimore | 45 | 34 | .570 |
| Rochester | 40 | 41 | .494 |
| Buffalo | 33 | 49 | .402 |
| Richmond | 31 | 47 | .397 |
| Montreal | 26 | 51 | .338 |

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.

### Reds Buy Two Players.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 14.—The Cincinnati Nationals have purchased Raymond Lafayette, first baseman and outfielder, from the Spokane Northwestern League Club. With Herman Pillett, Tacoma pitcher, he will leave Sunday night for Cincinnati.

### Southern Association.

Atlanta, 5; Chattanooga, 3.
Atlanta, 4; Chattanooga, 2.
Memphis, 6; New Orleans, 3.

### Eastern League.

Worcester, 3; Bridgeport, 1.

## TRADE MAGEE FOR MARSANS.

### Cuban Outfielder Expected to Join Yankees Today.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—Colonel Jacob Ruppert, owner of the Yankees, before leaving here tonight for New York announced that the deal involving the transfer of Lee Magee to the St. Louis Browns for Outfielder Armando Marsans had been completed. Word to this effect reached Colonel Ruppert from President B. B. Johnson, who has been carrying on the negotiations.

Manager Donovan tonight notified Magee of the transfer and directed him to report to the Browns at once. Marsans is expected to report to the New York Club here tomorrow. According to the terms of the agreement, the owners of the Yankees are to pay the difference between the contracts of Magee and Marsans.

The latter is signed to a $4,000 contract, and Magee is working out the last year of a three-year contract calling for $25,000, or about $8,300 per season. The Yankees paid $22,500 for Magee when the Federal League blew up, and have since paid him more than $12,000 in salary. His work with the club has been very disappointing.

## ROSE MARIE LEADS FLEET.

### C. Scheiz's Power Boat Captures Jamaica Bay Open Race.

There was a satisfactory war-time entry of power boats for the annual open race of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club yesterday. Using as a basis the times made a week ago in the race of the Belle Harbor Yacht Club, the fleet was divided into two divisions. Both went over the same course, which took them from the starting line off the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club to a buoy off Rockaway Inlet, thence to Buoy 2, to Grassey Point Buoy, and home. On both actual and corrected time the winner in Class A was Rose Marie, the property of C. Scheiz.

Although Smarty II. was the first home among the small power boats, on corrected time the prize was captured by the Mary James. Five sailboats started, but owing to light wind not a single one had finished a half hour after sundown.

The summary:

POWER BOATS—FIRST DIVISION.
Start, 3:07. Course, 10 Miles.

| Yacht and Owner. | Finish. H.M.S. | Elapsed Time. H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|
| Rose Marie, C. Scheiz | 4:29:48 | 1:22.48 |
| Priton, H. McCombis | 4:37:31 | 1:30:31 |
| Louise, A. C. Cooper | 4:43:23 | 1:36:23 |
| May H., H. H. Heyman | 5:13:43 | 2:06:43 |

Corrected times—Rose Marie, 1:22:48; Louise, 1:26:31, Priton, 1:30:31; May H., 1:59:35.

POWER BOATS—SECOND DIVISION.
Start, 3:09. Course, 10 Miles.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Smarty II., L. Golly | 4:48:47 | 1:39:47 |
| Mary James, W. James | 4:54:23 | 1:48:23 |
| Elizabeth, H. Miller | 5:12:00 | 2:03:00 |
| Nellie K., R. Barr | 5:27:17 | 2:11:17 |
| Florence D., R. Dehm | 5:37:00 | 2:28:00 |

Corrected times—Mary James, 1:36:49; Elizabeth, 1:36:55; Smarty II., 1:39:47; Nellie K., 1:51:29; Florence D., 2:01:17.

## STYMIE RULE LACKS MERIT.

### Western Idea Found Wanting in Championship Tournament.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The new rule of the Western Golf Association abolishing stymies was tried and found wanting in the Western amateur championship at Midlothian. The rule was changed by the Board of Directors before the final round, in which Francis Ouimet yesterday won the title from Kenneth P. Edwards of Chicago.

The rule, as originally framed, required that the nearer ball be played first when both balls were on the green, thus avoiding stymies. The plan worked well in medal play, as there was no lifting of the nearer ball, and an average of fifteen minutes' time was taken off an eighteen-hole round without detriment to the players, as they were contesting the field instead of one man. When the match play started, however, the contestants were loud in their clamor for a change in the rule, and President Charles F. Thompson, agreeing with the players, had a new one drafted.

The new rule still abolishes stymies, whether due to the faulty play of the owner of the stymied ball or to the accidental position of his opponent's ball, but requires the ball further from the hole to be played first unless a stymie exist. In that case the nearer ball is to be played first or lifted, at the option of its owner. The rule reads: "When both balls are on the putting green, if the player of the ball furthest from the hole claims that the nearer ball interferes with his putt, the nearer ball, upon request, shall be lifted or played, at the option of its owner."

## GRAND CIRCUIT TO OPEN.

### Best Harness Horses Ready for First Clashes Today.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—The blast of a bugle will sound the call for the 2:10 trot on North Randall race track tomorrow, the opening event of the Grand Circuit season of 1917. The fastest trotters and pacers in the country are now quartered here to compete in the meeting which starts tomorrow and continues through Friday unless rain causes a postponement.

Interest on opening day will be divided between the first division of the "Forest City" two-year-olds, trotting two heats, $2,500, and 2:10 pacing, "The Edwards," three heats, $3,000. Other events on the card are the 2:10 trotting, three heats, $1,200, and the 2:06 pacing, three heats, $1,200.

### EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; conditions; five and a half furlongs. Empress, 111 pounds; Comsora, 111; Miss Boneo, 111; Wawbeek, 111; Star Class, 111; Arrowwood, 107; Brocatelle, (imp.) 107.

SECOND RACE.—For mares, three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Favour, 114 pounds; *Dorcas, 109; *Lady Rotha, 106; Ginger Snap II., (imp.) 97; Margaret L., 93.

THIRD RACE.—The Williamsbridge Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Pan Zareta, 135 pounds; St. Isidore, 122; Ed Cudihee, 118; Kewessa, 116; Tom McTaggart, 114; Milkman, 112; Thornhill, 112; Kildee, 109; Bally, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Tarrytown Selling; for three-year-olds; one mile. Straight Forward, 111 pounds; Ballad, 111; *Ed Roche, 106; King Baggot, 106; *Mae Murray, 104; *Kildee, 101; *Brooklyn, 101; *Hanohala, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Intone 122 pounds; Star Gaze, 118; Sosius, 118; Manganese, 118; Carlton G., 115; *Cliff Haven, 113; Armament, 113; *Plaudits, 110; Pastmaster, 110; *Princess Janice, 108; Charmeuse, 108; Dan, 105; Muckross, (imp.) 103; *Lottery, 98; *Right, 98; *Spectre, 98; *Spring Song, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old colts and geldings; conditions; five furlongs. Dr. Johnson, 114 pounds; Aurum, (imp.) 114; Runecraft, 114; Currency, 114; Caddy, 114; Caran Boy, 114; Nepperham, 114.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

## SCRATCH MEN HAVE POOR DAY ON TRACK

### Only Rosenberg of Honor Men Triumphs at Annual Meet of Harlem Athletic League.

Scratch competitors in the annual track and field sports of the Harlem Athletic League, held yesterday afternoon at the City College of New York Stadium, fared badly. Nine events were decided on track and field, and of this number only one resulted in a victory for an honor man. David Rosenberg of the Glencoe A. C., from scratch, captured premier honors of the 12-pound shot-put, with a heave of 55 feet 7 inches, which gave him a convincing margin over Arthur Kurzman of the Morningside A. C., who, from the one-foot mark, had 52 feet 4½ inches.

The games were held under adverse conditions. The heavy rain of the morning was followed by a slight drizzle in the afternoon, making the track slow and soggy in places. The infield, where the field events were decided, was a miniature lake. Despite these handicaps, some creditable performances were returned by the horde of contesting athletes, and there were frequent races which aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd of about 1,000 which watched the events.

Congressman Murray Hulbert, founder of the Harlem Athletic League, made a special trip from Washington to attend the games and officiate as referee. He donated the team trophy, which went to the representatives of the Glencoe A. C. These athletes compiled a total of 22 points for the nine events, three better than the score returned by the standard-bearers of the St. Christopher Club, which finished second with 19. Salem-Crescent A. C. athletes were third with 17 points, and the Morningside A. C. representatives were fourth with 15.

The star individual performer was M. Whitehouse of the Glencoe A. C., who annexed two victories, both in the field competition. He started with a victory in the running broad jump, in which a three-foot handicap allowance gave him a jump of 23 feet 1 inch. His other victory was registered in the running hop, step and jump competition, in which, from the four-feet mark, he jumped 44 feet 4½ inches and took the laurels of the event from D. Rosenberg, a clubmate, who finished second.

Among the upsets of the afternoon was the defeat of Victor Voteretsas, the bronze Greek runner of the Morningside A. C., who finished second from the scratch mark in the two-mile handicap run. The race resulted in a victory for William Stokeley of the St. Christopher Club, who was aided by a handicap of 125 yards. The Greek runner was coming strong at the finish after overtaking the remainder of the large field, and was beaten by only ten yards. The victor's time was 9:52.

The best finish of the afternoon was furnished in the 300-yard handicap run, in which E. Maccanon, St. Christopher Club, spurted near the finish line to win by one foot from E. Hunter of the Salem-Crescent A. C., in 0:31 2-5.

On the program was a 100-yard dash for girls, won by Miss Mae Kahl of the newly formed Harlem Heights Business Girls A. C. In winning, Miss Kahl eclipsed the league's best previous record for the distance by two-fifths of a second. Her time was 0:13 2-5, and the best previous mark was 0:13 4-5.

The summaries:

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Sydney Jackson, St. Christopher Club, (20 yards;) Aubrey Meyerheim, Glencoe A. C., (35 yards,) second; M. Cummings, Alpha P. C. C., (45 yards,) third. Time—2:02.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by David Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C., (scratch,) 55 feet 7 inches; Arthur Kurzman, Morningside A. C., (1 foot,) 52 feet 4½ inches, second; Joseph Heim, Morningside A. C., (4 feet,) 49 feet 10 inches, third.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by E. Hunter, Salem-Crescent A. C., (10 yards;) J. Anderson, St. Christopher Club, (10 yards,) second; C. Rosenberg, Morningside A. C., (10 yards,) third. Time—0:09 4-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by William Stokeley, St. Christopher Club, (125 yards;) Victor Voteretsas, Morningside A. C., (scratch,) second; Sydney Jackson, St. Christopher Club, (50 yards,) third. Time—9:52.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Maccanon, St. Christopher Club, (20 yards;) E. Hunter, Salem-Crescent A. C., (20 yards,) second; R. Haden, Alpha P. C. C., (14 yards,) third. Time—0:31 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by M. Whitehouse, Glencoe A. C., (3 feet,) 23 feet 1 inch; A. Flourney, St. Christopher Club, (3 feet,) 22 feet 2 inches, second; B. Lauder, Salem-Crescent A. C., (1 foot 6 inches,) 21 feet 4 inches, third.

Medley Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by St. Christopher Club, (Sydney Jackson, A. Flourney, V. Levy, and E. Maccanon,) 52 yards; Salem-Crescent A. C., (first team—Peter White, P. Verwayen, R. Brown, and G. Creed,) 30 yards, second; Salem-Crescent A. C., (second team—C. Mock, La Beet, L. Isaacs, and J. Brunson,) 40 yards, third. Time—3:48.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by M. Whitehouse, Glencoe A. C., (4 feet,) 44 feet 1¼ inches; D. Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C., (3 feet,) 43 feet 9¼ inches, second; S. Belsky, Morningside A. C., (3 feet,) 42 feet 5 inches, third.

100-Yard Dash for Girls, Scratch.—Won by Miss Mae Karl, Harlem Heights Business Girls' A. C.; Miss Helen Benke, Harlem Heights Business Girls' A. C., second; Miss Anna Paton, Morningside A. C., third. Time—0:13 2-5.

Point score—Glencoe A. C., 22 points; St. Christopher A. C., 19; Salem-Crescent A. C., 17; Morningside A. C., 15; Alpha P. C. C., 4.

### Dick Edwards Joins Regiment.

Eddie Sweeney, who was recently one of the foremost runners of the Pastime A. C., now a Sergeant in Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, on recruiting duty, has added the name of another crack athlete to his company in Dick Edwards of the New York A. C., former national quarter-mile champion. Edwards's enlistment with the Seventy-first Regiment was announced yesterday.

### Bicycle Races Postponed.

NEWARK, N. J., July 15.—A wet track prevented the weekly bicycle races at the velodrome here today.

### Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Battling Levinsky vs. Al Benedict; Joe Tiplitz vs. Charlie Kohler. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—John Lester Johnson vs. Bob Devere. Ten rounds.

GIANTS, to-day, with CHICAGO, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

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Lv. Pier 27, East River, w'kdays, 3:00 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. East 22d St., w'kdays, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M.
NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Leave Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., weekdays, 2:00 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., weekdays, 2:15 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M.
NEW LONDON LINE
To New London and Norwich. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., w'kdays, 5:30 P.M., Pier 70, E.R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.
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| West 42d St. | 9:00 | 10:00 | 2:00 |
| West 129th St. | 9:20 | 10:20 | 2:20 |
| Yonkers | 9:45 | 10:50 | 2:45 |
| Bear Mountain | ... | *12:30 | *4:30 |
| West Point | ... | *1:00 | *5:00 |
| Cornwall | ... | *1:25 | 5:25 |
| Newburgh | *12:15 | *1:45 | 5:45 |
| Poughkeepsie | *1:10 | *2:35 | 6:45 |
| Kingston | 2:10 | ... | 7:45 |
| Catskill | 3:25 | ... | ... |
| Hudson | 3:40 | ... | ... |
| Albany | 6:10 | ... | ... |

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We have prepared a booklet giving both a digest and the full text of the New York State Investment Tax Law, which went into effect June first. This booklet should be in the hands of every investor in New York State. We shall be glad to furnish a copy on application.

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# THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market swung back and forth last week in a rather hopeless attempt to keep pace with changes of vast importance which took place in the war situation. The close was irregular, with gains predominating, although Steel common, the most active stock on the list, ended the week with a net decline of nearly 4 points. Surprising developments in Washington and Berlin alternated throughout the week and kept the market churning about as traders tried to reconcile quotations with the new situations as they arose. The general outlook for the United States and for the cause of the Allies was much better at the close of the week than it has been since the declaration of war by this country, on April 6. The Russian drive, of which so little was expected and from which great gains have resulted, surpassed its best promises and bids fair to push the Germans out of strategic positions held since the capture of Lemberg months ago. The weekly report of submarine sinkings proved highly favorable to the Allies and indicated a contributing cause for the dissatisfaction at Berlin with the war policy which was to have brought Great Britain to her knees in three months, but which has failed to cause any important alteration in her war plans in the five months that have passed since its inauguration. The important July 1 crop report proved on the whole highly gratifying, promising an increase of approximately 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain over last year's harvest. The differences between General Goethals and Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board have been relegated to the background and plans laid for the construction of a vast new fleet of both wooden and steel vessels. Settlement of the controversy over prices which shall be paid for steel products was arrived at through a decision to make payments based on a showing of costs to be determined by the Federal Trade Commission. All told, the week's developments were of a kind to encourage the hope that a victorious end to the war has been brought appreciably nearer.

The composite condition of all crops in the United States was reported by the Department of Agriculture on July 1 as a little more than 2 per cent. below the ten-year average for that date, as compared with 5.18 per cent. below average reported on June 1. The most encouraging showing was made in an increase of 14.2 per cent. in acreage planted to corn. Much of the increase is on land hitherto uncultivated, with most of the remainder on abandoned wheat and hay acreage. Spring wheat has deteriorated, but Winter wheat is making a better showing. Oats improved, and a record crop of rye and barley is in sight. Potatoes should be in plentiful supply, with indications now of a total yield of 452,000,000 bushels, or 157,000,000 bushels more than were gathered last year. If current prospects are borne out, the United States will have crops this Fall ample for all of the country's own needs, with a substantial share for export to the Allies.

The market was given a setback by the declaration last week of President Wilson's views as to the duty of business men to subordinate profits to the country's needs. The statement left manufacturers in doubt as to what he would consider reasonable returns on capital invested. One point that he made sufficiently clear, however, was his insistence that prices to private consumers must be made as low as those made to the Government. "By a just price," said the President, "I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansion of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop." This utterance was followed by the announcement that the representatives of big steel interests, who had been in conference with the Secretary of War, had agreed to accept prices to be fixed by the Federal Trade Commission after completion of the investigation now being conducted into the cost of production. It is understood that the Administration will endeavor to relieve the steel manufacturers of some of their difficulties due to the present exorbitant prices prevailing for iron and other raw materials by carrying the investigation into other lines with a view to compelling similar reductions where prevailing quotations are not justified by actual necessity. The stock market questions whether the Government's idea of what constitutes fair prices will coincide with that of the manufacturers. But it is certain that prices can be reduced materially from levels now obtaining without prejudicing industrial dividends.

Liberty bonds fell last week to 99 38-50 for full lots, and to 99 flat for denominations under $1,000. The decline was a little surprising in view of the more favorable war outlook. It was due in part, no doubt, to an unauthorized report that the Treasury Department contemplates the sale of another $3,000,000,000 of bonds on the 3½ per cent. basis in the latter part of September. Bankers differ as to the wisdom of putting out another large issue at this rate. They had thought that the second offering would be made to carry 4 per cent. interest until the surprisingly large oversubscription to the $2,000,000,000 offering was reported. To some extent purchases of the initial offering were made on the expectation that the bonds acquired could be exchanged before the close of the year for a subsequent issue at the higher rate. Secretary McAdoo has denied that he has definitely decided upon the amount, interest rate, or time for the next offering, and the terms will undoubtedly depend upon the behavior of the Liberty bonds between now and the announcement of the second war loan.

After loaning down to 2¼ per cent. call money rose to 5¼ per cent. at the close of the week, following the withdrawal by the Government of upward of $100,000,000 of the Liberty loan proceeds which have been deposited with the banks. The banks in turn called some loans and brought about a sharp advance in the rate. The New York City loan of $55,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds, of which $47,500,000 run for fifty years and the remaining $7,500,000 for from one to fifteen years, was placed at 1.6507, which is the highest price the city has paid for its money since 1913. Earlier in the year New York City 4½s sold at 110. Investors are beginning to enter the market again for high-class municipals and corporation bonds, and bankers are hopeful that what has amounted to a deadlock in this market since the announcement of the Government loan has at last been broken.

## LONDON MARKET CONFIDENT.

### German Crisis and Russian Drive Offset the Nieuport Reverse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—Stocks were little influenced by the British setback at Nieuport. The German political crisis, Russian successes and further diminution of submarine losses proved counteracting factors. The tone continues confident, although the seasonal diversion of interest from the markets to holiday considerations helps to keep business slender.

Investment securities were quiet, with prices rather firmer, especially for Colonial Government stocks, which are in very short supply. There was moderate animation in speculative stocks, but the fluctuations were narrow and a distinctive tendency was wanting.

Explosive shares were less prominent, but there was an insistent gain in insurance shares in consequence of expectations of further development of the amalgamative policy and the probability of the companies reaping substantial profits from widespread public protection against various war risks.

The rate against a fatal result from aerial bombardment, which commenced at £1 to insure £1,000 has been increased to £2 by most companies. Brewery stocks are still benefiting from the inaction of the Government regarding State control or purchase and the increased production of beer already announced.

An interesting item of the half-yearly balance sheet is made up of the London City and Midland Bank advances upon the war loan, amounting to £23,000,000. The actual total advanced by this institution is not known, but the amount still outstanding suggests a very substantial figure and also that the aggregate provided by all banks must have been extremely large.

## BETTER TONE ON BOURSE.

### Russian Group Regains 10 to 50 Francs in Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 15.—The Bourse showed considerably better tone all around last week; the Russian group especially regaining 10 to 50 francs. There was very little doing on Friday, owing to preparations for the Fête Nationale yesterday, but the markets closed strong, rentes at 60.50 and the war loan at 88.45. Throughout the week there was active demand for shares in the shipping section, and the following gains were registered: Transatlantique, 12 francs; Messageries Maritimes, 23; Chargeurs Reunis, 53, Chargeurs Français, 355; Compagnie General Navigation, 7. French rails, bank stocks and industrials, sugar shares, and De Beers all closed firm. The Spanish group remained stationary, and rubbers were weaker.

The market is beginning to discuss the probable conditions of the next war loan. Havre's cotton market is to reopen under State supervision. Import restrictions have been intensified, and it is now imperative to obtain a license for the import of all articles previously figuring in the contingent list. Settlement for imports of English coal is now made through the Bank of France. Coal cards are probable by October. Sterling and dollars respectively closed at 27.35 and 5.74. Further American credits should help stabilize our market. Taxation returns for June exceed those of any month since the war began.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,258,631,453 francs. Advances to foreign Governments amount to 2,670,000,000 francs.

## RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended July 14, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 501,746 | 451,880 | 499,817 |
| Tuesday | 645,806 | 650,779 | 614,641 |
| Wednesday | 666,798 | 531,576 | 468,672 |
| Thursday | 822,895 | 678,603 | 528,491 |
| Friday | 886,689 | 641,898 | 679,468 |
| Saturday | 379,310 | 145,507 | 424,952 |
| Total w'k. | 3,903,304 | 3,100,243 | 3,216,041 |
| Year to date | 107,716,980 | 90,139,217 | 67,958,273 |

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | $2,537,500 | $2,962,000 | $1,907,500 |
| Tuesday | 4,146,800 | 3,844,000 | 2,859,000 |
| Wednesday | 2,913,650 | 3,322,000 | 2,391,500 |
| Thursday | 2,892,250 | 3,209,500 | 2,015,000 |
| Friday | 3,415,650 | 3,057,000 | 2,268,500 |
| Saturday | 1,532,950 | 1,037,000 | 956,000 |
| Total w'k. | $17,438,800 | $17,431,500 | $12,397,500 |
| Year to date | 537,574,430 | 574,379,950 | 424,770,700 |

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

STOCKS.

| | July 14,'17. | July 15,'16. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. & mis. | 3,903,304 | 3,100,243 | 803,061 |

BONDS.

| | July 14,'17. | July 15,'16. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. & mis. | $7,437,500 | $12,647,000 | *$5,209,500 |
| Government | 9,840,300 | 4,643,500 | 5,196,800 |
| State | 19,000 | 1,000 | 18,000 |
| City | 142,000 | 140,000 | 2,000 |
| Total, all | $17,438,800 | $17,431,500 | $7,300 |

*Decrease.

**BOND AND STOCK OFFERS.**

Open Security Market in The Annalist, every Monday, gives quotations on many unlisted securities offered by reputable brokers. 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 14, 1917.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales | 3,903,304 | 107,716,980 |
| Same period a year ago | 3,100,243 | 90,139,217 |

| | Last Week. High. | Last Week. Low. | Year to Date. High. | Year to Date. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average price 50 stocks | 82.13 | 80.16 | 90.46 | 75.77 |
| Same period a year ago | 85.95 | 82.91 | 91.83 | 80.91 |

| Sales. | COMPANY. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Advance Rumely | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | −2 |
| 700 | Ajax Rubber | 68 | 67 | 67½ | −½ |
| 1,000 | Alaska Gold Mines | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | −⅛ |
| 100 | Alaska Juneau | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | −⅛ |
| 5,250 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg. | 30½ | 28 | 29½ | +¼ |
| 600 | Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf. | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | +¾ |
| 1,300 | Am. Agricul. Chem. | 94 | 92⅛ | 93 | +1 |
| 1,500 | Am. Beet Sugar | 93½ | 90 | *90¾ | +1⅛ |
| 210 | Am. Brake S. & Fdy. | 101 | 100 | 101 | −1¾ |
| 100 | Am. Brake S. & F. pf. | 191 | 191 | 191 | −9 |
| 18,000 | Am. Can | 51⅛ | 48¼ | 48½ | −1 |
| 500 | Am. Can pf. | 106½ | 105¾ | 106½ | +1⅛ |
| 13,500 | Am. Car & Fdy. | 78¼ | 75 | 76 | −½ |
| 200 | Am. Car & Fdy. pf. | 115 | 114⅝ | 115 | −1 |
| 200 | Am. Cotton Oil | 38¼ | 38 | 38¼ | +2¼ |
| 2,000 | Am. Hide & Leather | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | −⅜ |
| 600 | Am. Hide & Leath. pf. | 61⅛ | 61 | 61 | −½ |
| 1,800 | Am. Ice | 11 | 8⅞ | 11 | +2 |
| 800 | Am. Ice pf. | 55 | 53 | 54½ | .. |
| 13,000 | Am. International | 61 | 53 | 60 | +4¼ |
| 26,100 | Am. Linseed | 26⅜ | 23⅞ | 25 | +1¼ |
| 4,100 | Am. Linseed pf. | 62⅝ | 60 | 62⅛ | +1⅝ |
| 19,300 | Am. Locomotive | 73¼ | 69¾ | 71 | +1 |
| 400 | Am. Locomotive pf. | 103½ | 103 | 103 | −⅛ |
| 13,600 | Am. Malting | 15½ | 10⅝ | 14¾ | +3¼ |
| 17,200 | Am. Malting 1st pf. | 70½ | 65⅛ | 70 | +3⅞ |
| 27,300 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 107¼ | 103⅛ | 104⅛ | −1⅝ |
| 100 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf. | 113 | 113 | 113 | +½ |
| 7,900 | Am. Steel Foundries | 70¾ | 68 | 68½ | −2 |
| 26,400 | Am. Sugar Refining | 122½ | 118⅛ | 122 | +2¾ |
| 100 | Am. Sugar Ref. pf. | 118⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | +⅞ |
| 57,200 | Am. Sumatra Tobacco | 54½ | 43⅛ | 52¾ | +9¼ |
| 1,500 | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 121 | 120¼ | 120¼ | −½ |
| 700 | Am. Tobacco | 197½ | 195 | 197½ | +4½ |
| 693 | Am. Tobacco pf., new | 100⅞ | 100¼ | 100⅞ | +⅞ |
| 3,700 | Am. Woolen | 54¼ | 51½ | 52⅛ | −⅛ |
| 110 | Am. Woolen pf. | 98 | 98 | 98 | .. |
| 800 | Am. Writing Paper pf. | 40½ | 40 | 40 | −⅝ |
| 2,400 | Am. Zinc L. & S. | 31⅜ | 28 | 28 | −3⅜ |
| 200 | Am. Zinc L. & S. pf. | 62¼ | 62 | 62 | +1 |
| 49,800 | Anaconda Copper | 81 | 78 | 78⅝ | −1⅞ |
| 100 | Associated D. G. 1st pf. | 53 | 53 | 53 | +1½ |
| 800 | Associated Oil | 62 | 58½ | 58½ | −5½ |
| 9,620 | Atch., Top. & S. F. | 101 | 100 | 100⅞ | +¾ |
| 400 | Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. | 98 | 96 | 98 | +2 |
| 200 | Atlantic Coast Line | 110 | 109⅛ | 110 | +1¾ |
| 84,700 | Atl., Gulf & W. I. | 110¾ | 101¼ | 107 | +2¾ |
| 300 | Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf. | 61⅜ | 60¾ | 61⅜ | −⅝ |
| 46,800 | BALDWIN LOCO. | 72½ | 67⅞ | 69⅜ | −2⅛ |
| 8,400 | Baltimore & Ohio | 72⅞ | 70 | 72⅞ | +1⅝ |
| 212 | Baltimore & Ohio pf. | 70 | 69¾ | 69¾ | −¼ |
| 200 | Barrett Co. | 108⅜ | 107½ | 107½ | −3½ |
| 100 | Barrett Co. pf. | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | +2⅞ |
| 5,300 | Batopilas Mining | 1¼ | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 600 | Bethlehem Steel | 138 | 130 | 130 | −15½ |
| 294,200 | Bethlehem Steel, Class B temp. cfs. | 134½ | 125 | 126½ | −8½ |
| 100 | Bethlehem Steel pf. | 120 | 120 | 120 | .. |
| 3,000 | Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 60¼ | 56⅞ | 60¼ | +3¼ |
| 800 | Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec. | 11¾ | 10¾ | 11⅜ | +⅞ |
| 2,000 | Burns Brothers | 101½ | 98 | 98⅛ | −⅜ |
| 800 | Butterick Co. | 13 | 12¼ | 12¼ | −¾ |
| 8,000 | Butte & Superior | 40 | 37½ | *37⅝ | −2⅛ |
| 800 | CAL. PACKING | 38¼ | 38 | 38 | −¼ |
| 400 | California Petroleum | 20 | 19 | 19¼ | −¾ |
| 300 | California Petrol'm pf. | 50¾ | 50½ | 50½ | −½ |
| 13,400 | Canadian Pacific | 165⅛ | 158½ | 164 | +5 |
| 40,200 | Central Leather Co. | 94½ | 86¼ | *87 | −3½ |
| 116 | Central & So. Am. Tel. | 115 | 115 | 115 | .. |
| 16,600 | Chandler Motor | 90¾ | 81¼ | 89 | +8 |
| 9,800 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 61⅛ | 59 | 61 | +2 |
| 50 | Chicago & Alton | 16 | 16 | 16 | .. |
| 100 | Chicago Gt. Western | 11 | 11 | 11 | +⅜ |
| 1,200 | Chicago Gt. West'n pf. | 34 | 32 | 34 | +2 |
| 31,500 | Chicago, Mil. & St. P. | 74⅛ | 68 | 72⅝ | +4⅛ |
| 1,700 | Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf | 111 | 109½ | 110⅛ | +2⅛ |
| 1,600 | Chicago & Northwest'n | 109¼ | 108½ | 109¼ | +1¼ |
| 8,900 | Chicago, R. I. & P. cfs. of dep., f. p. | 67⅞ | 64¾ | 67¾ | +3¾ |
| 20,200 | Chicago, R. I. & P., w.i. | 37¾ | 34½ | 37⅝ | +3⅞ |
| 6,700 | Chicago, R. I. & P. 7% pf., w. i. | 78¼ | 76 | 78 | +1⅝ |
| 11,900 | Chicago, R. I. & P. 6% pf., w. i. | 68½ | 67 | 67⅞ | +¼ |
| 4,100 | Chile Copper | 21⅜ | 20½ | 20⅝ | −½ |
| 7,500 | Chino Copper | 55⅜ | 53 | *53¼ | −1⅝ |
| 200 | Clev., C., C. & St. L. | 37 | 37 | 37 | +1⅛ |
| 100 | Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf | 67 | 67 | 67 | −1¾ |
| 4,700 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 52¼ | 49½ | *49½ | −¾ |
| 300 | Colorado Southern | 26⅛ | 25¾ | 25¾ | −1¼ |
| 1,500 | Columbia Gas & Elec. | 41 | 40 | 40½ | −½ |
| 400 | Computing Tab. Recd'g | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| 900 | Consolidated Gas | 109 | 108⅜ | 108½ | .. |
| 3,825 | Continental Can | 102½ | 99½ | 101 | −1¼ |
| 200 | Continental Insurance | 54 | 54 | 54 | −¼ |
| 109,300 | Corn Products Refining | 37¼ | 34¼ | 34⅝ | −⅞ |
| 400 | Corn Products Ref. pf. | 99½ | 98½ | 99 | +1⅜ |
| 157,700 | Crucible Steel | 87 | 81½ | 81¾ | +5¼ |
| 400 | Crucible Steel pf. | 103 | 102½ | 103 | +⅝ |
| 21,000 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 43½ | 41⅞ | 42¼ | −¾ |
| 720 | Cuba Cane Sugar pf. | 90⅛ | 90 | 90 | −½ |
| 1,100 | Cuban-American Sugar | 190 | 185½ | 190 | +4½ |
| 200 | Cuban-Am. Sugar pf. | 102 | 100⅛ | 102 | −1 |
| 100 | DEERE & CO. pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 | .. |
| 1,600 | Delaware & Hudson | 113 | 112 | 112⅛ | +2⅛ |
| 1,200 | Denver & Rio G. pf. | 13½ | 12 | 12½ | −1⅛ |
| 14,400 | Distillers Securities | 23½ | 21 | 22½ | −⅛ |
| 1,500 | Dome Mines | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | −¼ |
| 100 | Duluth, S. S. & At. pf. | 6 | 6 | 6 | −3 |
| 900 | ELK HORN COAL | 36¾ | 35½ | 36¾ | +1¼ |
| 100 | Elk Horn Coal pf. | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | −¼ |
| 14,700 | Erie | 25½ | 24½ | 25 | +¼ |
| 4,200 | Erie 1st pf. | 39 | 37 | 38⅝ | +1⅞ |
| 500 | Erie 2d pf. | 29¾ | 29 | 29¾ | +1⅝ |
| 1,000 | FEDERAL M. & S. pf. | 47½ | 45 | 46½ | +1½ |
| 100 | Fisher Body | 37 | 37 | 37 | −¾ |
| 100 | Fisher Body pf. | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | −1½ |
| 4,400 | GASTON, WM. & WIG. | 36¾ | 32 | 36 | +3 |
| 100 | General Cigar | 35 | 35 | 35 | −3 |
| 1,500 | General Electric | 159¾ | 158 | 158 | −½ |
| 118,200 | Gen. Motors temp. cfs. | 124⅞ | 111 | *117½ | +8 |
| 1,000 | Gen. Motors pf. temp. cfs. | 91 | 89 | *89 | .. |
| 4,900 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co. | 51¼ | 47⅝ | 50½ | +4½ |
| 1,400 | Granby Consol. | 84 | 83 | 83 | −⅛ |
| 7,550 | Great Northern pf. | 105½ | 102¼ | 105½ | +3½ |
| 24,500 | Gt. Northern certs. for ore properties | 34½ | 31½ | 33 | +1½ |
| 700 | Greene-Cananea Cop. | 41½ | 40¾ | 41 | +⅜ |
| 2,300 | Gulf States Steel | 124 | 119 | 123 | −1 |
| 1,100 | HASKELL & BARKER | 39 | 38¼ | 38½ | −¼ |
| 100 | Homestake Mining | 101 | 101 | 101 | −1½ |
| 300 | ILLINOIS CENTRAL | 104 | 103½ | 104 | +½ |
| 25,600 | Inspiration Copper | 62 | 56⅝ | *56¾ | −2½ |
| 1,500 | Interboro Con. | 9½ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | −⅛ |
| 1,100 | Interboro Con. pf. | 56 | 55½ | 56 | +1 |
| 100 | Inter. Agricultural | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | +⅞ |
| 2,200 | Inter. Agricultural pf. | 56⅞ | 53¼ | 55⅛ | −⅜ |
| 100 | Inter. Harvester N. J. | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | +1¾ |
| 200 | Inter. Harvester Corp. | 70 | 69½ | 70 | .. |
| 100 | Inter. Harv. Corp. pf. | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | +1½ |
| 92,000 | Inter. Mer. Marine | 31½ | 27¼ | 29⅝ | +1¾ |
| 204,350 | Inter. Mer. Marine pf. | 90¼ | 83½ | 88½ | +4 |
| 7,550 | Inter. Nickel | 40 | 38⅞ | 39 | −1¼ |
| 10 | Inter. Nickel pf. | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | .. |
| 2,200 | Inter. Paper | 36¼ | 33¾ | 35 | +¾ |
| 840 | Inter. Paper pf. | 73¼ | 70 | 73¼ | −¾ |
| 100 | JEWEL TEA | 47 | 47 | 47 | .. |
| 1,500 | KAN. CITY SOUTH'N. | 22⅛ | 21½ | 22 | +⅛ |
| 400 | Kelly Springfield Tire | 50 | 46¾ | 49 | +3 |
| 14,000 | Kennecott Copper | 44½ | 42⅞ | *43 | −1¾ |
| 30 | Kings Co. El. L. & P. | 110 | 109⅛ | 110 | .. |
| 28,500 | LACK. STEEL | 94½ | 90⅛ | 90½ | −3½ |
| 400 | Lake Erie & West'n pf. | 29¾ | 25 | 25 | −5 |
| 7,200 | Lee Rubber & Tire | 23⅛ | 17¼ | 21⅞ | +2⅞ |
| 2,600 | Lehigh Valley | 63½ | 61¾ | 63½ | +1¾ |
| 450 | Liggett & Myers | 239⅞ | 225 | 239⅞ | +15 |
| 500 | Liggett & Myers pf. | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | +1½ |
| 700 | Louisville & Nashville | 128⅞ | 125 | 128⅞ | +3⅞ |
| 300 | MACKAY COS. | 82⅞ | 81½ | 81½ | −⅞ |
| 300 | Mackay Cos. pf. | 64¼ | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | −¼ |
| 150 | Manhattan Elevated | 115 | 115 | 115 | .. |
| 500 | Manhattan Beach | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | −⅜ |
| 8,900 | Maxwell Motors | 49⅜ | 44¼ | 44⅜ | −1⅝ |
| 900 | Maxwell Motors 1st pf. | 68 | 63 | 63 | −1 |
| 2,200 | Maxwell Motors 2d pf. | 30¼ | 29⅞ | 30 | +1½ |
| 22,700 | Mexican Petroleum | 99 | 95½ | 97 | −2¼ |
| 200 | Mexican Petroleum pf. | 92 | 91 | 91 | −4⅛ |
| 7,773 | Miami Copper | 41¼ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | −⅞ |
| 29,600 | Midvale Steel | 62¼ | 58⅞ | 58⅞ | −2⅝ |
| 1,900 | Minn. & St. Louis, new | 17 | 15½ | 17 | +1 |
| 700 | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. | 104 | 99 | 104 | +2 |
| 100 | M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. | 119 | 119 | 119 | −1 |
| 1,300 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 6⅞ | 6¼ | 6⅞ | +⅝ |
| 100 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf. | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | −1½ |
| 56,350 | Mo. Pacific tr. cfs. | 33¼ | 29 | 32½ | +2¾ |
| 1,610 | Mo. Pacific pf. tr. cfs. | 58½ | 56½ | 57⅝ | +2⅝ |
| 400 | Montana Power | 95 | 94 | 94 | +½ |
| 100 | Montana Power pf. | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | −1⅞ |
| 19 | Morris & Essex | 80⅜ | 80⅜ | 80⅜ | .. |
| 1,300 | NATIONAL ACME | 35⅝ | 34 | 34 | +⅛ |
| 200 | National Biscuit Co. pf. | 115 | 115 | 115 | .. |
| 68,900 | National Conduit & C. | 38⅝ | 34⅜ | 37½ | +2½ |
| 22,300 | National Enam. & S. | 43 | 40 | 40½ | −¾ |
| 200 | National Enam. & S. pf | 99¾ | 97½ | 99¾ | +3½ |
| 200 | National Lead | 55½ | 55⅛ | 55½ | −1½ |
| 300 | National Rys. of Mex. 2d pf. | 6 | 5½ | 6 | .. |
| 4,500 | Nevada Con. Copper | 23¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | −⅝ |
| 1,500 | New Orleans, Tex. & M. | 25⅜ | 24 | 25⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 700 | New York Air Brake | 138 | 135 | 135 | −3 |
| 8,600 | New York Central | 90⅝ | 88 | *90½ | +2¼ |
| 200 | New York Dock | 17 | 17 | 17 | +1 |
| 100 | New York Dock pf. | 40 | 40 | 40 | +1 |
| 4,190 | New York, N. H. & H. | 37½ | †36¼ | 37½ | +2½ |
| 2,900 | Norfolk & Western | 124 | 121⅛ | 123¾ | +1¾ |
| 100 | North American | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 9,800 | Northern Pacific | 101⅝ | 98½ | *101½ | +2¼ |
| 500 | Nova Scotia Steel & C. | 95 | 95 | 95 | −2¾ |
| 24,600 | OHIO CITIES GAS | 124 | 118½ | 119⅞ | −4½ |
| 5,200 | Ohio Cities Gas rts. | 66 | 62½ | 64¼ | −1¾ |
| 6,550 | Ontario Mining | 5¾ | 5 | 5⅜ | +⅛ |
| 3,000 | PACIFIC MAIL | 28⅜ | 26½ | 27¼ | −⅛ |
| 100 | Pacific Tel. & Tel. | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | −¾ |
| 100 | Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf. | 90 | 90 | 90 | −1 |
| 6,600 | Pennsylvania Railroad | 53 | 51⅞ | 53 | +1 |
| 2,800 | People's Gas. Chicago | 78⅛ | 74½ | 78 | +2 |
| 5,700 | Pere Marquette | 21⅜ | 18½ | 21⅜ | +3⅜ |
| 100 | Pere Mar. prior pf. | 63 | 63 | 63 | −1 |
| 17,300 | Philadelphia Co. | 40¾ | 35 | 38¼ | +3⅜ |
| 900 | Pierce-Arrow | 41⅛ | 39¾ | 40 | −1 |
| 600 | Pierce-Arrow pf. | 97½ | 96½ | 97⅛ | +⅝ |
| 300 | Pitts., C., C. & St. L. | 72 | 72 | 72 | .. |
| 59,800 | Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep. | 58½ | 54¼ | 55⅛ | −⅝ |
| 50 | Pitts. Coal pf. | 118 | 118 | 118 | .. |
| 3,200 | Pitts. Coal pf. cfs. of d. | 122 | 118¾ | 122 | +4 |
| 100 | Pitts. Steel pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 | .. |
| 12,300 | Pitts. & West Va. | 34 | 32 | 33¾ | +1½ |
| 600 | Pitts. & West Va. pf. | 64¼ | 63 | 63 | .. |
| 1,400 | Pressed Steel Car | 75¼ | 73 | 73 | −1 |
| 200 | Pressed Steel Car pf. | 102 | 101½ | 102 | +2 |
| 1,300 | Pullman Co. | 142¼ | 140 | 142¼ | +3¼ |
| 1,300 | QUICKSILVER | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 1¼ | −⅛ |
| 100 | Quicksilver pf. | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | +⅝ |
| 900 | RY. STEEL SPRING | 53½ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | −⅞ |
| 330 | Ry. Steel Spring pf. | 99 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | +2¾ |
| 10,000 | Ray Con. Copper | 28¼ | 27⅛ | *27⅛ | −⅝ |
| 53,000 | Reading | 97⅜ | 94¼ | 96⅞ | +1⅞ |
| 20 | Reading 2d pf. | 41 | 41 | 41 | .. |
| 78,500 | Republic Iron & Steel | 92¾ | 89 | 89½ | −1½ |
| 300 | Republic Iron & S. pf. | 102⅞ | 102½ | 102½ | −½ |
| 6,800 | Royal Dutch t. r. | 65¾ | 64⅜ | 65½ | +¾ |
| 1,400 | ST. L. & SAN FRAN. | 18 | 16¼ | 18 | +1½ |
| 300 | St. Louis Southwestern | 31 | 30¼ | 31 | +1 |
| 2,500 | Savage Arms | 96½ | 86 | 86 | −12 |
| 1,600 | Saxon Motor | 19¼ | 17½ | 18½ | −1¼ |
| 400 | Seaboard Air Line | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | +¼ |
| 200 | Sears, Roebuck & Co. | 170 | 170 | 170 | +4 |
| 1,000 | Shattuck-Arizona | 25½ | 25 | 25⅜ | +⅛ |
| 15,600 | Sinclair Oil & Ref. | 44⅜ | 42 | 43¼ | −¼ |
| 900 | Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. | 58 | 56 | 56 | −1 |
| 100 | Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf. | 95 | 95 | 95 | .. |
| 10,400 | Southern Pacific | 94½ | 92⅛ | 94⅛ | +1⅜ |
| 23,400 | Southern Railway | 28 | 26½ | 27⅞ | +1⅝ |
| 600 | Southern Railway pf. | 57 | 56⅞ | 56⅞ | +1⅞ |
| 101,300 | Studebaker Co. | 62½ | 55½ | 58½ | +½ |
| 300 | Studebaker Co. pf. | 95⅛ | 94 | 95⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 100 | Stutz Motor | 40 | 40 | 40 | +2 |
| 1,700 | Superior Steel | 48½ | 45½ | 46 | −2⅞ |
| 400 | Superior Steel 1st pf. | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ | −¼ |
| 3,800 | TENN. COP. & CHEM. | 17¾ | 17 | 17 | −⅜ |
| 2,000 | Texas Co. | 214 | 191¼ | 192¾ | +⅞ |
| 6,100 | Texas Co. rights | 22¾ | 21⅝ | 22 | .. |
| 3,700 | Texas & Pacific | 17¼ | 15⅞ | 17⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 700 | Third Avenue | 20⅞ | 20 | 20⅞ | +2⅜ |
| 326 | Tidewater Oil | 200 | 200 | 200 | +5 |
| 56,000 | Tobacco Products | 63⅛ | 60 | 61½ | +1 |
| 1,100 | Tobacco Products pf. | 103 | 100 | 103 | +3 |
| 350 | Transue & W. Steel F. | 45 | 44 | 44 | +1¾ |
| 800 | UNDERWOOD TYPE. | 101 | 98½ | 101 | +3¼ |
| 200 | Union Bag & P., new | 85 | 83 | 83 | −2 |
| 21,000 | Union Pacific | 136½ | 134½ | 135¾ | +⅞ |
| 1,200 | Union Pacific pf. | 80 | 80 | 80 | .. |
| 1,600 | United Alloy Steel | 45 | 42½ | *42½ | −2¼ |
| 56,250 | United Cigar Stores | 113⅜ | 104½ | 112½ | +7½ |
| 200 | United Drug 1st pf. | 52¼ | 52 | 52½ | +½ |
| 410 | United Dyewood | 68¾ | 66¼ | 68¾ | +¼ |
| 1,900 | United Fruit | 136½ | 132 | 135 | +3 |
| 600 | United Paperboard | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | −¼ |
| 4,200 | United Rys. Invest. | 10¼ | 7¾ | 9⅞ | +2⅜ |
| 3,200 | United Rys. Invest. pf. | 22 | 16 | 21 | +5 |
| 1,700 | U. S. Cast I. P. & F. | 23⅜ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | +⅛ |
| 88,300 | U. S. Industrial Alcohol | 165¾ | 151½ | 160 | +2¼ |
| 15,200 | U. S. Rubber | 63⅝ | 59 | 62¾ | +2¾ |
| 300 | U. S. Rubber 1st pf. | 108 | 107½ | 108 | +½ |
| 1,400 | U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M. | 61 | 59 | 59¾ | +¾ |
| 100 | U. S. Sm., Ref. & M. pf. | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | +⅜ |
| 924,700 | U. S. Steel | 128¾ | 122 | 123 | −3⅞ |
| 4,380 | U. S. Steel pf. | 118⅝ | 117¾ | 118 | +⅝ |
| 17,000 | Utah Copper | 109⅜ | 105½ | *106 | −1½ |
| 1,100 | VA.-CARO. CHEM. | 42½ | 40⅝ | 41 | +⅝ |
| 400 | Va. Iron, Coal & Coke | 68 | 66 | 66 | −2½ |
| 3,600 | WABASH | 12¾ | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 7,900 | Wabash pf. A | 50 | 48¼ | 50 | +⅞ |
| 4,900 | Wabash pf. B | 27⅛ | 25¾ | 27 | +1½ |
| 200 | Wells Fargo Express | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | −3¾ |
| 3,100 | Western Maryland | 21¼ | 20 | 21 | +½ |
| 600 | Western Pacific | 17 | 16⅛ | 17 | +⅞ |
| 1,100 | Western Union Tel. | 94 | 93 | 93½ | −½ |
| 12,700 | Westinghouse E. & M. | 50⅞ | 49⅝ | 49¾ | −¼ |
| 8,900 | Wheeling & Lake Erie | 17 | 15¼ | 16⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 2,400 | Wheel. & Lake Erie pf. | 34¼ | 33⅛ | 34 | .. |
| 1,000 | White Motors | 47 | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | −⅜ |
| 5,600 | Wilson & Co. | 72⅞ | 69 | 70 | +1 |
| 23,300 | Willys-Overland | 33¼ | 31⅜ | 31½ | −⅜ |
| 2,100 | Willys-Overland pf. | 95¾ | 92⅞ | 95 | +3 |
| 7,800 | Wisconsin Central | 50⅛ | 45 | 50⅛ | +4½ |
| 100 | Woolworth (F. W.) Co. | 125 | 125 | 125 | +¾ |
| 1,700 | Worthington Pump | 36½ | 34½ | 35⅛ | +⅛ |
| 400 | Worthington P. pf., B. | 59½ | 58 | 59½ | −½ |

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

Exempt from Income Tax
**Safest**
And Yielding 4½% to 5½%

There is no form of investment suitable for the private investor which is safer than Municipal Bonds, and especially issues of municipalities of the United States.

For nearly 50 years we have been dealing almost exclusively in this class of investment. Our selections are uniformly so attractive in safety and yield as to bring to us a constantly increasing number of careful investors.

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*Italian 5s*
*Russian 4s*
*Russian 5½s*

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We specialize in Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds and effect purchases on the principal European markets.

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To Yield 7%

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June Field Report and Crude Oil Statistics for May.

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SHORT TERM INVESTMENT
TAX EXEMPT IN CONNECTICUT
**$525,000**
**City of Bridgeport, Conn.**
4¼% Gold Bonds

Dated April 2, 1917 — Denomination $1,000

Interest payable in Gold April 1st and October 1st

Legal Investment for Savings Banks, Trustees, etc., in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Eligible to secure United States Postal Savings Deposits and as an Investment for Insurance Companies.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax and no certificate of ownership is required in collecting interest.

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Price 100 and Interest
Yielding 4.25%

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Telephone 1111 Broad.

# NATION SHOULD SAVE TO BUY WAR BONDS

## The Whole Population, Reserve Bank Governor Says, Should Anticipate Requirements.

## BOND BUYERS CLASSIFIED

### Wage Earners and Salaried Men, Mr. Strong Asserts, Are Important Purchasers.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Chairman of the New York Liberty Loan Committee, has prepared a statement on the flotation of Government loans in which he asserts that the people should save in advance of the Government's requirements so that bond buyers will not be required to make loans to be repaid out of future savings.

"Assuming," he says, "that our Government finds it necessary, say every six months, to borrow large sums for war purposes, how readily might this be accomplished if all classes were induced to save in anticipation of such investment in the bonds of their Government? The rich man appropriates so much of his income, the rich corporation so much of its profits, the poor man so much of his salary or wages.

"During the period between bond issues, these savings are turned over to the Government in installments in exchange for short term notes. When the bond issue comes along, the short notes are converted into long-term bonds. The whole operation has been conducted without the use of cash or reserve money but by simple bookkeeping entries on the books of the banks, which result in a gradual but constant transfer of bank deposits representing the nation's savings to the credit of the Government."

Governor Strong says that such a transfer of bank credit from individuals and corporations to the credit of the Government would not cause expansion because these credits are not created by bank borrowings but by savings.

"The Government," he continues, "is spending money as fast as it receives it. The very credit so set aside for Government use must be instantly paid out by the Government for supplies, wages of soldiers and sailors, and for the civil establishments. As soon as the credit is inscribed on the books of the bank for the use of the Government, the Government checks against it and turns it back to the very individuals, corporations, and wage earners who have produced it. A new credit is not created, but existing credit moves faster around this circle from the wage earner and saver to the Government and back to the producer and manufacturer, and through them to the wage earner. The speed with which credit moves in these operations bears a direct relation to the 'speeding up' of the production of our farms and forests and mines and our manufacturing establishments."

Governor Strong says that there are in this country four classes of people who can subscribe for Government bonds:

"The first class of buyers," he declares, "comprises those who have hoarded actual cash or currency in their houses or safe deposit vaults, who are induced to buy Government bonds and who produce that cash for the purpose. Purchases of Government bonds by such people (of whom there are few in the United States) have the effect of strengthening the banking position, because it brings reserve money—that is, gold—out of hiding and puts it in bank reserves, where it serves as the basis of credit. The change occasioned in the nation's general bank account as a result is not simply to add a given amount to the bank deposits, but to also add an equal amount, dollar for dollar, of reserve cash. France, prior to the war, held a vast store of gold tucked away in peasants' hiding places, and the production of that gold in response to the Government's call has immensely strengthened its banking position.

"The second class is composed of the capitalists and corporations with balances in the bank in excess of needs. When bonds are purchased by a member of this class the owner of the bank balance, Mr. X. Y. Z., sells or transfers that balance to the Government in exchange for a Government bond. If the Government leaves the deposit with the bank which held Mr. X. Y. Z.'s account it is simply a transfer of the balance of Mr. X. Y. Z. to Mr. U. S. A. No cash reserves shift, no loans would need to be called, and no change would take place in the balance sheet of the bank, either of assets or liabilities.

"The third class of bond buyers is that which has bank accounts but has no surplus balances in bank to spare for investment in Government bonds. Having credit at the bank, however, they are induced to buy Government bonds and borrow from the bank temporarily in order to pay for them. This is the least desirable buyer of Government bonds, although a necessary one at the commencement of the war when the expected savings of the future must be advanced to the Government. Such a bond buyer pays for his bond out of a bank deposit which is created by making a loan. The deposit so made is transferred to the credit of the United States of America and the bonds are turned over to the bank by the buyer to secure the bank for its loan.

"By that operation bank deposits and bank loans are both expanded and the percentage of reserve money held by the bank is correspondingly reduced. Loans of that character cannot be avoided because earnings that are converted into savings become capital and are generally invested very promptly in securities, or property, or improvements to property, so becoming unavailable for Government loans. In a general banking sense it does the country no good to have its citizens sell one kind of investment in order to make another kind of investment. It produces no new money or credit. All buyers of the class who have engaged themselves to pay loans to their banks are forced thereafter to economize in order to pay off the loans and in that way savings out of future earnings are made available to the Government in advance of the earnings being made.

"The fourth class of bond buyers and in some respects the most important in time of war, is the great body of wage earners and salaried people who frequently have no bank account and spend about all that they earn. There are many millions of such in this country whose material welfare will be improved and whose attitude toward their Government will be benefited if they can be induced to buy bonds. But how can this be brought about? Only by showing them how to cultivate the habit of saving, and this kind of saving should be developed in advance of investment so as to avoid the necessity for borrowing also.

"Take one industrial organization as an example, employing, say, 20,000 laborers. If these men earn an average of $1,200 each per annum and can each afford to save $100 per annum, their employer could enter into agreements with them by which, say $8 would be deducted from the payroll of each man every month and deposited in bank for future investment. $50 apiece in six months is $1,000,000. During the process of setting aside and earmarking these earnings or savings, they could be temporarily invested in short obligations of the Government, convertible at a later date into Government long-time bonds. By this process, no permanent bank expansion arises. As rapidly as savings accumulate, they are turned over to the credit of the Government, which issues its short notes therefor, and these short notes later are converted into long bonds. The bank balance, which was originally the bank balance of the employer, out of which wages were paid, has through the savings process been transferred to the credit of the Government without disturbance to bank credit."

# DAILY STATEMENT OMITTED.

## Treasury Publication Halted by Reserve Banks' Rush.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Although an act of Congress requires publication daily, the "Daily Statement of the United States Treasury," has been suspended since June 29. That statement showed a healthy balance of $299,830,457 and the substantial asset of gold coin and bullion to the amount of $2,329,785,591. The fiscal balance of the Government for the first half month of the present fiscal year, which began on July 1, is not known outside the Department.

At the Treasury Department the explanation was obtained that the difficulty in regard to the publication of The Daily Statement was that the various Federal Reserve Banks had been overburdened by the business connected with the sale of war bonds and unable to furnish a statement showing the "true and actual condition" of the Treasury.

The plan for the purchase of the bonds on the installment plan was so liberal in terms and yet so complicated in its consequences to the banking business that it will probably be many days before the banks can catch up in the tremendous arrears of work thrown upon them.

Some of the larger Reserve Banks have employed hundreds of additional accountants and yet have not been able to bring their work down to date. The Government proceeded to check against the deposits of funds for the war bonds and this also had added to the amount of business in the ordinary bookkeeping of the banks. All the Reserve Banks this week show increases of Government deposits, as has been the case for two weeks past. The increase this week is $157,200,000.

Another cause for delay in closing up the books for fiscal year has been that the banks have had the added burden of making reserve transfers as required by the new schedules of reserves provided in the new reserve law.

Treasury officials said that the whole situation was healthy. The banks are full of money and the Government has a vast amount of funds safe on deposit, but the banks with all their caution in providing large bookkeeping forces have not been able to balance up their customers' books on time.

## Grocery Profits Computed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 15.—Gross profit in the wholesale grocery business in the United States last year varied from 7.7 per cent. to 17.2 per cent., with 12 per cent. of net sales as the common figure, according to statistics made public today by the Bureau of Business Research of Harvard University. The figures were obtained by the bureau from nearly 150 wholesale grocers in thirty-one States and Canada.

# DANGER IN NEW RAIL RATES.

## Merchants' Association Asks Members to Report Any Inequalities.

In the recent freight rate decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which the railroads between New York and Chicago were allowed to raise the rates on class freight, the Merchants' Association sees danger of injustice to New York, in that manufacturers in the Middle West receive an advantage in competing for the business in the common markets in the central and Western parts of the country.

In its bulletin issued yesterday the association hints at an appeal for better treatment. "On westbound traffic to common markets in the Middle West and West, unless material advances are made in the rates from competitive localities to correspond with the advance authorized from New York," the bulletin says, "shippers here will be at a material disadvantage by reason of our longer haul. On eastbound traffic the competing cities located in the Middle West and West would likewise be at a disadvantage in competing for trade in the New York market.

"The Merchants' Association has consistently opposed increases in rates which would lay substantially greater burdens upon our commerce than upon the commerce of competing localities. Members of the association are therefore urged to keep an adequate check upon the situation created by the new rates when they become operative, and to report to the Traffic Bureau in case the readjustment operates to their disadvantage."

# BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

## WEEK ENDED JULY 14, 1917.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales | $17,438,800 | $537,574,450 |
| Same period last year | 17,431,500 | 574,379,950 |

| | Last Week. High. | Last Week. Low. | Year to Date. High. | Year to Date. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average price 40 bonds | 82.74 | 82.61 | 89.48 | 82.61 |
| Same period a year ago | 87.35 | 87.00 | 87.43 | 86.19 |

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADAMS EXP. 4s | 74½ | 74 | 74 | 17 |
| Alaska Gold M. Co. 6s, Series A | 65 | 65 | 65 | 1 |
| Alaska Gold M. Co. 6s, Series B | 64 | 64 | 64 | 2 |
| Albany & Sus. 3½s | 79½ | 79 | 79 | 10 |
| Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 | 17 |
| Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 6s | 101 | 100½ | 100½ | 12 |
| Am. Hide & L. 6s | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 8 |
| Am. Smelt. & Ref. 1st 5s, temp. ctfs | 92⅝ | 92 | 92⅝ | 207 |
| Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s | 100¼ | 100 | 100 | 3 |
| Am. T. & T. col. 4s | 88⅝ | 88 | 88⅝ | 99 |
| A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s | 99 | 98¾ | 99 | 391½ |
| Am. T. & T. conv. 4s | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 1 |
| Am. Thread 4s | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 5 |
| Am. Writ. Paper 5s | 88 | 87½ | 88 | 22 |
| Ann Arbor 4s | 62½ | 61½ | 62 | 9 |
| Armour & Co. 4½s | 91¼ | 90 | 91 | 25 |
| A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s | 88⅝ | 88 | 88¼ | 111 |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 2 |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ | 1 |
| A., T. & S. F. conv. 4s, 1955 | 100 | 99½ | 100 | 2 |
| A., T. & S. F., Thro. S. L. 4s | 85¼ | 84½ | 84½ | 2 |
| A. & C. A. L. 4½s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 4 |
| A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, Series B | 97⅞ | 97½ | 97⅞ | 10 |
| At. Coast Line 4s | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 3 |
| BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s | 91⅛ | 91 | 91 | 5 |
| Balt. & Ohio gold 4s | 85½ | 85 | 85¼ | 38 |
| Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s | 97⅛ | 97 | 97 | 81 |
| Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s | 89 | 88¾ | 88⅞ | 61 |
| B. & O., S. W. D. 3½s | 87¼ | 87 | 87¼ | 15 |
| B. & O., P. L. E. & W. V. 4s | 80⅝ | 80 | 80⅝ | 4 |
| Beth. Steel ext. 5s | 100½ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 21 |
| Beth. Steel ref. 5s | 99 | 98⅝ | 99 | 12 |
| B. R. T. gold 5s | 91¾ | 91⅝ | 91¾ | 10 |
| B. R. T. 5s, 1918 | 98⅞ | 98 | 98⅞ | 109 |
| Buff. & S. I. s. f. 5s | 95 | 95 | 95 | 1 |
| CAL. GAS & EL. 5s | 96 | 95½ | 96 | 16 |
| Canada So. con. 5s | 99½ | 99¼ | 99½ | 2 |
| Cent. of Ga. con. 5s | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 1 |
| Central Leather 5s | 99⅝ | 99½ | 99½ | 23 |
| Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s | 84 | 82 | 84 | 5 |
| Ches. & O. con. 5s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 8 |
| Ches. & O. conv. 5s | 88½ | 87¾ | 88½ | 74 |
| Ches. & O. conv 4½s | 79 | 78½ | 78½ | 26 |
| Chi. & Alton 3½s | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 1 |
| C., B. & Q. gen. 4s | 90 | 89½ | 90 | 3 |
| C., B. & Q. joint 4s | 96¼ | 95⅞ | 96¼ | 486 |
| C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg. | 95⅞ | 95¾ | 95⅞ | 17 |
| C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s, tr. rcts. | 35 | 35 | 35 | 5 |
| Chi. G. L. & C. 1st 5s | 98 | 98 | 98 | 1 |
| Chi. Gt. Western 4s | 66 | 66 | 66 | 1 |
| C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34 | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | 1 |
| C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s | 85⅞ | 84⅝ | 85½ | 83 |
| Chi. & St. P. cv. 5s | 98½ | 98 | 98 | 47 |
| C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s | 89½ | 88¾ | 89½ | 90½ |
| C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s | 101 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 6 |
| C., M. & St. P., Dub. 6s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 1 |
| Chi. & St. P. 4s, '25 | 90½ | 90 | 90 | 20 |
| C., M. & St. P., La., C. & D. 5s | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 1 |
| Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s | 86 | 86 | 86 | 3 |
| C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21 | 101 | 100¼ | 100⅛ | 5 |
| C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 11 |
| C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 2 |
| Chicago Rys. 5s | 93 | 92 | 93 | 7 |
| C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s | 81 | 81 | 81 | 8 |
| C., R. I. & P. deb 5s, ctfs sta. | 72¾ | 71½ | 72¾ | 41 |
| C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s | 71⅞ | 71¼ | 71¾ | 59 |
| C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s | 81¼ | 80¾ | 81 | 10 |
| C., St. P., M. & O. 6s | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 2 |
| Chi. Union Sta. 4½s | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 4 |
| Chi. & W. I. con. 4s | 72 | 72 | 72 | 1 |
| Chile Cop. 6s, rcs. p. p. | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 1 |
| C., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | 2 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 1 |
| Col. Industrial 5s | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 59 |
| Col. & So. 1st 4s | 88 | 88 | 88 | 3 |
| Col. & So. ref. 4½s | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | 6 |
| Consol. Coal, Md. 1st & ref. 5s | 91 | 91 | 91 | 1 |
| Con. Gas. conv. 6s | 109 | 108 | 109 | 38 |
| Corn P. Ref. s. f., '34 | 98⅝ | 98½ | 98¾ | 3 |
| Cuba-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 2 |
| Cumberland Tel. 5s | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | 5 |
| DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s | 97 | 97 | 97 | 5 |
| Del. & Hud. ref. 4s | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 1 |
| D. & R. G. con. 4s | 71¼ | 71⅛ | 71¼ | 7½ |
| D. & R. G. ref. 5s | 55¼ | 52 | 52 | 43 |
| D. & R. G. cons. 4½s | 76 | 76 | 76 | 7 |
| Det. City Gas 5s | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 1 |
| Det. Edison col. tr. 5s | 102 | 101½ | 102 | 4 |
| Det. Edison ref. 5s | 95 | 95 | 95 | 1 |
| Distillers' Sec. 5s | 65 | 65 | 65 | 5 |
| EAST TENN. REOR. LIEN 5s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 1 |
| Erie con. 4s | 80 | 80 | 80 | 2 |
| Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A. | 53 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 2 |
| Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B. | 53⅛ | 52 | 53 | 31 |
| Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D. | 66¼ | 66 | 66 | 3 |
| Erie (Penn.) col. 4s | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 5 |
| Erie gen. 4s | 62 | 60⅝ | 62 | 44 |
| FLA. C. & P. 4½s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 6 |
| Ft. W. & D. C. 6s | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 1 |
| GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 7 |
| Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 5 |
| Gt. North. ref. 4¼s | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 10 |
| Green Bay deb. B | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 5 |
| HOUS. & T. C. 1st 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 1 |
| Hous. & T. C. gen. 4s | 88 | 88 | 88 | 1 |
| Hud. & Man. ref. 4s | 59 | 59 | 59 | 3 |
| Hud. & Man. adj. 5s | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12¾ | 17 |
| ILL. CENT. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 11 |
| Ill. Steel 4½s | 87¼ | 86⅝ | 87 | 20 |
| Indiana Steel 5s | 102⅛ | 101¾ | 102⅛ | 14 |
| Int. Rap. Tran. 5s | 93¼ | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Inter.-Met. 4½s | 62⅞ | 61¾ | 62½ | 34 |
| Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s | 75 | 74⅞ | 75 | 27 |
| Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 1 |
| I. M. M. s. f. 6s | 94⅝ | 90¾ | 94⅝ | 144 |
| Int. Paper 6s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2 |
| Iowa Cent. ref. 4s | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 2 |
| KAN. & MICH. 4s | 78 | 78 | 78 | 1 |
| K. C., F. S. & M. 4s | 71 | 70 | 70 | 9 |
| K. C. & Mem. Bdg. 5s | 88 | 88 | 88 | 5 |
| Kan. City South. 5s | 85 | 84½ | 84½ | 2 |
| Kan. City Term. 4s | 83 | 82½ | 83 | 12 |
| LACK. S'L 5s, '23 | 98⅛ | 98 | 98⅛ | 7 |
| Lack. Steel 5s, 1950 | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 487 |
| Laclede Gas 1st 5s | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ | 8 |
| Laclede Gas ref. 5s | 98¾ | 98½ | 98¾ | 6 |
| Lake Shore 3½s | 80 | 78⅞ | 80 | 20 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1928 | 92 | 91½ | 91½ | 2 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1931 | 90⅞ | 90¼ | 90⅜ | 36 |
| Lex. & East. 1st 5s | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 3 |
| Liggett & Myers 5s | 100⅛ | 99⅞ | 100 | 11 |
| Long Dock 6s | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 1 |
| L. I. db. 5s, tp. ctfs. | 81 | 80½ | 81 | 4 |
| Lorillard 7s | 118 | 118 | 118 | 3 |
| Lorillard 5s | 99½ | 99 | 99½ | 6 |
| Louis. & Ark. 1st 5s | 86 | 86 | 86 | 1 |
| L. & Nash. un. 4s | 91⅝ | 91⅛ | 91⅝ | 9 |
| MANHATTAN con. 4s | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 1 |
| Man. con. 4s, tax ex. | 84 | 83½ | 83½ | 8 |
| Mich. Cent. deb. 4s | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 1 |
| Mid. Steel col. tr. 5s | 93⅞ | 93 | 93⅞ | 30 |
| Minn. & St. L. cn. 5s | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 1 |
| Minn. & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s | 48½ | 47⅛ | 48 | 17 |
| Mil., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 1 |
| M., K. & E. 1st 5s | 55 | 55 | 55 | 2 |
| M., K. & T. 2d 4s | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 10 |
| M., K. & T. ext. 5s | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 10 |
| M., K. & T. 5% nts. | 42 | 42 | 42 | 5 |
| M., K. & T. 1st and ref. 4s tr. r. | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ | 1 |
| Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i. | 61⅞ | 59 | 61½ | 759 |
| Mo. Pacific 1st ref. 5s, '23, w. i. | 95⅝ | 95¾ | 95⅞ | 1 |
| Mo. Pacific 1st rf. 5s, 1965, w. i. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 5 |
| Mo. Pac. cv. 5s tr. r. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 4 |
| Mob. & O. new 6s | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 1 |
| Montana Power 5s | 96 | 95 | 96 | 19 |
| Mont. Tram. 5s | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 1 |
| Mut. Fuel Gas 5s | 94 | 94 | 94 | 1 |
| NAT. TUBE 5s | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 3 |
| N. O., T. & M. 6s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 5 |
| N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s | 46 | 45½ | 46 | 2 |
| N. Y. Air B. Co. 6s | 103⅛ | 103¼ | 103¼ | 5 |
| N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s | 105 | 104½ | 105 | 54 |
| N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ | 2 |
| N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34 | 86 | 85¾ | 86 | 12 |
| N. Y. Cent. con. 4s | 76½ | 76¼ | 76½ | 19 |
| N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s | 93⅝ | 92 | 93⅝ | 9 |
| N. Y. C., M. C. cl. 3½s | 70 | 70 | 70 | 2 |
| N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 6 |
| N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 3 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s | 59 | 58 | 58 | 2 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s | 96⅝ | 95½ | 96⅝ | 11 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. d. 4s, '55 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 4 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. d. 4s, '56 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 12 |
| N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 5 |
| N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s | *24 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 46 |
| N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s | 53⅛ | 53 | 53⅛ | 18 |
| N. Y. State Rys. 4½s | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 1 |
| N. Y. Telephone 4½s | 93¾ | 93½ | 93⅝ | 48½ |
| N. Y., W. S. & B. 4½s | 56 | 56 | 56 | 1 |
| Norf. & W. con. 4s | 88 | 88 | 88 | 3 |
| Norf. & W. gen. 6s | 114 | 114 | 114 | 3 |
| Northern Pacific 4s | 87⅝ | 87 | 87⅝ | 26 |
| Northern Pacific 3s | 62¾ | 62⅝ | 62¾ | 27 |
| N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s | 93½ | 93¼ | 93¾ | 32 |
| ORE. R. R. & N. cs. 4s | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 6 |
| Ont. Power s. f. 5s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 1 |
| Ore. S. L. ref. 4s | 87⅝ | 87¼ | 87⅝ | 13 |
| PAC. GAS & E. 5s | 88 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 4 |
| Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s | 97½ | 97 | 97¼ | 9 |
| Penn. 4s, 1943 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 1 |
| Penn. gtd. 4s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 8 |
| Penn. con 4½s | 101⅞ | 101 | 101⅞ | 15 |
| Penn. gen. 4½s | 95⅝ | 95¼ | 95½ | 13 |
| Penn. gen. 4½s, tem. | 95 | 94¼ | 94⅞ | 156 |
| Penn. gtd. 3½s, Ser. C | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | 5 |
| Peoria & East. inc. 4s | 18 | 18 | 18 | 3 |
| Pere Marq. 1st 5s | 89¼ | 88 | 89¼ | 13½ |
| Pere Marq. 1st 4s | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ | 2 |
| Phila. Co. 5s, 1922 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 3 |
| Public Service 5s | 88 | 87 | 87 | 2 |
| RY. ST. SPR. Int.-Oc. 1st 5s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 13 |
| Reading gen. 4s | 91 | 90 | 91 | 30 |
| Rdg.-Jer. Cont. cl. 4s | 91 | 91 | 91 | 2 |
| Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40 | 100⅜ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 133 |
| Rio Gde. West. 1st 4s | 68 | 68 | 68 | 14 |
| Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | 1 |
| R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | 2 |
| ST. J. RY., L., H. & P. 5s | 95 | 95 | 95 | 3 |
| St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s | 99 | 98 | 98 | 9 |
| St. L., I. M. & S. u. 4s | 76 | 76 | 76 | 8 |
| St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | 10 |
| St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2 |
| St. L. & S. F. pr. ln. 4s, A | 63 | 61 | 62¾ | 309 |
| St. L. & S. F. pr. ln. 5s, B | 79⅛ | 78 | 79 | 50 |
| St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s | 65½ | 65 | 65½ | 63 |
| St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s | 48½ | 47⅛ | 48½ | 37 |
| St. L. S. W. 1st 4s | 70 | 68⅝ | 70 | 24 |
| St. P., K. C. S. L. 4½s | 68 | 68 | 68 | 5 |
| St. P., M. & M. 4½s | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 1 |
| San A. & Ar. P. 4s | 63 | 63 | 63 | 3 |
| Santa Fe, P. & P. 1st 5s | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | 1 |
| Sav., Fla. & W. 1st 6s | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ | 1 |
| Seab. A. L. adj. 5s | 60 | 58⅞ | 59⅞ | 12 |
| Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta. | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ | 3 |
| So. Bell Tel. 5s | 96½ | 96⅜ | 96¼ | 8 |
| So. Pac. conv. 5s | 99⅛ | 98⅛ | 99⅛ | 154 |
| So. Pac. conv. 4s | 82¼ | 81⅝ | 82¼ | 123 |
| So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s | 81⅞ | 81½ | 81½ | 12 |
| So. Pac. ref. 4s | 85⅞ | 85½ | 85⅝ | 41 |
| So. Pac. col. 4s | 78 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 9 |
| So. Ry. 1st 5s | 98 | 97¾ | 98 | 27 |
| So. Ry. gen. 4s | 65⅞ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 117 |
| Stand. Gas & Elcv. 6s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 4 |
| TENN. COP. CO. 6s, sub. rcts., full pd. | 92 | 92 | 92 | 5 |
| Texas Co. deb. 6s | 103⅛ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 24 |
| Third Av. ref. 4s | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 10 |
| Third Av. adj. 5s | 41½ | 39½ | 41½ | 29½ |
| UNION PAC. 1st 4s | 91⅛ | 91 | 91¼ | 102 |
| Union Pac. con. 4s | 89⅞ | 89½ | 89⅝ | 14 |
| Union Pac. ref. 4s | 85 | 84½ | 85 | 14 |
| Un. Pac. ref. 4s, reg. | 83 | 83 | 83 | 1 |
| U. R. R.'s of S. F. 4s | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | 4 |
| Un. R. R.'s of S. F. un. tr. rcts. | 34 | 34 | 34 | 2 |
| U. S. R. 5s, tr. ctfs. | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86⅛ | 381 |
| U. S. Rubber 6s | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 18 |
| U. S. S., R. & M. 6s | 103½ | 103 | 103 | 11 |
| U. S. Steel 5s | 104⅝ | 104 | 104 | 176 |
| U. S. Steel 5s Reg. | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 1 |
| Utah P. & L. 5s | 90 | 89⅝ | 90 | 7 |
| VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s | 97⅝ | 97 | 97 | 11 |
| Va. Ry. 1st 5s | 94½ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 8 |
| WABASH 1st 5s | 100¼ | 99 | 100¼ | 14 |
| Wabash 2d 5s | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 2 |
| Western Electric 5s | 100½ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 16 |
| Western Md. 4s | 69¼ | 66½ | 66½ | 27 |
| Western Pacific 5s | 87¾ | 87 | 87 | 22 |
| W. Un. T. & C. Tr. 5s | 97½ | 97 | 97 | 12 |
| W. Un. T., R. E. 4½s | 93½ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 16 |
| West Shore 4s | 83 | 82 | 82¼ | 8 |
| West Shore 4s, Reg. | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | 7 |
| W. E. & M. 5% notes | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1 |
| Wilson & Co. 5s | 101⅝ | 101¼ | 101⅝ | 34 |
| Wisconsin Cent. 4s | 82 | 82 | 82 | 5 |

Total sales....................$7,437,500

### GOVERNMENT BONDS

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4s, coupon | 105 | 105 | 105 | 1 |
| U. S. L. 3½s | 100 2-50 | 99 88-50 | 99 45-50 | 5,145 |
| U. S. L. 3½s (small) | 100 1-50 | 99 | 99 | *314 |
| Am. For. Sec. 5s | 97 | 96⅝ | 96⅞ | 823 |
| Anglo-French 5s | 94 | 93⅝ | 94 | 1,774½ |
| Chinese Ry. 5s | 70 | 69 | 70 | 3 |
| City of Bordeaux 6s | 95¼ | 94⅝ | 95¼ | 35 |
| City of Lyons 6s | 95⅛ | 94⅝ | 95 | 13½ |
| City of Marseilles 6s | 95¼ | 94⅝ | 95¼ | 11 |
| City of Paris 6s | 95 | 94¼ | 94½ | 82 |
| City of Tokio 5s | 80½ | 80 | 80½ | 5 |
| Dom. of Can. 5s, '21 | 99⅛ | 98½ | 99 | 28 |
| Dom. of Can. 5s, '26 | 96 | 95⅝ | 95⅞ | 12 |
| Dom. of Can. 5s, '31 | 96⅛ | 95⅜ | 96⅛ | 39 |
| French Gov. tp. 5½s | 99⅜ | 99 | 99¼ | 371 |
| Jap. 4½s, Ger. sta. | 80 | 79 | 79 | 26 |
| Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 5 |
| U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s | 98⅝ | 98 | 98¼ | 196 |
| U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918 | 99½ | 99¼ | 99⅜ | 541 |
| U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919 | 97¼ | 96⅞ | 97¼ | 94 |
| U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new | 100 | 99½ | 100 | 594 |
| U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921 | 96⅛ | 95⅝ | 96⅛ | 220 |
| U. S. of Mex. 5s | 49½ | 49 | 49½ | 3 |

Total sales....................$9,840,800

*In $100.

### STATE BONDS

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. State 4s, 1962 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 2 |
| N. Y. State 4s, 1961 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 4 |
| N. Y. State 4½s | 110 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 4 |
| N. Y. Canal 4s, 1960 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 6 |
| N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 3 |

Total sales....................$19,000

### NEW YORK CITY BONDS

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s, Nov., 1954 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 4 |
| 4s, 1957 | 94½ | 94 | 94¼ | 4 |
| 4s, 1958 | 94½ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 8 |
| 4s, 1959 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 2 |
| 4½s, May, 1957 | 102¾ | 102¼ | 102¾ | 4 |
| 4½s, Nov., 1917 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2 |
| 4½s, 1963 | 103 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 27 |
| 4½s, 1963, reg. | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 19 |
| 4½s, 1965 | 103 | 102⅛ | 102½ | 29 |
| 4¼s, 1964 | 98 | 97½ | 98 | 13 |
| 4¼s, 1960 | 98 | 97½ | 98 | 30 |
| 4¼s, 1966 | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 | 5 |

Total sales....................$142,000

Grand total....................$17,438,800

# CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

### Trading by Days

| | Industrials. | Oils. | Mining. | Bonds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon. | 39,380 | 105,255 | 143,165 | $118,000 |
| Tues. | 49,674 | 90,400 | 148,615 | 76,000 |
| Wed. | 62,845 | 99,885 | 203,450 | 72,000 |
| Thurs. | 122,294 | 80,877 | 190,475 | 753,000 |
| Fri. | 75,250 | 125,755 | 186,150 | 333,000 |
| Sat. | 19,315 | 67,255 | 160,935 | 145,000 |
| Total | 368,758 | 569,497 | 1,032,820 | $1,497,000 |

### INDUSTRIALS

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27,500 | *Aetna Exp. | 6⅝ | 4⅜ | 5⅞ | +¼ |
| 100 | *Aetna E. pf. | 36 | 36 | 36 | +1 |
| 1,150 | *Air Red'n. | 89 | 84½ | 85 | −5 |
| 800 | Am. W. Pap'r. | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 3,285 | *But. Judson. | 69 | 63 | 63 | −7 |
| 3,500 | *Car L. & P. | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| 6,595 | Carwen Steel. | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | −⅝ |
| 1,700 | *Central Fdy. | 36 | 35 | 35½ | .. |
| 300 | *Cent. F. pf. | 52½ | 52 | 52 | −1 |
| 18,100 | Chev. Motor. | 100 | 89 | 92 | −2 |
| 6,420 | *City S., w. i. | 29⅝ | 28⅝ | 29½ | +⅝ |
| 8,500 | Curtiss Aero. | 43 | 39 | 41 | .. |
| 100 | Curtiss A. pf. | 77 | 75 | 75 | .. |
| 12,300 | Curtiss A. rts. | 2½ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | +⅛ |
| 2,470 | Emerson Pho. | 6¼ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | .. |
| 1,100 | Ev. Hean., Inc | 22½ | 21¾ | 22 | −⅛ |
| 863 | Holly S. Corp. | 53 | 46 | 51 | +6 |
| 125 | H. S. C. pf. | 102½ | 101 | 102½ | +1½ |
| 500 | Int. Rubber. | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | .. |
| 1,300 | *Int. Trad. Cp. | ¾ | [illegible] | ⅝ | .. |
| 200 | S. S. Kresge. | 99 | 99 | 99 | .. |
| 1,800 | *Lake T. Boat. | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | .. |
| 35 | *L. S'l 1st pf. | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | .. |
| 500 | Marlin A. v. t. c. | 99 | 97 | 99 | −1 |
| 49,500 | *Maxim Muni. | 2¼ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | −⅛ |
| 2,200 | N. Am. P. & P. | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | −⅜ |
| 7,950 | *OhioC.G., w. i. | 58½ | 56½ | 56½ | −1⅝ |
| 20 | O. O. Smith pf. | 94 | 94 | 94 | .. |
| 1,800 | Smith Mot. T. | 4¼ | 3½ | 3¾ | .. |
| 1,430 | Smith & T. T. pf | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | .. |
| 1,700 | *St. Jos. Lead | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | −⅛ |
| 1,500 | *Stand. Motors | 12 | 11 | 11 | .. |
| 2,600 | *Steel Alloys. | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 43,300 | Sub. B. v. t. c. | 32 | 27½ | 31½ | +1½ |
| 525 | *Todd Shipy. | 85 | 83 | 83 | −1 |
| 5,290 | TriangleF. v. t. c. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | −⅛ |
| 2,615 | *United E. A. | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| 2,100 | U. S. S. S Co. | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | +⅛ |
| 27,200 | *United Mot. | 27 | 24⅞ | 26⅞ | +1⅝ |
| 1,800 | *U.S. Aircraft | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | .. |
| 22,175 | *U. S. L. & H. | 2⅜ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | +⅛ |
| 200 | United Z. Sm. | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | −⅛ |
| 1,100 | World F. v. t. c. | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 66,000 | *Wright-M. A. | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 9 | +⅛ |
| 3,100 | *Zinc Concent. | 2⅞ | 2½ | 2⅞ | −⅛ |

### STANDARD OIL

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,500 | Anglo-Am. Oil | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19⅝ | .. |
| 20 | Galena Sig. O. | 149 | 148 | 149 | .. |
| 20 | Ill. Pipe L. | 212 | 210 | 212 | .. |
| 10 | Northern P. L. | 99 | 99 | 99 | +1 |
| 100 | Pierce Oil. | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 50 | Prairie P. L. | 275 | 270 | 275 | .. |
| 25 | So. Penn. Oil. | 290 | 290 | 290 | .. |
| 90 | S. Oil (N. Y.). | 285 | 280 | 285 | +6 |
| 10 | S. Oil (Cal.). | 260 | 260 | 260 | +1 |
| 32 | S. Oil (N. J.). | 585 | 582 | 584 | −4 |

### MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,500 | Allen Oil. | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | [illegible] |
| 4,100 | *†Am. Ven. O. | 18 | 12 | 14 | −2 |
| 700 | *Atlantic Pet. | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| 6,500 | *Bar. O. & G. | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | −⅛ |
| 4,600 | *Bilton O. & G. | ½ | ⅜ | ½ | .. |
| 10,000 | *Bos.-Wyo. O. (a pros.) | 19 | 15 | 18 | +1 |
| 2,450 | †Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.) | 53 | 35 | 50 | .. |
| 10,000 | *Cosden O. & G. ctfs. | 13½ | 12⅝ | 13 | .. |
| 3,100 | *Cos. (O. R.) ctfs. | 13½ | 12⅝ | 13 | .. |
| 10,830 | *†Crosby Pet. (a pros.) | 59 | 53 | 55 | .. |
| 28,900 | *Cumberland Prod. & Ref. | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 9,400 | *Elk Basin P. | 10⅝ | 10 | 10⅝ | +⅛ |
| 52,500 | *Elkland O. & G. (a pros.). | ¾ | ½ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 18,000 | *Esmeralda O. | [illegible] | 1⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 7,300 | *Federal Oil. | 5 | 4½ | 4⅝ | +¼ |
| 800 | Houston Oil. | 20 | 20 | 20 | .. |
| 2,700 | Int. Pet. | 13⅝ | 13 | 13⅝ | +⅝ |
| 5,700 | Kenova Oil. | ¼ | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| 14,610 | Keyst. Cons. | 9 | 8 | 8 | −1 |
| 200 | *Knic.-Wy. O. | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 2⅛ | .. |
| 3,550 | *K.-W. O. pf. | 9⅝ | 9 | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 21,115 | *Lost City Oil. | ⅞ | ½ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 37,700 | *Merritt Oil. | 31⅝ | 26½ | 31⅝ | +3½ |
| 20,100 | Met. Petrol. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 10,800 | *†Midwest Oil | 80 | 77 | 77 | −3 |
| 600 | *†Midw. O. pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 | +2 |
| 5,600 | *Midwest Ref. | 151 | 143 | 148½ | −1½ |
| 4,900 | *N. Y.-Okl. O. | ⅝ | ½ | [illegible] | .. |
| 900 | *N. Y. & T. O. | 2 | 1⅝ | 2 | +⅛ |
| 34,000 | *†Okla. O. com. | 7½ | 6½ | 7 | +½ |
| 4,500 | *†Okla. O. pf. | 56 | 53 | 56 | .. |
| 19,300 | Okla. P. & R. | 9⅝ | 9 | 9 | −⅝ |
| 49,000 | *Okla. P. & R. r | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 12,000 | †O. Oil & G. | 33 | 30 | 32 | −1 |
| 28,000 | Osage-H. Oil. | 9⅝ | 8⅞ | 9⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 300 | Penn. Gasol. | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | .. |
| 21,615 | *Penn.-Ky. Oil | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | +¼ |
| 5,300 | *Sap. O. & R. | 11¼ | 10 | 10⅝ | +½ |
| 32,500 | Sequ. O. & R. | 1⅛ | 1¼ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 4,300 | *Sinclair G. C. | 27 | 25 | 25½ | +⅝ |
| 110 | Sinc. O. war. | 100 | 100 | 100 | .. |
| 6,200 | *Sinc. O. rts. | 1⅛ | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 23,500 | *Un. West. O. | ⅝ | ½ | ½ | −⅛ |
| 3,000 | †Utah P. Co. (a pros.) | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| 300 | Vacuum G. O. | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | .. |
| 3,210 | *Vict. O., n. s. | 7⅝ | 6 | 6½ | −1¼ |
| 9,400 | *W. States Pet. | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | .. |

### MINING STOCKS

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22,200 | Acme Cop. H. | 2¼ | 1⅞ | 2⅛ | +¼ |
| 11,000 | Al.-Br. C. M. | [illegible] | ⅝ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4,700 | Alaska M. C. | [illegible] | [illegible] | ⅜ | .. |
| 13,000 | *†Alaska S. C. | 35 | 30 | 34 | +6 |
| 15,400 | *†Atlanta | 11 | 9½ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| 100 | Ariz.-Bingham | 5 | 5 | 5 | −⅛ |
| 3,000 | Austin-Amazon | ½ | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 550 | Big Jim | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| 30,725 | Big L. C. Co. | 2¼ | 1⅞ | 2 | −¼ |
| 9,900 | *Bisbee Cop. (a pros.) | ⅛ | [illegible] | ⅛ | [illegible] |
| 6,000 | *†Booth | 8 | 8 | 8 | +1 |
| 28,200 | †Bost. & Mon. | 58 | 53 | 58 | +1 |
| 4,100 | Butte Cop. & Z., v. t. ctfs. | 10½ | 9⅝ | 10 | −⅝ |
| 5,200 | Butte Detroit. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| 400 | Butte-N. Y. | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | .. |
| 19,600 | *†Caledonia | 63 | 56 | 62 | +6 |
| 32,800 | *Calumet & J. | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | .. |
| 3,500 | Canada Cop. | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | [illegible] |
| 3,100 | Carlisle Min. | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | .. |
| 19,750 | †Cashboy | 8½ | 7½ | 8 | .. |
| 44,850 | *Coco R. Min. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 50 | Con. Cop. M. | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | .. |
| 13,800 | Con. Ar. Sm. | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| 2,850 | *Con-Home. | [illegible] | [illegible] | ⅝ | [illegible] |
| 10,550 | Cress. Con. G. | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | [illegible] |
| 5,100 | Crys. Cop. M. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | [illegible] |
| 42,210 | *Emma Con. | 1 | ⅞ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4,650 | First N. Cop. | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | .. |
| 700 | Globe Dom. C. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| 11,700 | †Goldfield C. | 54 | 50 | 52 | .. |
| 9,500 | *†Goldfield M. | 6 | 5 | 6 | .. |
| 3,500 | *†Great Bend. | 7 | 6 | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 14,600 | *Green. Min. | 1 | ⅞ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6,350 | Hecla Min. | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | +⅛ |
| 3,300 | Hud. B. Z. M. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 21,000 | Hargraves M. | 15 | 11 | 15 | [illegible] |
| 7,000 | *Iron Bloss. | 1⅛ | ⅞ | [illegible] | −⅛ |
| 21,000 | *Jerome Ve. (a pros.) | 1⅝ | [illegible] | 1½ | .. |
| 14,500 | *†Jim Butler. | 84 | 72 | 75 | −9 |
| 3,600 | Josvig-Kenn. (a pros.) | ⅝ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 7,400 | †Jumbo Ext. | 33 | 31 | 32 | .. |
| 12,100 | *Jum. M. of N. M. (a pros.) | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | +⅝ |
| 1,500 | La Rose Con. | ⅝ | [illegible] | ⅝ | .. |
| 6,500 | Louisiana Con. | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | −⅛ |
| 9,000 | *†Lucky Girl. | 16 | 14 | 15 | .. |
| 1,395 | Magma Cop. | 48 | 44½ | 45½ | .. |
| 4,000 | Magma Chief. | ⅛ | [illegible] | ½ | .. |
| 2,400 | *†Magmat Cop. | 23 | 22 | 23 | +1 |
| 13,250 | †Magnate Cop. | [illegible] | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 17,300 | *†Marsh Min. | 15 | 14 | 14½ | −½ |
| 2,700 | Mason Val. | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | −⅛ |
| 10,700 | †McK.-Dar. | 59 | 50 | 55 | +5 |
| 40,300 | *Milford Cop. | 2 | 1½ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 22,400 | *†Mohic. Cop. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| 21,400 | *Moj. Tung. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| 16,000 | *†Mother Lode | 27 | 26 | 27 | .. |
| 100 | Monitor Silver | ½ | [illegible] | ½ | .. |
| 3,500 | *N. Hanks, M. | 1⅛ | [illegible] | 1 | .. |
| 16,000 | *†Nat. Z. & L. | 71 | 65 | 70 | .. |
| 5,000 | *N. Y. Zinc (a prospect). | [illegible] | ⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1,500 | *†Nev. Rand. | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 1,200 | Nicklas Min. | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 2,800 | Nipissing M. | 8 | 7½ | 7⅞ | +⅛ |
| 1,000 | N. Butte Dev. | 22 | 22 | 22 | .. |
| 26,500 | *Ohio Copper, new, w. i. | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | [illegible] |
| 46,350 | †Portland C. C. | 39 | 30 | 31 | −7 |
| 30,700 | †Rex Consol. | 27 | 25 | 26 | .. |
| 1,100 | Red Warrior. | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 9,800 | Rochester M. | 51 | 49 | 50 | −1 |
| 6,600 | *†Richmond C. | 56 | 54 | 54 | −2 |
| 500 | *†Round Mtn. | 35 | 34 | 34 | −1 |
| 1,200 | *S. Rita Dev. | ⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 11,400 | Silver King of Arizona | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| 1,250 | Silver King C. of Utah | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | .. |
| 12,000 | *†Silver Pick. | 11½ | 10 | 11 | .. |
| 18,000 | *†St. Nich. Z. | 19 | 17 | 18 | −3 |
| 2,600 | Stand. S.-L. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| 6,600 | Stewart | ⅝ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 21,200 | *†Success M. | 37 | 28 | 30 | −7 |
| 2,000 | Superior Cop. (a prospect). | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| 750 | *Tonopah Bel. | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3,850 | Tonopah Ext. | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | +⅛ |
| 525 | Tonopah Min. | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | [illegible] |
| 6,870 | *Trinity Cop. | 8⅞ | 7 | 8 | .. |
| 2,000 | Tri-Bullion | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| 8,800 | *†Troy-Ariz. | 27 | 23 | 26 | −1 |
| 6,400 | United C. M. | ⅜ | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. |
| 8,500 | U. M. of Ariz. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2,030 | United East. | 4⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 800 | U. Verde Ext. | 37⅝ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | .. |
| 400 | Unity G. M. | 3⅜ | 3 | 3⅜ | .. |
| 5,200 | *†U. S. Tung. | 23 | 22 | 23 | +1 |
| 6,440 | *†Utah N. M. | 7⅛ | 5 | 5¼ | −1 |
| 33,600 | *†Utica Mines | 25 | 22 | 24 | −1 |
| 3,700 | *†Verde Insp. | 71 | 68 | 68 | −2 |
| 7,400 | †W. End Cons. | 71 | 68 | 68 | .. |
| 5,250 | †Wilbert Min. | 16 | 14 | 14 | −2 |
| 20,700 | †Yerington M. Copper | 28 | 26 | 26 | −2 |

### BONDS

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Balt. & Ohio 5s 2-yr. notes. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | −⅛ |
| 226,000 | *Beth. St'l 5s 2-yr. notes. | 98½ | 98⅜ | 98½ | −¼ |
| 55,000 | *Cosden O. 6s. | 100 | 100 | 100 | .. |
| 2,000 | *Erie 5s. | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | [illegible] |
| 1,065,000 | N. Y. C. 4½s. | 102⅝ | 101½ | 101⅝ | [illegible] |
| 100,000 | *R. G. nw. 5½s | 80 | 75 | 78 | [illegible] |
| 122,000 | *R. Gov. 6½s. | 91 | 86 | 90½ | +1½ |
| 23,000 | South. Ry. 5s. | 98⅝ | 98⅛ | 98⅜ | [illegible] |

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share.

# United Railways of St. Louis

## Readjustment of Capitalization and Securities

The progress of the negotiations which are pending between the United Railways Company of St Louis and the City authorities looking to an adjustment of the long standing tax, franchise and other controversies, makes it essential, if any settlement of those controversies is to be had, that there shall be a revision and readjustment of the capitalization and security issues of the Company. It is also necessary to the preservation of the interest of the existing security holders that provision be made to meet the approaching maturity of underlying bonds.

The holders of very large amounts of the various issues of the Company's bonds and of each class of its capital stock, with these considerations in mind, and deeming such a readjustment to be essential, have formally requested the undersigned to serve as Readjustment Managers to confer with the various representatives of the various classes of security holders, to agree with them, if possible, upon a plan of readjustment and to cause the necessary steps to be taken to give the same effect.

The undersigned have agreed to undertake the duties which have thus been entrusted to us. If this endeavor is to be successful the prompt and full co-operation of every class of security holders will be essential. It will be our endeavor to formulate, in connection with the several committees representing the various interests, a plan which will make just and advantageous provision for all. The importance of the prompt action in the interest of the security holders cannot be too much emphasized, and immediate deposit of the various classes of securities with the committees which have been formed to represent them respectively is urged.

Dated St. Louis, Mo., July 12, 1917.

FESTUS J. WADE,
Chairman.

ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
GILBERT H. WALKER,
*Readjustment Managers.*

BOYLE and PRIEST,
SULLIVAN and CROMWELL,
*Counsel.*

**STANDARD OIL ISSUES**

WE WILL BUY
50 Ohio Oil
50 Prairie P. L.
25 Southern P. L.
25 South Penn Oil
25 S. O. of N. Y.
50 Vacuum Oil

WE WILL SELL
50 Buckeye P. L.
50 Galena Sig. Com.
25 Illinois P. L.
50 Indiana P. L.
25 Prairie O. & G.
50 S. O. of Cal.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

SOUND INVESTMENT ISSUES of Stocks and Bonds
*Inquiry Invited.*
**H. D. Robbins & Co.**
Incorporated.
61 Broadway New York

Goodyear Com. & Pfd.
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Rochester Ry. & Lt. 5s, 1930
Harroun Motors
*Private wires to Detroit, Kansas City, Louisville and other principal cities.*
**WARE & LELAND**
Members { New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade
Telephones Rector 7160-67
61 Broadway, N. Y.

N. Y. and Stamford Ry.
1st 5s, 1931
**A. E. FITKIN & CO.**
141 Broadway, New York City.
Tel. Cort. 7305.

**F. M. Dyer & Co.**
High-Grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston Baltimore

**A New View-Point on Old Bonds**

Unusually low prices for high-grade listed railroad bonds do not represent loss of confidence on the part of large investors.

Why big investors have been sacrificing securities which have been in strong boxes for years, and how their liquidation offers particular purchasing incentive to the small investor, are explained in Circular J-15, "War Tax Opportunities."

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SPECIALISTS IN
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59th St. & Mad. Av.
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105 West 82d Street
810 Broad St., Newark.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

# Pittsburgh Coal Company

(*of New Jersey*)

## PLAN OF READJUSTMENT

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Shares of the Pittsburgh Coal Company (of New Jersey) issued under Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated February 1, 1916.

You are hereby notified that appropriate corporate action has been taken for the carrying out of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated February 1, 1916, and upon presentation to any of the Depositaries of the Committee, namely, **Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh; Bankers Trust Company, New York City, and Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia,** and surrender of your Certificates of Deposit properly endorsed you will receive the shares of stock of the Pittsburgh Coal Company (of Pennsylvania) in accordance with the provisions of said Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, namely, at the rate of $133 1-3 par value of preferred stock of the Pittsburgh Coal Company (of Pennsylvania) for each $100 par value of preferred stock of the New Jersey Company and at the rate of $100 par value of the common stock of the Pennsylvania Company for each $100 par value of the common stock of the New Jersey Company deposited under the Plan.

For fractional shares of Pennsylvania stock scrip will be issued, and arrangements have been made with the Transfer Agents upon request to purchase at par such scrip in cases where parties are entitled to less than one-half of one share and to make sales of such scrip at the same price to stockholders entitled to more than one-half of one share, so that in all cases stockholders may receive full shares and will not be obliged to hold scrip.

At the same time depositors receiving shares of the preferred stock of the Pittsburgh Coal Company (of Pennsylvania) will also receive from the Depositaries a cash dividend on such preferred shares of the Pennsylvania Company amounting to $3.48 per share.

The regular dividend of 1¼% payable July 25th on the preferred shares of the New Jersey Company will be paid directly as heretofore.

The Depositaries will be prepared to deliver shares of the Pennsylvania Company and make payments in accordance with the foregoing notice on and after July 16, 1917.

**DEPOSITORS ARE URGED TO PRESENT THEIR CERTIFICATES PROMPTLY AND RECEIVE THE SHARES OF STOCK TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AS DELAY MAY RESULT IN INCREASED TAX EXPENSES.**

F. J. Le MOYNE, Secretary,
Henry W. Oliver Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDWARD C. BAILLY,
Assistant Secretary,
24 Broad Street,
New York.

Dated July 11th, 1917.

J. D. LYON,
A. W. MELLON,
GEORGE T. OLIVER,
J. B. FINLEY,
HENRY R. REA,
JOHN I. BISHOP,
A. J. MILLER,
HARRY BRONNER,
**Readjustment Committee.**

## MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

### Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation has been duly called as provided in the By-Laws of the Corporation, pursuant to a written request signed by the President of the Corporation, and that such special meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon:

(1) A proposition to increase the number of shares which the Corporation may issue from 1,000,000 shares to 1,500,000 shares.

(2) A proposition to amend the Certificate of Incorporation so that it shall authorize the issue of 1,500,000 shares.

(3) A proposition to amend the Certificate of Incorporation by increasing the amount of the stated capital with which the Corporation shall carry on business from $5,000,000 to at least $7,500,000.

(4) A proposition to consent to, approve of and concur in the action of the Board of Directors of the Corporation in authorizing (subject to the consent, approval and concurrence of the stockholders of the Corporation) the execution and delivery of a Mortgage upon the property and franchises of the Corporation to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, to secure an issue of $20,000,000, face amount, of Three Year First Lien Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Notes of the Corporation, the form of such Mortgage to be such as shall be approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation, subject to changes and modifications which may thereafter be made therein by certain officers of the Corporation as authorized by the Board of Directors; such Notes, to be secured by such Mortgage to be dated August 1, 1917, to mature three years from date, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum and to have attached thereto respectively detachable Stock Option Warrants entitling the bearers thereof to purchase from the Corporation shares of its stock, at the rate of 25 shares for each $1,000, face amount, of Notes; at $45 a share, if purchased on or before August 1, 1918; at $47.50 a share, if purchased thereafter and on or before August 1, 1919; and at $50 a share, if purchased thereafter, and on or before February 1, 1920.

(5) A proposition to approve of and concur in the action of the Board of Directors in authorizing and directing (subject to the approval and concurrence of the stockholders of the Corporation) such issue of Notes to be offered for sale to the stockholders of the Corporation of record at the close of business on July 27, 1917, at 100 per cent. of the face amount thereof and accrued interest thereon, and to approve of and concur in the action of the Board of Directors in causing such sale of the Notes to be underwritten and the payment of compensation to the underwriters.

(6) A proposition to approve of and concur in the action of the Board of Directors in amending the By-Laws of the Corporation to provide for the creation of certain committees of the Board of Directors and the conferring of certain powers thereon.

(7) A proposition to approve of and concur in any and all action taken by the Board of Directors of the Corporation in connection with the issue of said Notes and of said Stock Option Warrants and the creation of said Mortgage.

To do all things necessary or proper in connection with the consideration of and action upon any and all of said propositions, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The stock books of the Corporation, for the purpose of taking a record of the stockholders entitled to vote at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, will be closed at the close of business July 19, 1917, and will be reopened at the commencement of business on July 25, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated, July 7, 1917.
(Sgd.) H. F. SINCLAIR, *President.*
(Sgd.) A. STEINMETZ, *Secretary.*

**ERVIN & COMPANY**
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
Drexel Bldg., PHILADELPHIA
Trinity Bldg., NEW YORK
Telephone Rector 3061.
Members of N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges

**8%** *Preferred Stock of corporation which should show net income after bond interest of 6 Times Preferred Dividend Requirement.*
*Ask for Circular 4 Giving Full Details.*
**Ussing, Poole & Simmons,**
Incorporated.
5 Nassau St., New York.

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**Union Trust Co. of New York**
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Guaranteed First Mortgages and CERTIFICATES
**5½%** Netting 5½%
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**John Nickerson, Jr.**
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Telephone Rector 5413.

**S. W. STRAUS & Co.**
5½% Safe First Mortgage Serial Bonds 6%
150 BROADWAY · PHONE CORTLAND 8064

## DIVIDENDS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
No. 25 Broad St., New York, June 14, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, June 30, 1917. Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

READING COMPANY
General Office, Reading Terminal
Philadelphia, July 16, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid on August 9, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 24, 1917. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

JAY V. HARE, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 42.
New York, June 11, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding Preferred Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending July 31, 1917, payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business July 18, 1917.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY
Preferred Dividend No. 77.

A dividend (No. 77) of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Company, payable August 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 1, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

C. W. WODDROP, Treasurer.

127TH CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1917, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 6th, 1917.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, June 27, 1917.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER CO.
149 Broadway, New York, June 22, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway and Power Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on July 20, 1917, to holders of Preferred Stock of record on July 2, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL COPPER CO.

A dividend of 40 cents per share for the year ending July 1, 1917, has been declared payable August 15, 1917, to stock of record July 21, 1917.

WM. A. KERR, Treasurer.
New York, July 6, 1917.

**Sugar Stocks**

Central Aguirre
Caredenas Amer. Com. & Pfd.
Federal Com. & Pfd.
Guantanamo
National
Santa Cecilia Com. & Pfd.

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MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
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INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
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BONDS & STOCK

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Canadian Car & Foundry 6s, 1939
Cripple Creek Central R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Pfd.
Pacific Coast Co. 2nd Pfd.
Yukon Alaska Trust

**E. BUNGE & CO.**
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44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Atlantic Dock Com. & Pfd
Chic. & Ind. Coal Ry. 5s '36
Int'l Gt. Nor. R. R. Stock
Int'l Gt. Nor. 5% Notes '14
Northern Ohio Elec Pfd & Com.
New York Dock Stocks
Wire Wheel Corp. Pfd.
Wabash R. R.—Chic. & D. Ex. 5s '41

**Hanson & Doyle**
80 BROAD ST. Phone 4684 Broad.

All-Package Grocery Stks.
Claflin, H. B., Stks.
Lord & Taylor Stks.
Mitchell Motors,
National Motors,
St. Joe & Grand Isl. Stks.
Chelsea Exch. Bank
Buffalo City Gas 5s

**DIDRICHSEN & CO**
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

**STANDARD OIL STOCKS**
*Bought—Sold—Quoted*

**C. C. Kerr & Co.**
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

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Atlas Powder
Carbon Steel Com.
Dupont Powder
Hercules Powder
Milliken Bros. Pfd.

**GWYNNE BROS**
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

**Berdell Brothers**
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

*Amer. Gas Company of N. J.*
*Warrants*

Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Aetna Explosives Pfd. & Bonds
Cities Service (New, W. I.)
Guantanamo Sugar

**DUNHAM & CO**
SPECIALISTS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover

| | |
|---|---|
| American Chicle | Bordens |
| Bucyrus | By-Products |
| Cent. Coal & Coke | Cent. States Elec. |
| Eastern Steel | Federal Sugar |
| H. B. Claflin | Indian Refining |
| Linde Air Prod'ts | National Surety |
| Port. Gas & Coke 5s | Prest-o-lite |
| Pyrene | Ward Baking |

**LEONARD SNIDER & CO.**
RECTOR 6810 62 BROADWAY

**Sugar Stocks**
**J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.**
*Specialists*
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Cities Service
Midwest Refining
Aetna Explos. Pfd.
Standard Oil Stocks
**CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.**
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**THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY**
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## Daniel Willard Praises Their Efficiency and Declares They Have Met Every Demand.

## SET NEW TRAFFIC RECORDS

### In Addition to Hauling Troops They Are Handling Vastly More Ton Miles Than Ever Before.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 15.—"The essence of the railroad situation," said President Willard, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation of the Defense Council today, "is that the railroads of the whole United States are nationalized. The 693 railroad companies operating in forty-eight States and controlling 263,000 miles of road are responding admirably to central direction from the so-called war board of railway Presidents.

"They have responded to every suggestion made by the Defense Council. They have made all transfers of troops on schedule in a manner so far as I am advised, entirely satisfactory to the War Department, without serious disruption of regular traffic. They have tremendously increased the supply of coal cars, facilitated the transit of grain and met the needs of the Government at least as promptly and effectually as if they were under direct Government authority."

Mr. Willard explained that last Summer the railroads worked out with Colonel Baker of the Quartermaster Corps, a complete scheme for wartime railroad operations and that this, since elaborated and perfected, has worked so well that "during the last two months the railroads of the country, though handling vastly more ton miles than ever before, have been constantly transporting troops in considerable numbers without in the least interrupting regular traffic."

The regular traffic, he explained, has been larger probably than in any previous period in the history of the country. "Traffic was heavy before the United States entered the war," he said, "because of the necessity of moving tremendous quantities of supplies, material and finished products for the Allies, but since April 6 it has increased tremendously. The reports for April show that the railroads handled over three billion more ton miles than were handled during the same month in 1916—an increase in business amounting to 16 per cent. And the traffic in April, 1916, although there was a strike impending, was heavy compared to almost any year before the beginning of the European war.

### Car Shortage Cut Down.

"On May 1, when the railroads' war board was established and the railroads set out to co-operate with it in an effort to get greater national efficiency, there was a car shortage of 148,627 cars. At the end of June this shortage had been decreased to 105,000 cars, though business was steadily increasing."

Mr. Willard said that, in the judgment of many railroad men, vital congestion would have hindered the transportation of troops, seriously delayed the completion of the cantonments and aggravated the coal situation.

"Beginning with April 6," he said, "business activity has been greater than ever before in America, I think. It was stimulated in many directions by the manufacture of uniforms, clothing, materials for the building of cantonments, making of ammunition, &c. Then traffic was increased by the withdrawal of many of the Lake boats, and the roads had to assume that extra burden. Boats were also withdrawn from coast traffic, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, and much of the bulk that has been going through the Panama Canal was turned over to the railroads. And there were other factors. For instance, the farmers of the country responded in fine spirit to the request of the Secretary of Agriculture that they cultivate more land. They seeded 30 per cent. more land than a year ago, and called upon the railroads to move large quantities of agricultural implements, fertilizer, &c."

One of the first steps of the war board was to request the railroads to give preference to the movement of coal, particularly coal for the Government, and that the second preference should be given to ore.

"The war board pointed out to the roads," Mr. Willard said, "how various economies might be effected. They urged that more attention be given to the full loading of cars, and the cutting down of all unnecessary delay in the loading of empty cars. Statistics showed that previously only 43 per cent. of the capacity of box cars had been utilized. It was pointed out that careful economy, without outlay of capital, heavier loading would increase the number of available cars 200,000, that quicker repairs would increase that number 64,000, and that quicker movement would mean that 515,000 more cars would be available, in all a total of 779,000 cars."

### Big Growth in Mining.

"Twenty-nine per cent. more bituminous coal was handled in April, 1917, than in the same month of 1916," Mr. Willard said. "The exact figures for eighty-five of the principal coal-carrying roads show that in 1917 there were 659,000 cars handled, as compared with 508,000 in 1916, for an equal number of days.

"There are literally hundreds of new mines. On one road there have been more than one hundred new mines opened during the last six months. It is necessary, of course, that these mines all be supplied with cars, and since most of them require only a car or two at a time and are on separate spurs a great deal of extra switching is necessary. That, of course, goes to make equipment less effective. Reports show that the coal car congestion has been greatly relieved.

"The grain situation has also been very greatly improved—there is no grain being held at any point because of a shortage of cars. And there is every indication that the railroads will be able to handle the entire crop of deciduous fruits satisfactorily. Efforts have been made to supply cars where needed by transfer of empty cars from one section to another regardless of ownership. This makes it possible to bring into play a reserve capacity which has never been available before.

"It is not an easy matter to make a radical change in railway service. People become accustomed to receiving their freight at certain times, and also to traveling on certain trains on everyday schedule. But the War Board has advocated to railroad companies careful examination of their schedules for the purpose of discovering if there are any passenger trains or trains of any other class being run that are not absolutely necessary, and, if so, that if these trains are discontinued men and equipment will be made available for more important trains and that the coal so saved could be used for other purposes.

"The railroads have been urged also to avoid the use of flat and of coal cars as far as possible. And box cars that were formerly being sent to the Coast empty are now being sent full of coal."

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**CITIZENS GAS COMPANY OF INDIANAPOLIS.**
First and Refunding Mortgage.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, Primary Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, dated July 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Trustees, intends to apply the proceeds of the Sinking Fund installment due under the provisions of said mortgage on July 1, 1917, to the purchase of First and Refunding Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, issued under such mortgage, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and 8% premium, and to that end invites offers to Bankers Trust Company of such bonds at a price not to exceed par, accrued interest and 8% premium, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered.

All offers must be made in sealed envelopes and delivered to Bankers Trust Company as Primary Trustee, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before 12 o'clock noon on August 2nd, 1917, and shall be for the sale to it of such bonds as of August 8th, 1917. No offer will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of par, accrued interest and 8% premium.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Primary Trustee.
By H. F. Wilson, Jr.,
Vice President.
Dated July 16, 1917.

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## MONEY RATES.

On Call.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Renewals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 3 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 3 |
| July 10 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2½ |
| July 11 | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2½ | 2½ |
| July 12 | 4¾ | 2¼ | 3¾ | 2½ |
| July 13 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| July 14 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Week's range— | | | | |
| High | | | 5 | 3 |
| Low | | | 2 | 2½ |
| Same week last year— | | | | |
| High | | | 6 | 5 |
| Low | | | 3½ | 3½ |
| Year to date— | | | | |
| High | | | 6 | 6 |
| Low | | | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Same period last year— | | | | |
| High | | | 6 | 5 |
| Low | | | 1¾ | 1¾ |

On Time.

| | 60 Days. | 90 Days. | 6 Mos. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 4¼@4½ | 4¼@4½ | 4½@4¾ |
| July 10 | 4 @4¼ | 4 @4¼ | 4¼@4½ |
| July 11 | 3¾@4 | 4 @4¼ | 4½ .. |
| July 12 | 3¾@4 | 4 @4¼ | 4½ .. |
| July 13 | 3¾@4 | 4 @4¼ | 4½@4¾ |
| July 14 | 3¾@4 | 4 @4¼ | 4½@4¾ |
| Week's range— | | | |
| High | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| Low | 3¾ | 4 | 4¼ |
| Same week last year— | | | |
| High | 4¼ | 4½ | 5 |
| Low | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4 |
| Year to date— | | | |
| High | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Low | 2½ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Same period last year— | | | |
| High | 4¼ | 4½ | 5 |
| Low | 2½ | 2½ | 2¾ |

**Bank Acceptances.**

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.......3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.......3¾@4¼

**Commercial Paper.**

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.......4½
4 to 6 months.......4½@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.......5@5¼

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

| | 15 or Less. | Over 15, up to 30. | Over 30, up to 60. | Over 60, up to 90. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | *3½ | †4 | 4 | 4 |
| New York | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Cleveland | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Richmond | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Atlanta | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Chicago | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| St. Louis | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Minneapolis | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Kansas City | 4 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| Dallas | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| S. Francisco | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

| | Agricul. Over 90. | Up to 60. | 60 to 90. | Commodity. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| New York | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| Philadelphia | 4½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Cleveland | 5 | †3½ | 4 | 4 |
| Richmond | 4½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Atlanta | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Chicago | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| St. Louis | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Minneapolis | 5 | 3½ | 4 | 4 |
| Kansas City | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Dallas | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| S. Francisco | 5½ | 3½ | 3½ | *3½ |

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

| | Boston. | Chicago. | St. L. | San F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | Par | †10c | †15@5c | *10c |
| July 10 | Par | †10c | †15@5c | *10c |
| July 11 | Par | †10c | †15@5c | *10c |
| July 12 | Par | †10c | †15@5c | *10c |
| July 13 | Par | †10c | †15@5c | *10c |
| July 14 | Par | †10c | †15@5c | *10c |

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

| | Money. | Discounts. Short. Bills. | Discounts. 3 Mos. | Paris Ex. on London. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 3½@4 | 4¾ | 4½ | 27f 18c |
| July 10 | 3½@4 | 4¾ | 4½ | 27f 18c |
| July 11 | 3½@4 | 4¾ | 4½ | 27f 18c |
| July 12 | 3½@4 | 4¾ | 4½ | 27f 18c |
| July 13 | 3½@4 | 4¾ | 4½ | 27f 18c |
| July 14 | 3½@4 | 4¾ | 4½ | 27f 18c |

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Brit. Consols. London. | British 4½%. | Rentes, Paris. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 55¼ | 94⅛ | 60f 30c |
| July 10 | 55¼ | 94⅛ | 60f 40c |
| July 11 | 55¼ | 94¼ | 60f 50c |
| July 12 | 55⅜ | 94¼ | 60f 50c |
| July 13 | 55½ | 94¼ | 60f 55c |
| July 14 | 55½ | 94¼ | 60f 55c |

BAR SILVER.

| | London. | New York. |
|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 39 15/16d | 78⅝c |
| July 10 | 40 1/16d | 79½c |
| July 11 | 40⅛d | 80c |
| July 12 | 40⅜d | 80¼c |
| July 13 | 41d | 80⅜c |
| July 14 | 40¼d | 79⅝c |

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

| LONDON. | Demand. High. | Demand. Low. | Demand. Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 4.7555 | 4.7555 | 4.7555 |
| July 10 | 4.7555 | 4.7555 | 4.7555 |
| July 11 | 4.7555 | 4.7555 | 4.7555 |
| July 12 | 4.7570 | 4.7562½ | 4.7562½ |
| July 13 | 4.7562½ | 4.7560 | 4.7560 |
| July 14 | 4.7560 | 4.7560 | 4.7560 |

| | Cables. High. | Cables. Low. | Cables. Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 |
| July 10 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 |
| July 11 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 |
| July 12 | 4.7655 | 4.76½ | 4.76½ |
| July 13 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 |
| July 14 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 |

| | Demand. | Cables. |
|---|---|---|
| Week's range— | | |
| High | 4.7570 | 4.7655 |
| Low | 4.7555 | 4.7643¾ |
| Same week last year— | | |
| High | 4.75¾ | 4.76 7/16 |
| Low | 4.75⅝ | 4.76⅜ |
| Year to date— | | |
| High | 4.7590 | 4.77 |
| Low | 4.75 | 4.7641¼ |
| Same period last year— | | |
| High | 4.78 | 4.78⅞ |
| Low | 4.73⅛ | 4.74½ |

| PARIS. | Demand. High. | Demand. Low. | Demand. Last. | Cables. High. | Cables. Low. | Cables. Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 5.72½ | 5.72½ | 5.72½ | 5.71½ | 5.71½ | 5.71½ |
| July 10 | 5.73⅛ | 5.73⅛ | 5.73⅛ | 5.72½ | 5.72½ | 5.72½ |
| July 11 | 5.74¼ | 5.74¼ | 5.74¼ | 5.73¾ | 5.73¾ | 5.73¾ |
| July 12 | 5.75½ | 5.75½ | 5.75½ | 5.74½ | 5.74½ | 5.74½ |
| July 13 | 5.75½ | 5.75½ | 5.75½ | 5.74¾ | 5.74¾ | 5.74¾ |
| July 14 | 5.75¾ | 5.75¾ | 5.75¾ | 5.74¾ | 5.74¾ | .74¾ |

| | Demand. | Cables. |
|---|---|---|
| Week's range— | | |
| High | 5.72 | 5.71½ |
| Low | 5.75¾ | 5.74¾ |
| Same week last year— | | |
| High | 5.90¾ | 5.90⅝ |
| Low | 5.91¾ | 5.91⅝ |
| Year to date— | | |
| High | 5.68 | 5.67 |
| Low | 5.85¼ | 5.84¾ |
| Same period last year— | | |
| High | 5.82¾ | 5.82 |
| Low | 6.08½ | 6.07¾ |

| | Switzerland. Dem. | Switzerland. Cables. | Holland. Dem. | Holland. Cables. | Italy. Dem. | Italy. Cables. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 4.70 | 4.69 | 41.12½ | 41.25 | 7.21 | 7.20 |
| July 10 | 4.70 | 4.68 | 41.18¾ | 41.31¼ | 7.19 | 7.10 |
| July 11 | 4.70 | 4.68 | 41.25 | 41.37½ | 7.21 | 7.20 |
| July 12 | 4.73 | 4.69 | 41.25 | 41.37½ | 7.21½ | 7.20½ |
| July 13 | 4.65 | 4.62 | 41.25 | 41.37½ | 7.23½ | 7.22½ |
| July 14 | 4.67 | 4.63 | 41.18¾ | 41.31¼ | 7.23 | 7.21½ |
| Week's range— | | | | | | |
| High | 4.65 | 4.62 | 41.25 | 41.37½ | 7.19 | 7.10 |
| Low | 4.73 | 4.69 | 41.12½ | 41.25 | 7.23½ | 7.22½ |
| Same week last year— | | | | | | |
| High | 5.28¼ | 5.28 | 41.43¾ | 41.50 | 6.30½ | 6.39 |
| Low | 5.29 | 5.28¼ | 41.43¾ | 41.50 | 6.49½ | 6.40¾ |
| Year to date— | | | | | | |
| High | 4.65 | 4.62 | 41.75 | 42.00 | 6.85¾ | 6.87¾ |
| Low | 5.16½ | 5.15¾ | 40.18¾ | 40.25 | 7.86 | 7.85¾ |
| Same period last year— | | | | | | |
| High | 5.15 | 5.14 | 45.18¾ | 45.31¼ | 6.21 | 6.20 |
| Low | 5.29¾ | 5.29 | 41.12½ | 41.25 | 6.79 | 6.78 |

| | Greece. Dem. | Greece. Cables. | Russia. Dem. | Russia. Cables. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 19.80 | 19.90 | 23.40 | 23.50 |
| July 10 | 19.80 | 19.90 | 23.90 | 24.00 |
| July 11 | 19.80 | 19.90 | 23.90 | 24.00 |
| July 12 | 19.80 | 19.90 | 23.70 | 23.80 |
| July 13 | 19.80 | 19.90 | 23.45 | 23.55 |
| July 14 | 19.80 | 19.90 | 23.40 | 23.50 |
| Week's range— | | | | |
| High | 19.80 | 19.90 | 23.90 | 24.00 |
| Low | 19.80 | 19.90 | 23.40 | 23.50 |
| Year to date— | | | | |
| High | 20.05 | 20.65 | 30.20 | 29.95 |
| Low | 19.70 | 19.75 | 21.65 | 21.75 |

SCANDINAVIA.

| | Copenhagen. Dem. Cab's. | | Stockholm. Dem. Cab's. | | Christiania. Dem. Cab's. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 28.95 | 29.15 | 30.80 | 30.80 | 29.30 | 29.60 |
| July 10 | 29.00 | 29.15 | 30.90 | 31.10 | 29.60 | 29.85 |
| July 11 | 29.00 | 29.80 | 30.90 | 31.30 | 29.60 | 29.85 |
| July 12 | 29.10 | 29.25 | 31.25 | 31.50 | 29.70 | 30.00 |
| July 13 | 29.00 | 29.15 | 31.15 | 31.40 | 29.40 | 29.70 |
| July 14 | 29.00 | 29.20 | 31.00 | 31.25 | 29.40 | 29.60 |
| Week's range— | | | | | | |
| High | 29.10 | 29.80 | 31.25 | 31.50 | 29.70 | 30.00 |
| Low | 28.95 | 29.15 | 30.60 | 30.80 | 29.30 | 29.60 |
| Year to date— | | | | | | |
| High | 29.60 | 29.80 | 31.25 | 31.50 | 29.75 | 30.00 |
| Low | 27.05 | 27.12 | 29.25 | 29.45 | 27.80 | 27.90 |

CHINA.

| | Hongkong. Dem. Cab's. | | Peking. Dem. Cab's. | | Shanghai. Dem. Cab's. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week's range— | | | | | | |
| High | 62.75 | 62.85 | 98.25 | 98.35 | 92.25 | 92.35 |
| Low | 61.65 | 61.75 | 97.75 | 97.875 | 91.75 | 91.875 |
| Year to date— | | | | | | |
| High | 62.75 | 62.85 | 98.25 | 98.35 | 92.25 | 92.35 |
| Low | 53.00 | 55.10 | 85.00 | 85.12½ | 80.00 | 80.12½ |

| | INDIA. Bombay. Dem. Cab's. | | INDIA. Calcutta. Dem. Cab's. | | PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem. Cab's. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week's range— | | | | | | |
| High | 32.75 | 33.00 | 32.75 | 33.00 | 50.12½ | 50.25 |
| Low | 32.75 | 33.00 | 32.75 | 33.00 | 50.12½ | 50.25 |
| Year to date— | | | | | | |
| High | 32.75 | 33.00 | 32.75 | 33.00 | 51.12½ | 51.25 |
| Low | 32.25 | 32.37½ | 32.25 | 32.37½ | 50.12½ | 50.25 |

| | SPAIN. Dem. Cab's. | | JAPAN. Kobe. Dem. Cab's. | | JAPAN. Yokohama. Dem. Cables. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week's range— | | | | | | |
| High | 23.25 | 23.45 | 51.25 | 51.37½ | 51.25 | 51.37½ |
| Low | 22.95 | 23.15 | 51.25 | 51.37½ | 51.25 | 51.37½ |
| Year to date— | | | | | | |
| High | 23.70 | 23.80 | 51.37½ | 52.00 | 51.37½ | 52.00 |
| Low | 21.05 | 21.15 | 50.75 | 50.87½ | 50.70 | 50.87½ |

SOUTH AMERICA.

| | Buenos Aires. Demand. | Buenos Aires. Cables. | Rio. Demand. | Rio. Cables. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week's range— | | | | |
| High | 44.00 | 44.12½ | 26.87½ | 27.00 |
| Low | 41.12½ | 41.25 | 26.87½ | 27.00 |
| Year to date— | | | | |
| High | 44.75 | 44.87½ | 27.25 | 27.87½ |
| Low | 42.69 | 42.89 | 23.50 | 23.62½ |

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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

# Quotation List of Outside Securities

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

| SECURITIES. | Rate | When Payable. | Quotation July 14, 1917. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany Southern, '39 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 80 | 90 |
| Anac. & Pot. R., '49 | 5 | Apr. & Dec. | 95 | 97 |
| Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32 | .. | June & Dec. | 78 | 82 |
| Ariz. Power 1st, '33 | 6 | May & Nov. | 90 | 95 |
| Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 90 | 95 |
| Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35 | 5 | June & Dec. | 55 | 65 |
| B. Rouge El. 1st., '39 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 88 | 90 |
| Birm. R. & L. ext., '57 | 6 | May & Nov. | 96½ | 98½ |
| Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54 | 4½ | Apr. & Oct. | 87 | 89 |
| Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 102½ | .. |
| Do 1st & ref., '39 | 5 | Jan. & July | 100 | 102 |
| Buf. Ry. cons., '31 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 100¾ | 101½ |
| Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35 | 5 | Jan. & July | 99 | 101 |
| Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38 | 5 | Jan. & July | 96 | 98 |
| Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32 | 5 | June & Dec. | 90 | 95 |
| Buf. & S. Iron deb., '32 | 5 | Jan. & July | 90 | 92 |
| Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48 | 5 | June & Dec. | 100 | 102 |
| Cape Breton El. 1st, '32 | 5 | Jan. & July | 87 | 91 |
| Capital Trac. 1st, '47 | 5 | June & Dec. | 103 | 103½ |
| Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | .. | 92¾ |
| Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 95 | 97 |
| Do '23 | 5 | Jan. & July | 100 | 102 |
| Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 95 | 97 |
| C. Buck. L. & N. Tr., '21 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 95 | 98 |
| Colo. Power 1st, '53 | 5 | May & Nov. | 89 | 92 |
| Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 87 | 93 |
| Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 95 | 99 |
| Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51 | 4½ | Jan. & July | 94 | 99 |
| Do unstamped, '51 | 4½ | Jan. & July | 94 | 99 |
| Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39 | 5 | Jan. & July | 101 | 103 |
| Do '54 | 4½ | Jan. & July | 91 | 92 |
| Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35 | 4½ | Jan. & July | 89 | 90 |
| Cons. G. of N. J., '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 98 | .. |
| Do 1st, '65 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 94 | 96 |
| Cons. T. of N. J. 1st, '33 | 5 | June & Dec. | 100 | 101 |
| Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30 | 5 | Jan. & July | 95 | 100 |
| Do deb., '30 | 5 | Jan. & July | 85 | 95 |
| Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 94 | 96 |
| Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32 | 5 | May & Nov. | 100 | 102 |
| Dallas Elec. 1st, '22 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 96 | 99 |
| E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42 | 5 | May & Nov. | 89 | 92½ |
| Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56 | 5 | June & Dec. | 92 | 97 |
| El Paso Elec. coll., '32 | 5 | Jan. & July | 95 | 98 |
| Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32 | 6 | June & Dec. | 95 | 100 |
| Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22 | 6 | Mar. & Sep. | 85 | 95 |
| Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 85 | 89 |
| Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40 | 5 | May & Nov. | 87 | 91 |
| Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49 | 5 | June & Dec. | 100 | 102 |
| Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32 | 5 | Jan. & July | .. | 75 |
| Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46 | 5 | Jan. & July | 83 | 84 |
| Harwood Elec. 1st, '39 | 6 | Jan. & July | 100 | .. |
| Houston Elec. 1st, '25 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 97 | 100 |
| Hudson Co. Gas, '49 | 5 | May & Nov. | 100 | 100½ |
| Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49 | 4 | Jan. & July | 56 | 57 |
| Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49 | 4 | May & Nov. | 73 | 74½ |
| K. C. Home T. 1st, '23 | 5 | Jan. & July | 93½ | 95 |
| Kan. C. (Mo.) G. 1st, '22 | 5 | Jan. & July | 88 | 90 |
| Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44 | 5 | Jan. & July | 91 | 94 |
| Do 2d, '44 | 6 | Jan. & July | 92 | 94 |
| Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44 | 5 | Jan. & July | 90½ | 92½ |
| Do 2d, '44 | 6 | Jan. & July | 91 | 93 |
| Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 101 | 103 |
| Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20 | 5 | Jan. & July | 96 | .. |
| Louis. G. & E. ref., '18 | 6 | Jan. & July | 99¼ | 100 |
| Met. Ry. 1st, '25 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 100 | .. |
| Middle West Util., '25 | 6 | Jan. & July | 96 | 99 |
| Miss. R. Power 1st, '51 | 5 | Jan. & July | 70 | 71 |
| Mobile Electric 1st, '46 | 5 | May & Nov. | 88 | 92½ |
| Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26 | 5 | June & Dec. | 95 | 98 |
| Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53 | 5 | Jan. & July | 98 | 102 |
| Do ref., '58 | 5 | Jan. & July | 80 | 84 |
| Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46 | 6 | Jan. & July | 96 | 99 |
| Newark Gas, '48 | 6 | June & Dec. | 101 | 103 |
| Newark Pass. Ry., '30 | 5 | Jan. & July | 101 | 103 |
| No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48 | 4 | May & Nov. | 75 | 77 |
| N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004 | 4 | Jan. & July | 70 | 73 |
| Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32 | 5 | Jan. & July | 99 | 101 |
| Do ref., '32 | 6 | Apr. & Oct. | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36 | 5 | June & Dec. | 83 | 84 |
| Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49 | 5 | May & Nov. | 97 | 99 |
| N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31 | 6 | Jan. & July | 80 | 86 |
| N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 94 | 96 |
| N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40 | 5 | Jan. & July | 87 | 90 |
| Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28 | 5 | Jan. & July | 91 | 95 |
| Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28 | 5 | Jan. & July | 93 | 97 |
| Ontario Power 1st, '43 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 91 | 93 |
| Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24 | 5 | Jan. & July | 95 | 97 |
| Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31 | 6 | Jan. & July | 95 | 100 |
| Paterson Ry. 1st, '44 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 101 | .. |
| Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 86 | 90 |
| Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30 | 5 | May & Nov. | 80 | 85 |
| Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29 | 5 | June & Dec. | 101¼ | .. |
| Do cons., '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 98½ | 99½ |
| Roch. Ry. & L. 1st, '54 | 5 | Jan. & July | 94½ | 97½ |
| Roch. Ry. cons., '30 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 99½ | .. |
| Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 70 | 78 |
| St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37 | 5 | May & Nov. | 93 | 95 |
| Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34 | 6 | Feb. & Aug. | 87 | 88 |
| San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22 | 6 | June & Dec. | 97 | 100 |
| Seattle Elec. cons., '29 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 89 | 93 |
| So. Cal. Edison gen., '39 | 5 | Jan. & July | 93 | 95 |
| So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 97 | 99 |
| S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43 | 5 | June & Dec. | 87 | 93 |
| Standard G. & El., '35 | 6 | Apr. & Oct. | 90 | 94 |
| Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31 | 4 | May & Dec. | 75 | 85 |
| Syracuse Light 1st, '51 | 5 | June & Dec. | 92 | 98 |
| Syracuse Lt. & P., '54 | 5 | Jan. & July | 81 | 85 |
| Tampa Electric 1st, '33 | 5 | June & Dec. | 93 | 100 |
| Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 88 | 92 |
| United El. of N. J., '49 | 4 | June & Dec. | 80½ | 82 |
| Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32 | 5 | June & Dec. | 85 | 90 |
| Do deb., '26 | 6 | May & Nov. | 97 | 99 |
| Unit. R. & E. cons., '49 | 4 | Mar. & Sep. | 80 | 81 |
| Do income, '49 | 4 | June & Dec. | 62½ | 63 |
| U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27 | 6 | Feb. & Aug. | 97 | 99 |
| United Util. conv., '43 | 6 | Jan. & July | 95 | 98½ |
| Utica & Moh. Val., '41 | 4½ | Mar. & Sep. | .. | 93 |
| Wash. Balt. & A., '41 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 83 | 84 |
| Washington Gas, '60 | 5 | May & Nov. | 100 | 102 |
| Wash. R. & E. con., '51 | 4 | Jan. & July | 78 | 78½ |
| W. States G. & E., '27 | 6 | June & Dec. | 97 | 98 |
| Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31 | 5 | Jan. & July | 90 | 96 |
| Wisc. Edison deb., '24 | 6 | Mar. & Sep. | 91 | 96 |

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

| SECURITIES. | Rate | When Payable. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Graphophone, '30 | 6 | June & Dec. | 100 | 101 |
| Kan. C. Stk. Yds., '20 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 100 | 101½ |
| Lima Locomotive, '39 | 6 | May & Nov. | 94 | 98 |
| Monon Coal 1st, '36 | 5 | June & Dec. | 55 | 70 |
| Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57 | 5 | Jan. & July | 92 | 95 |
| Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '18-'40 | 5 | Jan. & July | 90 | 95 |
| Wickwire Steel 1st, '34 | 6 | May & Nov. | .. | 101 |

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

| SECURITIES. | Per C't. | Period | Date. | Quotation July 14, 1917. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adirondack Elec. Pwr. | .. | .. | ...... | 20 | 21 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 72 | 75 |
| Am. Gas & El. ($50) | a4½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 113 | 114 |
| Do pf. ($50) | 1½ | Q | May 1, 17 | 48 | 49 |
| Am. Light & Trac. | b5 | Q | May 1, 17 | 319 | 322 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | May 1, 17 | 110 | 111 |
| Am. Power & Light | 1 | Q | Mar 1, 17 | 66 | 67 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 88 | 89 |
| Am. Public Utilities | ¾ | .. | July 1, 14 | 30 | 30 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 66 | 67 |
| Am. W. Wks. & Elec. | .. | .. | ...... | 8 | 9 |
| Do 1st pf. | .. | .. | ...... | 80 | 82 |
| Do participating pf. | .. | .. | ...... | 23 | 24 |
| Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf | 3 | S | Jun 1, 17 | 85 | 88 |
| Buffalo Gen. Electric | 1½ | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 102 | 103¼ |
| Cal. Electric Gen. pf. | 1½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 87 | 91 |
| Capital Traction | 1¼ | Q | July 1, 17 | 79¾ | 80 |
| Car. Power & Light | ¼ | Q | May 1, 17 | 36¾ | 37¾ |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Apr 17, 17 | 99 | 101 |
| C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf | 1½ | Q | Jun 1, 17 | .. | 72 |
| Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50) | .. | .. | ...... | 45 | 50 |
| Cities Service | *½ | M | Jun 1, 17 | 275 | 277 |
| Do pf. | ½ | M | Jun 1, 17 | 85 | 85¼ |
| Colorado Power | ½ | Q | Jul 16, 17 | 29 | 32 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jun 15, 16 | 98 | 102 |
| Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt. | 1 | Q | May 1, 17 | 59 | 61 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | May 1, 17 | 76 | 78 |
| Conn. Power pf. | 1½ | Q | Jun 1, 17 | 95 | 96 |
| Con. Trac. of N. J. | 2 | S | Jul 16, 17 | 70 | 72 |
| Eastern Texas Elec. | 2½ | S | July 2, 17 | 57 | 60 |
| Do pf. | 3 | *S | July 2, 17 | 83 | 86 |
| Elec. Bond & Share pf. | 1½ | Q | May 1, 17 | 100 | 100½ |
| Eliz. & Trenton | .. | .. | ...... | 23 | .. |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ...... | 32 | .. |
| El Paso Electric | 2½ | Q | Jun 15, 17 | 104 | 108 |
| Essex & Hudson Gas | 4 | S | Jun 1, 17 | 131 | 134 |
| Federal Light & Trac. | .. | .. | ...... | 11½ | 13 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | .. | Sep 1, 14 | 45 | 48 |
| Gal. & Hous. El. pf. | 3 | S | Mar 15, 17 | .. | 70 |
| Gas & Elec. of Bergen | .. | .. | ...... | 86 | 90 |
| Hudson County Gas | 4 | S | J. & D. | 127 | 132 |
| Illum. & Pr. Sec. | .. | .. | ...... | 24½ | 27 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | May 15, 17 | 95 | 97½ |
| International Traction | 1 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | .. | 50 |
| Do 2d pf. | 1 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | .. | 52 |
| Kan. City Lt. & Pwr. | .. | .. | ...... | 35 | 42 |
| Do pf. | $2.50 | S | Apr 2, 17 | 59 | 61 |
| Kan. City Railways | .. | .. | ...... | 22 | 24 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ...... | 58 | 60 |
| Kansas G. & Elec. pf. | 1¾ | Q | July 2, 17 | 94 | 98 |
| Mich. State Tel. | $1.50 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 86 | 89 |
| Middle West Util. pf. | 1½ | Q | Jun 1, 17 | 71 | 72½ |
| Mobile Electric | 1¾ | Q | May 15, 17 | 86 | 91 |
| Muskogee G. & El. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jun 15, 17 | 90 | 93 |
| Nashville Ry. & L. pf. | 1¼ | Q | July 1, 17 | 71 | 75 |
| Newark Con. Gas | 2½ | S | July 1, 17 | 94 | 96 |
| Niagara Falls Power | 2 | Q | Jul 14, 17 | 170 | 180 |
| No. Ont. Light & Pwr. | .. | .. | ...... | 13 | 15 |
| Do pf. | 3 | S | Jul 15, 17 | 56½ | 59 |
| No. States Power | 1¾ | Q | Jul 20, 17 | 89½ | 92 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jul 14, 17 | 96 | 97 |
| Nor. Texas Electric | 1 | Q | Jun 1, 17 | 53 | 56 |
| Nor. Texas Electric pf | 3 | S | Mar 1, 17 | 78 | 83 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 1¼ | Q | Jul 16, 17 | 54½ | 55 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | May 15, 17 | 89 | 90 |
| Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf | 1¾ | Q | Jul 10, 17 | 85 | 90 |
| Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jun 1, 17 | 90 | 95 |
| Pine Bluff pf. | 1¾ | Q | July 2, 17 | 97 | 100 |
| Pug. Sd. T., L. & P. pf. | c75 | Q | Jul 16, 17 | 69 | 72 |
| Republic Ry. & Light | 1 | Q | Jul 14, 17 | 32 | 33 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jul 14, 17 | 65 | 67 |
| Riverside Traction | .. | .. | ...... | 14 | .. |
| Do pf. | 2½ | S | Apr 1, 17 | 30 | .. |
| Southern Cal. Edison | 1¾ | Q | May 15, 17 | 86½ | 88 |
| Do 1st pf. | 1½ | Q | Jul 15, 17 | 103 | 105 |
| So. Jersey G. & E. Tr. | 4 | S | Jun 1, 17 | 125 | 129 |
| S. W. Pwr. & Light pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jun 1, 17 | 97½ | 100 |
| Standard Gas & Elec. | .. | .. | ...... | 10½ | 11 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jun 15, 17 | 35 | 36 |
| Tampa Electric | 2½ | Q | May 15, 17 | 122 | 127 |
| Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. | .. | .. | ...... | 6 | 6¼ |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ...... | 30 | 31½ |
| Texas Pr. & Lt. pf. | 1¾ | Q | May 1, 17 | 97 | 100 |
| United Light & Rys. | 1 | Q | July 2, 17 | 38 | 42 |
| Do 1st pf. | 1½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 68 | 70 |
| Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.) | 50c | Q | Jul 14, 17 | 28½ | 29 |
| United Utilities | .. | .. | ...... | 20 | 25 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | July 2, 17 | 94 | 98 |
| Washington Gas | $1.20 | Q | May 1, 14 | 72¾ | 72⅞ |
| Wash. Ry. & Electric | 1¾ | Q | Jun 1, 17 | 67 | 74 |
| Do pf. | 1¼ | Q | Jun 1, 17 | 79¾ | 80 |
| Western Power | .. | .. | ...... | 14½ | 15 |
| Do pf. | $1.30 | Q | Jul 16, 17 | 54½ | 56 |
| West. States Gas & E. | ½ | Q | May 15, 17 | 25 | 35 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jul 16, 17 | 88 | 93 |
| Wisconsin Edison | $3½ | S | Jun 30, 16 | 46 | 50 |
| Yadkin River Pwr. pf. | 1¾ | Q | July 2, 17 | 99 | 100 |

*Ex dividend. a—Incl. 2% payable in com. stock. b—2½% payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

| SECURITIES. | Per C't. | Period | Date. | Quotation July 14, 1917. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Brass | *1½ | Q | May 15, 17 | 324 | 328 |
| American Chicle | 1½ | .. | Jan 20, 16 | 53 | 57 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 70 | 71 |
| Amer. Graphophone | 1¾ | Q | July 2, 17 | 83 | 86 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | May 15, 17 | 99 | 101 |
| Amer. Typefounders | 1 | Q | Apr 14, 17 | 39 | 40 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Apr 14, 17 | 87 | 90 |
| Atlantic Refining | .. | .. | ...... | 8 | 15 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ...... | 30 | 40 |
| Atlas Powder | d5 | Q | Jun 10, 17 | 159 | 162 |
| Babcock & Wilcox | 2 | Q | July 4, 17 | 124½ | 126½ |
| Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf | 1¾ | Q | May 1, 17 | 87 | 90 |
| Beatrice Creamery | 2½ | Q | May 10, 17 | 225 | .. |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | May 10, 17 | 107 | .. |
| Borden's Cond. Milk | 4 | S | Feb 15, 17 | 105 | 106 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jun 15, 17 | 102½ | 103½ |
| By Products Coke | 8 | A | ...... | 163 | 167 |
| Carbon Steel 1st pf. | 4 | S | Mar 30, 17 | 93 | 96 |
| Cardenas-Am. Sugar | .. | .. | ...... | 18 | 25 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | July 2, 17 | 80 | 88 |
| Casein Co. of America | .. | .. | ...... | 37 | 42 |
| Celluloid | 2 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 180 | 183 |
| Central Aguirre Sugar | b10 | .. | July 2, 17 | 171 | 173 |
| Central Coal & Coke | .. | .. | ...... | 60 | 65 |
| Chi. Lumber & Coal | .. | .. | ...... | 64 | 66 |
| Childs | 1½ | Q | Jun 11, 17 | 70 | 73 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jun 11, 17 | 93 | 94½ |
| Crocker-Wheeler | g3 | Q | Jul 14, 17 | 100 | 102 |
| Do pf. | a1¾ | Q | Jul 14, 17 | 106½ | .. |
| Del., Lack. & W. Coal | 1.50 | .. | Jul 16, 17 | 175 | 180 |
| Fajardo Sugar | 2½ | Q | May 1, 17 | 102 | 115 |
| Federal Sugar | 1¾ | Q | Jun 15, 17 | 89 | 90 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Apr 30, 17 | 92 | 95 |
| Goodyear Tire & Rub. | 3 | Q | Jun 1, 17 | 198 | 201 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | July 2, 17 | 105¼ | 106¼ |
| Great Western | ‡1¾ | Q | July 2, 17 | 365 | 380 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | July 2, 17 | 113½ | 117½ |
| Guantanamo Sugar | 2½ | Q | May 1, 17 | 58 | 60 |
| Hercules Powder | m4 | Q | Jun 25, 17 | 247 | 252 |
| Holland-St. L. Sugar | 3 | Q | Jul 16, 17 | 14½ | 15½ |
| Do pf. | 7 | A | Mar, 1917 | 9 | 10 |
| Holly Sugar | .. | .. | ...... | 52 | 55 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | May 1, 17 | 102 | 104 |
| International Salt | x1¾ | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 55 | 57 |
| Int. Silver | .. | .. | ...... | 55 | .. |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | July 2, 17 | 100 | 101½ |
| Kan. City Stock Yards | 1¼ | Q | May 1, 17 | 91 | 93½ |
| Do pf. | 1¼ | Q | May 1, 17 | 80 | 83 |
| Lanston Monotype | 1½ | Q | May 31, 17 | 69 | 72 |
| Manati Sugar | 2½ | .. | Dec 1, 16 | 113 | 118 |
| Do pf. | y2¾ | Q | July 2, 17 | 94 | 96 |
| Matanzas-Am. | .. | .. | ...... | 8 | 15 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ...... | 72 | 78 |
| Mergenthaler Linotype | 2½ | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 146¼ | 147¾ |
| Michigan Sugar | 2 | Q | Jun 1, 17 | 90 | 92 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jun 15, 17 | 97 | 100 |
| Midwest Refining | $1 | Q | May 1, 17 | 148 | 149 |
| Nat. Sugar Refining | 1½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 98 | 100 |
| New Jersey Zinc | 4 | Q | Jun 11, 17 | 312 | 315 |
| New Niquero Sugar | .. | .. | ...... | 180 | 200 |
| Niles-Bement-Pond | 3 | Q | Jun 20, 17 | 154 | 158 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | May 21, 17 | 103 | 108 |
| Nipe Bay Sugar | 2 | Q | Jul 14, 17 | 120 | 130 |
| Otis Elevator | 1¼ | Q | Jul 16, 17 | 53 | 57 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jul 16, 17 | 83 | 86 |
| Prestolite | .. | .. | ...... | 139 | 140 |
| Remington Typewriter | .. | .. | ...... | 12¾ | 13¼ |
| Do 1st pf. | 1¾ | .. | Oct 1, 14 | 69½ | 70½ |
| Do 2d pf. | 2 | .. | Oct 1, 14 | 45 | 47½ |
| Royal Baking Powder | 2 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 143 | 148 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 100 | 101 |
| Safety Car H. & Ltg. | 2 | Q | July 2, 17 | 75 | 78 |
| Santa Cecilia Sugar | .. | .. | ...... | 19 | 23 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ...... | 61 | 65 |
| Semet Solvay Co. | .. | .. | ...... | 234 | 240 |
| Shredded Wheat | 1½ | Q | Jun 30, 17 | .. | 130 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 94½ | .. |
| Singer Sew. Machine | 2½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 212 | 218 |
| Union Ferry | 2 | S | J. & J. | 37 | 40 |
| U. S. Gypsum | .. | .. | ...... | 29 | 32 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 93½ | 94 |
| Warner Sugar | 1¾ | Q | Jun 15, 17 | 100 | 110 |

*And 11% extra. ‡And 10% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. a—And ½% in favor of Red Cross. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra. x—Incl. ¼% in favor of Red Cross. y—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

BANKS.

| SECURITIES. | Capital. | Per C't. | Period | Date. | Quotation July 14, 1917. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| America | $1,500,000 | 14 | S | July 2, 17 | 543 | 550 |
| Am. Exc. N. | 5,000,000 | 5 | S | May 1, 17 | 235 | 240 |
| Atlantic ($100) | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | July 1, 17 | 175 | 185 |
| Batt'y Pk. N. | 400,000 | †6 | S | July 2, 17 | 165 | .. |
| Bowery | 250,000 | *4 | Q | May 1, 17 | 390 | 420 |
| Bronx Nat. | 200,000 | 3 | S | July 2, 17 | 150 | 175 |
| B'w'y Cent'l. | 100,000 | .. | .. | ...... | 140 | 150 |
| Bryant Park | 200,000 | *4 | S | July 1, 17 | 160 | 170 |
| Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25) | 300,000 | .. | .. | ...... | 90 | 100 |
| Chase Nat'l | 10,000,000 | 4 | Q | July 2, 17 | 360 | 365 |
| Ch.-P. Nat. | 3,500,000 | b4 | Q | July 2, 17 | 230 | 236 |
| Chelsea Ex. | 400,000 | 3 | S | Apr 2, 17 | 110 | 120 |
| Chemic. Nat. | 3,000,000 | 2½ | B | July 1, 17 | 388 | 390 |
| Citizens Nat. | 2,550,000 | 2½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 205 | .. |
| City (Nat'l) | 25,000,000 | 5 | S | May 1, 17 | 447 | 450 |
| Coal & I. N. | 1,000,000 | *3 | Q | July 2, 17 | 215 | .. |
| Colonial | 400,000 | 3 | Q | July 2, 17 | 450 | .. |
| Columbia | 300,000 | 8 | S | July 1, 17 | 325 | 335 |
| Com. Nat. | 25,000,000 | 2 | Q | July 2, 17 | 169 | 171 |
| Corn Exch. | 3,500,000 | g4 | Q | May 1, 17 | 315 | 325 |
| E.R.Nat. ($25) | 250,000 | 2 | .. | Jun 1, 16 | 70 | 75 |
| Europe | 150,000 | 5 | .. | Jan 13, 17 | 110 | 130 |
| Fifth Av. | 100,000 | ‡25 | Q | July 2, 17 | 4500 | 4850 |
| Fifth Nat. | 250,000 | 3 | Q | July 2, 17 | 200 | 225 |
| First Nat. | 10,000,000 | ¶10 | Q | July 2, 17 | 995 | 1005 |
| Garfield Nat. | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 180 | 190 |
| Ger.-Am. ($75) | 750,000 | *4 | S | Feb 1, 17 | .. | 147 |
| German Ex. | 200,000 | 10 | S | July 2, 17 | 375 | 390 |
| G'mania, new | 400,000 | 10 | S | May, 1917 | 200 | 220 |
| Gotham Nat. | 200,000 | b3 | Q | July 2, 17 | 200 | .. |
| Greenwich | 500,000 | b5 | Q | July 2, 17 | 320 | .. |
| Hanover Nat | 3,000,000 | a8 | S | July 2, 17 | 690 | 700 |
| Harriman N. | 1,000,000 | 5 | .. | Jul 10, 17 | 250 | .. |
| Imp. & T. Nat. | 1,500,000 | 12 | S | July 2, 17 | 500 | 515 |
| Irving Nat. | 4,000,000 | b3½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 217 | 221 |
| Liberty Nat. | 1,000,000 | c9½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 950 | 1000 |
| Do rights | ...... | | | | 565 | 580 |
| Lincoln Nat. | 1,000,000 | 2½ | Q | May 1, 17 | 315 | 335 |
| Manh'n ($50) | 2,050,000 | $4 | S | July 2, 17 | 315 | 330 |
| M. & Ful. Nat | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | July 2, 17 | 245 | 250 |
| Mech. & Met. | 6,000,000 | b4 | Q | May 8, 17 | 300 | 305 |
| Mer. Nat. ($50) | 2,000,000 | $2 | S | July 2, 17 | 250 | .. |
| Metropolis | 1,000,000 | 4 | Q | July 2, 17 | 275 | 295 |
| Metropolitan | 2,000,000 | 2 | Q | July 2, 17 | 175 | 183 |
| Mutual | 200,000 | 7 | S | July 2, 17 | 375 | .. |
| N. Netherl'd | 200,000 | 4 | S | July 2, 17 | 210 | 225 |
| N.Y. (N.B.A.) | 2,000,000 | 8 | S | July 2, 17 | 398 | 404 |
| N.Y. Co. Nat. | 500,000 | 10 | S | July 1, 17 | 400 | .. |
| N.Y. Prod. Ex | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Jul 16, 17 | 198 | .. |
| Pacific ($50) | 500,000 | 2 | Q | May 1, 17 | 250 | .. |
| Public | 750,000 | 2½ | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 230 | 240 |
| Park Nat. | 5,000,000 | 5 | Q | July 2, 17 | 450 | 465 |
| People's ($25) | 200,000 | 5 | S | July 2, 17 | 200 | 215 |
| Seab'd Nat. | 1,000,000 | b4 | Q | July 2, 17 | 435 | .. |
| Second Nat. | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | July 2, 17 | 395 | 425 |
| Sherman Nat | 300,000 | 1½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 120 | 130 |
| State | 1,500,000 | 3 | S | July 2, 17 | 100 | 110 |
| 23d Ward | 200,000 | 3 | S | Feb 1, 17 | 100 | 135 |
| Un. Ex. Nat. | 1,000,000 | 4 | S | Jun 30, 17 | 150 | 160 |
| United States | 200,000 | 10 | S | July 1, 17 | 500 | .. |
| Wash. Hgts. | 100,000 | 3 | Q | July 1, 17 | 200 | 250 |
| West Side | 200,000 | 6 | S | July 2, 17 | 200 | 225 |
| Yorkville | 100,000 | 6 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 600 | .. |

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡And 110 special div. ¶Incl. 5% of First Security Co. payable in Liberty Bonds. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross. c—Incl. 2% in favor of Red Cross. g—1% Red Cross div.

TRUST COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Capital. | Per C't. | Period | Date. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bankers Tr. | 10,000,000 | a7 | .. | July 2, 17 | 453 | 455 |
| B'way Trust | 1,500,000 | 2 | Q | May 1, 17 | 162 | 165 |
| Brooklyn | 1,500,000 | 5 | Q | July 2, 17 | 595 | 610 |
| Central | 5,000,000 | 6 | Q | July 2, 17 | 780 | 785 |
| Columbia | 5,000,000 | 3½ | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 285 | 290 |
| Commercial | 500,000 | .. | .. | ...... | 110 | 120 |
| Empire | 1,500,000 | 3 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 290 | 300 |
| Equitable Tr. | 6,000,000 | b6 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 362 | 365 |
| Far. L. & T. | 5,000,000 | 4½ | Q | May 1, 17 | 460 | 465 |
| Fidelity | 1,000,000 | 2 | Q | July 2, 17 | 210 | 215 |
| Franklin | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 245 | 255 |
| Fulton | 500,000 | 5 | S | July 2, 17 | 260 | 275 |
| Guaranty | 20,000,000 | b6 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 365 | 370 |
| Do rights | ...... | | | | 66 | 67 |
| Hamilton | 500,000 | 3 | Q | May 1, 17 | 265 | 275 |
| Hudson Tr. | 500,000 | 3½ | S | Jun 30, 17 | 138 | 143 |
| Kings Co. | 500,000 | 6 | Q | May 1, 17 | 645 | .. |
| Law. Title & Tr. Co. | 4,000,000 | 1¼ | Q | July 2, 17 | 108 | 110 |
| Lincoln | 1,000,000 | 3 | .. | Sep 30, 07 | .. | 105 |
| Manufact're | 1,000,000 | 1½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 135 | 145 |
| Metropolitan | 2,000,000 | b7 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 380 | .. |
| New York | 3,000,000 | b9 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 595 | 605 |
| N.Y.L.I. & T. | 1,000,000 | 20 | S | Jun 11, 17 | 925 | 950 |
| People's Tr. | 1,000,000 | 3½ | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 290 | 302 |
| Q. Co. Jama. | 600,000 | .. | .. | ...... | 70 | 80 |
| Title G. & T. | 5,000,000 | 5 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 345 | 350 |
| Transatlantic | 700,000 | 3 | S | July 2, 17 | 145 | 155 |
| Union | 2,000,000 | *5 | Q | July 2, 17 | 395 | 400 |
| United States | 2,000,000 | 25 | S | July 2, 17 | 990 | 1010 |
| U.S. M. & T. | 2,000,000 | 6 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 428 | .. |

*Incl. 1% extra. a—Incl. 2% in favor of Red Cross. b—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Capital. | Per C't. | Period | Date. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Surety | $5,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 123 | 126 |
| Bd. & Mtg. G. | 5,000,000 | 4 | Q | May 15, 17 | 245 | 250 |
| City of N. Y. | 583,000 | 2 | .. | July 1, 15 | 100 | 110 |
| Commonw'lth | 500,000 | 5 | S | Jan 31, 17 | 300 | 325 |
| Continental | 10,000,000 | 1.50 | S | Jul 10, 17 | $52 | $56 |
| Fidel. Ph'nix | 2,500,000 | 10 | S | Jul 10, 17 | 335 | 350 |
| Ger. Alliance | 600,000 | 5 | S | Jul 16, 17 | 140 | 160 |
| Ger.-Amer. | 2,000,000 | 15 | S | Jul 16, 17 | 500 | 515 |
| Germ'a ($50) | 1,000,000 | †12½ | S | July 1, 17 | 340 | 350 |
| Globe & Rut. | 700,000 | 8 | Q | July 1, 17 | 700 | .. |
| Hanover ($50) | 1,000,000 | 2½ | Q | July 2, 17 | 165 | 172 |
| Home Fire | 6,000,000 | 12½ | S | July 8, 17 | 475 | 480 |
| Lawyers Mtg | 6,000,000 | 2 | Q | Jun 30, 17 | 131 | 132 |
| Mtg. Bond Co | 2,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | July 2, 17 | 95 | 100 |
| Nat. Surety | 4,000,000 | b4 | Q | July 2, 17 | 207 | 211 |
| N. Y. T. & M. | 2,125,000 | 1¾ | Q | July 2, 17 | 85 | 92 |
| Niagara ($50) | 1,000,000 | *15 | S | July 1, 17 | 360 | 375 |
| No. River ($25) | 600,000 | 5 | S | July 1, 17 | 160 | 175 |
| Pacific | 400,000 | 5 | S | Jan 17, 17 | 130 | 150 |
| Realty Asso. | 4,000,000 | 3 | S | Jul 14, 17 | .. | 88 |
| Stuyv't ($100) | 700,000 | 3 | S | July 1, 17 | 90 | 110 |
| Westc'r ($10) | 500,000 | 10 | Q | May 1, 17 | 45 | 55 |

*5% extra. †Including 2½% extra. b—1% in favor of Red Cross paid July 2.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

| SECURITIES. | Capital. | Per C't. | Period | Date. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock | $900,000 | ¾ | S | J. & J. | 15 | 28 |
| Do 1st 4s, '50 | 700,000 | 4 | S | J. & J. | 55 | 65 |
| B'way & 7th Av | 2,100,000 | 2½ | Q | Apr 15, 17 | 155 | 170 |
| B'l'n C.R. ($10) | 12,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Jul 16, 17 | 164 | 169 |
| Ch. & 10th St | 650,000 | 2 | Q | J,A,J,O | 107 | 117 |
| 8th Av. R. R. | 1,000,000 | 4 | Q | J,A,J,O | 265 | 300 |
| 42d St & G. St | 748,000 | 4½ | Q | F,M,A,N | 225 | 250 |
| Ninth Av. | 800,000 | 2 | Q | July 2, 17 | 135 | 150 |
| 2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48 | 5,631,000 | 2½ | .. | Feb 1, 08 | 2 | 7 |
| 6th Av. stock | 2,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | F,M,A,N | 105 | 115 |

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TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF NORTHERN NEW YORK UTILITIES, INC., DUE JULY 1, 1963.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said Mortgage and Mortgage supplemental thereto, dated March 11th, 1915, to expend the sum of Ten Thousand Five Hundred Thirty-Three Dollars, Ninety-Seven Cents ($10,533.97) in the purchase of Bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said Bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before August 13, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 14th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.
Dated, New York, July 11th, 1917.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the DEMPSEY OIL ENGINE CO., INC., has filed in this office on this 18th day of June, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness, my hand and the seal of the office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this eighteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

C. N. TAFT,
Second Deputy, Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the above-named corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of KERR, PAGE, COOPER & HAYWARD, Attorneys, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that THE NYCON COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 5th day of July, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the
[Seal.] City of Albany, this fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

C. N. VATT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

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## WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

| WHEAT. | July. High. | July. Low. | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 2.07 | 2.01½ | 1.93 | 1.90½ |
| July 10 | 2.02¾ | 2.02 | 1.91¾ | 1.91 |
| July 11 | 2.05 | 2.03 | 1.91¾ | 1.89 |
| July 12 | 2.06 | 2.03 | 1.93 | 1.92 |
| July 13 | 2.04 | 2.03 | 1.95 | 1.93 |
| July 14 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 1.95½ | 1.93 |
| Week's range | 2.07 | 2.01½ | 1.95½ | 1.89 |

| CORN. | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. | Dec. High. | Dec. Low. | May. High. | May. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 1.56¾ | 1.54¾ | 1.18⅞ | 1.16¼ | 1.17⅞ | 1.15½ |
| July 10 | 1.57¼ | 1.54¼ | 1.21⅝ | 1.16 | 1.20⅝ | 1.15 |
| July 11 | 1.60⅝ | 1.56¼ | 1.24¾ | 1.18⅝ | 1.24 | 1.18¼ |
| July 12 | 1.60½ | 1.58¾ | 1.19 | 1.15¼ | 1.17⅝ | 1.14¾ |
| July 13 | 1.61 | 1.58¼ | 1.17¼ | 1.11¼ | 1.16½ | 1.10¾ |
| July 14 | 1.59⅝ | 1.58½ | 1.13¾ | 1.11⅛ | 1.12⅝ | 1.10⅝ |
| W'k's re. | 1.61 | 1.54¾ | 1.24¾ | 1.11¼ | 1.24 | 1.10⅝ |

| OATS. | July. High. | July. Low. | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. | Dec. High. | Dec. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | .66 | 64½ | 55½ | 54¼ | 57¾ | 55⅞ |
| July 10 | .67 | 64¾ | 55½ | 54⅜ | 57⅛ | 56⅜ |
| July 11 | .68¾ | 66¾ | 57 | 55⅞ | 58⅞ | 57⅛ |
| July 12 | .69½ | 68¼ | 56⅝ | 55½ | 55⅞ | 57⅜ |
| July 13 | .69⅝ | 67⅝ | 56⅝ | 55 | 58½ | 56⅜ |
| July 14 | .68⅞ | 68 | 55⅞ | 55 | 57⅝ | 56⅞ |
| Week's range | .69⅝ | 64½ | 57 | 54¼ | 58⅞ | 55⅞ |

**Provisions.**

| LARD. | July. High. | July. Low. | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | $20.92 | $20.77 | $21.22 | $21.02 |
| July 10 | 21.15 | 20.90 | 21.40 | 21.07 |
| July 11 | 21.10 | 21.05 | 21.32 | 21.22 |
| July 12 | 21.10 | 20.95 | 21.32 | 21.20 |
| July 13 | 20.95 | 20.67 | 21.20 | 20.85 |
| July 14 | 20.92 | 20.82 | 21.17 | 21.02 |
| Week's range | 21.15 | 20.67 | 21.40 | 20.85 |

| RIBS. | July. High. | July. Low. | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | .. | .. | $21.70 | $21.50 |
| July 10 | .. | .. | 21.95 | 21.57 |
| July 11 | $21.70 | $21.70 | 21.92 | 21.65 |
| July 12 | .. | .. | 21.82 | 21.70 |
| July 13 | .. | .. | 21.72 | 21.55 |
| July 14 | .. | .. | 21.77 | 21.65 |
| Week's range | 21.70 | 21.70 | 21.95 | 21.50 |

| PORK. | July. High. | July. Low. | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | $40.15 | $39.95 | $39.92 | $39.50 |
| July 10 | 40.60 | 40.60 | 40.30 | 40.05 |
| July 11 | .. | .. | 40.32 | 40.15 |
| July 12 | 41.00 | 40.75 | 40.40 | 40.10 |
| July 13 | 41.00 | 40.70 | 40.25 | 39.70 |
| July 14 | .. | .. | 40.22 | 40.00 |
| Week's range | 41.00 | 39.95 | 40.40 | 39.50 |

### NEW YORK.

COTTON.

| | July. High. | July. Low. | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. | Oct. High. | Oct. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 26.99 | 26.50 | 26.12 | 26.12 | 26.46 | 25.95 |
| July 10 | 27.00 | 26.60 | .. | .. | 26.35 | 26.05 |
| July 11 | 26.75 | 26.85 | 26.36 | 26.36 | 26.10 | 25.40 |
| July 12 | 26.40 | 26.32 | 26.10 | 26.10 | 25.78 | 25.26 |
| July 13 | 26.63 | 26.23 | 25.65 | 25.63 | 25.76 | 25.25 |
| July 14 | 27.45 | 26.90 | 25.95 | 25.95 | 26.13 | 25.72 |
| W'k's re. | 27.45 | 26.23 | 26.36 | 25.63 | 26.46 | 25.25 |

| | Dec. High. | Dec. Low. | Jan. High. | Jan. Low. | Mar. High. | Mar. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9 | 26.35 | 26.07 | 26.72 | 26.14 | 26.89 | 26.30 |
| July 10 | 26.57 | 26.21 | 26.64 | 26.30 | 26.84 | 26.66 |
| July 11 | 26.17 | 25.45 | 26.24 | 25.75 | 26.39 | 25.75 |
| July 12 | 25.83 | 25.35 | 25.88 | 25.44 | 26.04 | 25.66 |
| July 13 | 25.80 | 25.36 | 25.86 | 25.45 | 25.73 | 25.65 |
| July 14 | 26.15 | 25.81 | 26.27 | 25.88 | 26.40 | 26.15 |
| W'k's re. | 26.80 | 25.35 | 26.72 | 25.44 | 26.89 | 25.65 |

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | .02 | Jacket | .08 |
| Alta | .02 | Justice | .02 |
| Andes | .12 | Mexican | .10 |
| Best & Belcher | .02 | Ophir | .09 |
| Bullion | .01 | Overman | .02 |
| Caledonia | .60 | Potosi | .05 |
| Challenge Con. | .01 | Seg. Belcher | .02 |
| Chollar | .03 | Sierra Nevada | .11 |
| Confidence | .04 | Union Con. | .17 |
| Con. Virginia | .28 | Utah | .01 |
| Gould & Curry | .01 | Mexican dollars | .62½ |
| Hale & Norcross | .02 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TONOPAH. | | Goldfield Merger | .06 |
| Belmont | 4.25 | Great Bend | .06 |
| Halifax | .25 | Jumbo Exten. | .31 |
| Jim Butler | .82 | Jumbo Junior | .05 |
| McNamara | .17 | Kewanas | .13 |
| Midway | .09 | Silver Pick | .10 |
| Mizpah | .12 | Spearhead | .06 |
| Monarch Pitts | .08 | MANHATTAN. | |
| Montana | .20 | Big Four | .05 |
| North Star | .10 | Consolidated | .32 |
| Rescue | .22 | Morning Glory | .18 |
| Tonopah Exten | 2.35 | Union Amalg. | .14 |
| Tonopah Nevada | 6.25 | White Caps | 1.32½ |
| West End | .25 | OTHER DISTRICTS. | |
| West Tonopah | .16 | Big Jim | .67 |
| GOLDFIELD. | | Nevada Hills | .24 |
| Atlanta | .09 | Packard | .80 |
| Booth | .08 | Rochester | .49 |
| Daisy | .03 | Round Mountain | .33 |
| Fraction | .04 | United Eastern | 4.20 |
| Florence | .18 | United Mines | .50 |
| Goldfield Con. | .53 | | |

COLORADO SPRINGS.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cresson | 5¼ | 6 | Granite | 50 | 60 |
| Dr. J'pot. | 4¾ | 5 | Isabella | 10 | 10¼ |
| Elkton | 6 | 7½ | McKinney | 16 | 18 |
| El Paso | 30 | 40 | Portland | 143 | 150 |
| Fanny R. | 2½ | 4½ | Vindicator | 75 | 79 |
| Golden C. | 213 | 214 | U. Gold M. | 22 | 22½ |
| Gold Sov. | 3¼ | 5 | | | |

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Gold Bonds, Due July 1, 1937.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the Mortgage made by the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, dated July 1, 1887, will receive bids for the sale to the Sinking Fund under said Mortgage of so many of the bonds of said issue as fifty-five thousand, four hundred eighty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents, applicable to the purpose, will redeem at or under par and accrued interest, and that it will to the extent of said fifty-five thousand, four hundred eighty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents purchase and redeem such bonds as may be offered at or below the rate above stated, giving preference to the lowest bid received.

Bids should be presented before twelve o'clock noon on the 24th day of July, 1917, and should be enclosed in a sealed wrapper, directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that ownership certificates in respect of accrued interest must accompany the bonds, and unless exemption is claimed the income tax must be withheld.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 2, 1917.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 48 feet by 42 feet by 89 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a. m., July 17, 1917, for delivering boat anchors, asbestos and magnesia pipe covering materials, brooms and brushes, etc., calcium chloride, boat chains, grapnels, hardware, etc., nonelectric lighting apparatus, brass pipe, pumps, and rubber pump valves at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. SAMUEL McGOWAN, *Paymaster General of the Navy.* 6-30-17.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for electric lighting system, structural shop, New York," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK A. M., JULY 30, 1917, and then and there publicly opened, for an electric lighting system for the structural shop at the navy yard, New York. Drawings and specifications (No. 2470) may be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the navy yard named. F. R. HARRIS, Chief of Bureau. July 9, 1917.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug Dalzelline for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug Dalzelline, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamtug Dalzelline and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $17,340, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

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AUCTION SALES.

Auto Bodies, Automobiles, Delivery Cars, Tires, Tubes
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Truck Tires, Wheels, Rims, Taps, Sundries, AT AUCTION,
Tuesday, July 17th, at 10 A. M., at 303 to 307 W. 59th St.
E. SCHIELDS, Auctioneer.
Dealers particularly invited.

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LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

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Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

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# A BEAR MOVEMENT IN BUILDING MATERIALS

### Lumber and Steel About the Only Two Articles Not Yet Affected.

### DEMANDS OF GOVERNMENT

### Another Decided Drop in the Price of Brick—Increased Cement Shipments.

Radical readjustments are being made in the Eastern building material market as the full extent of war time exigencies becomes clearer to manufacturers and dealers, says the Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

"The Government's immediate steel requirements total 1,000,000 tons, of which only 300,000 tons call for structural material. This leaves 700,000 tons of plate subject to prompt Government call. It would not require anything like three months of present working steel mill capacity to roll that quantity. The estimates of the total Government steel requirements do not exceed more than forty per cent. of the country's steel capacity.

This covers the largest shipbuilding program yet suggested and allows a decided margin of safety. The remainder of the country's capacity, which is constantly being increased, will be made available for building construction and railroad requirements, but not at the same price fixed by the Government for its requirements. Structural steel experts are working in the hope that some form of steel shape, like the H columns, may be designed to make it possible to roll certain structural shapes with much less cost.

The quotations that are printed today for practically all steel products are high for two reasons, one being the impossibility of controlling scrap prices, and the desire of the steel mills not to overload their capacity until the full Government requirements are known. Estimates will probably be completed within a short time, when it will be possible to give prospective builders a quotation other than nominal.

A decided bear movement is under way in the entire building material market outside of lumber and steel. The masonry construction propaganda has already borne some fruit. Sharp inquiry developed in the Portland cement and common brick departments this week for immediate shipments. It developed that there was a moderate quantity of secondhand structural steel available for delivery within the next ten days in this market.

Secondhand common brick, which heretofore has been selling at $12 to $13 per load of 1,500, will drop today or tomorrow in line with the drop reported last week and accentuated today in common brick, which is now purchaseable in wholesale quantities at $8.50 to $9, which is $1 to $1.50 lower than it was a fortnight ago.

Some brick manufacturers have closed their plants for the season. Action of this sort in the middle of the brickmaking season is almost unprecedented. If the movement develops any following among the other brick producers, which is a possibility in the light of higher manufacturing costs, towing rates and slight demand, the present drop in price will be only temporary, as dealers will begin to stack for Winter and prices will be much higher than $10 when the building demand begins. Strong bull efforts are being made to keep prices staple.

There will be a good opportunity for owners to get into the market on all masonry or reinforced concrete operations of the six-story semi-fireproof type, during the immediate future, but present low prices should not be considered as permanent. They are at present levels merely to give builders an opportunity to proceed with construction of a type that does not require structural steel and help solves the high rent problem in underbuilt districts.

Owing to the shortage of labor, stocks of Portland cement have been heavily drawn upon during the last six months. Therefore, they may be 15 per cent. below what they were one year ago. The production for June, in this territory, however, is slightly more, being at least 2 per cent greater than in May, which was an unusually wet month, retarding production. In New York State, however, a greater production was obtained, amounting to at least 5 per cent. over one year ago.

Shipments of Portland cement in June were 5 per cent. greater than a year ago in this market, but in the whole country a slight decline of less than 1 per cent. for the month is noticed, but for the first six months of 1917 the increase is 10 per cent. over one year ago and 15 per cent. over two years ago.

While prices for Portland cement are somewhat higher than a year ago, no increase in the price of Portland cement has occurred in this market since the entry of the United States into war, while almost everything that has gone into the manufacture of this commodity has mounted upward, this in spite of the industry's preparedness to take care of all Government requirements without disturbing private users.

It seems to those who are conversant with the building materials that the industry is pursuing a course to compel the attention of consumers and the increased inquiry following the drop in basic materials like common brick, linseed oil, &c., a staple price for building stone, Portland cement, prepared roofing materials, structural and roofing slate and reinforcement, all show that for a short while, at least, the builder will certainly have an opportunity to get into the market with profit. The lifting of the New Haven embargo came at just the right time to let in lime, granite, and other commodities which have been uncertain quantities in the market for some time.

Actual price movements effective today are a drop in the price of secondhand brick. It is not possible to quote the new price because of the very light supply and the uncertain market in view of the big drop in Hudson and Raritan common brick. Linseed oil was down five cents, being obtainable as low as $1.10 a gallon. Dry white lead was quoted as low as 11 cents, with reports of transactions under that level.

Advances have taken place in the Byers line of wrought iron black and galvanized pipe. List prices remain the same, but discounts are today 9 per cent. plus 9 per cent. as against firmer discounts of 14 per cent. on black, plus 3 per cent. on galvanized for sizes from 2½ to 4 inches. From 4½ to 6 inches, the list price is the same, but black takes a discount of 9 per cent. plus 10c for galvanized as against 14 plus 5 per cent. last week.

These quotations are for immediate acceptance. Steel pipe quotations have not yet changed, although a new list is expected any day. Hydrated lime advanced $1 a ton. The new wholesale price is $14.93. Refined iron bars are up a quarter of a cent, tin plates and sheets 1 cent. No change has taken place in plate or window glass discounts.

## BRONX COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar, to be called Tuesday, July 17.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motion:
William G Ehrlich.

Adoption:
Helen Orkin, by Philip and Pauline Golinko.

### County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J. People<Scambari.

## BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24793.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE E. PLANCON, Bankrupt.

George E. Plancon was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on July 12th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 26th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quantity no object. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Canal 8670.

CLOTH.—Pom Pom cloth; open for quantity, cheap. Slater, 1,333 Broadway.

COATS. — Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn., Mr. J. M. Lloyd, open for Fall coats and suits for immediate delivery. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS, SUITS—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Looking at better lines, snappy styles. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

COATS, Suits.—Jobber buying all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

CORDUROY.—Julliards 9000, all colors; submit samples and price. Y 331 Times Annex.

CORDUROY, white, narrow, and wide wale, 27 to 36 inch. B 221 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on serge, crepe de chine, crepe de meteor, charmeuse, and evening dresses; open for both popular and better grade merchandise; samples daily. Wilner, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES and Suits.—Wanted for Fall catalog, corduroy, secos, crepe de chine, and velveteen dresses, velour check, mixture broadcloth and velveteen suits. Knickerbocker Mail Order Co., 5 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Miss S. Altfeld; silk dresses and jobs of dresses. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Contractors on party and wedding dresses. Call with samples, all week, 38 West 20th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Will look at crepe de chines and satin dresses Monday between 9-12. Johnston, 6 West 32d, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on ladies' serge and satin dresses; big orders placed. 22 West 26th, fourth floor.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Orders given, snappy models, silk and serge. 44 East 32d St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders on dresses; looking all week. Levine, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors with silk or serge samples. Room 2007, 14 East 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk dresses. 105 East 29th St., first floor.

DRESSES.—Will look at serge dresses. J. Holtzman, 134 West 29th.

MACHINES.—Wanted at once, one slightly used single buttonhole machine, No. 71-32; also one Wheeler & Wilson no-stop motion eyelet hole machine; both must be in first-class condition and guaranteed. State prices and address Carr, Mears & Peebles, 145 Granby St., Norfolk, Va.

MERCHANDISE.—The Menter Company, Inc., are now located at their new general offices, 45 East 17th St., where they are ready to look at merchandise.

PLUSHES—Open for quantity; will pay cash if price is right. Farragut 4078.

SATIN.—American, 11070, brown, navy, reindeer, Sol satin, American 0310, taupe and reindeer. Call Madison Square 6375.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, Gilbert's 8200, American 0936; also all shades broadcloth; any quantity; will pay cash. Sterling Cloak and Suit Co., 99 Madison Av.

SERGES—Open for a big quantity of navy French serges; must be at a right price; will pay spot cash. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th St.

SERGE.—Open to buy, spot cash, 100 pieces 4408 French serge, or any similar fabric. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

SERGE.—Open to buy lot of tan serges suitable for dresses. Schwortzreich & Goodman, 114 West 26th St.

SERGES—Open for a quantity of Amoskeag and Whitman serges, for spot cash. 'Phone Spring 7730.

SERGES—Quantity fresh serge wanted for cash. National Garment Co., 1 E. 28th St.

SERGE, navy, botany 11433, Garfield 519. Call up Joe, Madison Square 7768.

SERGES—Whitman's 104, 99 or 9, spot cash, or others. Gramercy 440.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on skirts; looking all week. Levine, 149 West 36th.

SUITS—Will look at suits of the better kind, latest models; call from 9 to 11 A. M., and 4 to 5:30. 1333 B'way, 10th fl., 36th St. side.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobbers of the better grade will look at samples. 19 West 24th St., eleventh floor.

SUITS.—Open for new models; popular prices. Call afternoons. Eisen & Son, 122 W. 26th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call between 2 and 5, 3 West 29th St., Room 603.

TAFFETA.—Open for large quantity of black and navy; spot cash. Freedman, Wolbart, 38 West 26th.

WAISTS—Placing orders on better grade silk waists; call with samples, 11 to 4. W. D. Co., 38-40 West 32d St., 15th floor.

WAISTS.—Open for jobs of Summer shirt waists. Maison Blanche Company, 116 West 32d.

WAISTS.—Contractors on $2.25 crepe de chine waists; bring samples. 29 West 35th, 1st floor.

## Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTH.—Fifteen navy sponged, $2.10 net cash. Madison Square 448.

BROADCLOTH, all colors; Botany, No. 350, $2.12¼ cash. Farragut 9294.

BUNTING.—54-inch, all wool, red, white, and blue; solid color. Farley, Harvey & Co., Franklin 1390.

CLOTHS—Bolivias, velours, worsted jerseys, all shades; broadtail, baby lamb astrachan, worsted voiles. Tel. 4362 Madison Square.

CLOTHS.—2 pieces Sidney Blumenthal kerami and 4 pieces of Fred. Lausser oxford, style 505. Farragut 2347.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush, 48 inches long, 74 sweep, 20 inch collar, beaver trimmed, $9.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Wonderful styles and values broadcloth and plush coats. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS—Wonderful styles and values; broadcloth and plush coats. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan Coat, 40 W. 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Exporters, jobbers attention; large assortment plain, printed, and novelties to close out, reduced prices; inspection invited. Fair View Mills, 44 East 23d.

COTTON FABRICS. — 15,000 yards 54-inch black and white pin check cotton fabrics for automobile rubberizing. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COTTON FABRICS.—12,000 yards 54-inch Oxford cotton fabrics, automobiles. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COTTON DRESSES in stock for immediate delivery at low prices. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th St.

COTTON PLAIDS, 36 inch, thin; 10,000 yards or more. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES. — Serges, satins, taffetas, Georgettes, white, colors; immediate delivery; new styles continually; special prices; quantity lots; large sizes always on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, Suits. — We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—4 models in striped taffeta, crepe de chine, georgette, and taffeta to close. Adelson Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

DRESSES, silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles, immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and satin dresses to close out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th.

DRESSES, wedding and party, at popular prices for immediate delivery. I. Hollander & Son, 6 West 22d.

DRESSES.—100 voile, also 200 taffetas, to close out for a price. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses for immediate delivery. Flower Dress, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—250 white voile dresses to close out. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—100 taffeta dresses to close out. Liberty Dress & Skirt Co., 126 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close, $1.25 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

FRENCH SERGE.—Juilliard's No. 54221-52, in all popular shades. E 388 Times Downtown.

GABARDINE.—Botany 5701, brown and green, $1.70. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway.

GEORGETTES, Marquisettes, and Chiffons. —Black, colored, and figured; discontinued lines to close out. Haas Brothers, 417 5th Av.

GEORGETTES, wash satins; immediate delivery; all colors. Marks & Senner. Madison Square 9380.

GINGHAM DRESSES for immediate delivery at right prices. Queen, 149 W. 36th.

GINGHAMS, fancy voile dresses, sport coats and suits. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 26th.

LACES and allovers to close out. Haas Brothers, 417 5th Av.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

NECKWEAR.—Marabou capes at $24 per dozen; unusual value; also job of ostrich boas. E. Eisemann & Co., 48 West 4th St.

PIECE GOODS—Wool jerseys for sale at a price. Samuel Englander, 1178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

## Offerings to Buyers

SATEENS. — 250 pieces 36-inch flowered sateen for skirts; bargains. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SATINS.—Have 50 pieces stripe satins, worth $1.35, will sell at 97½ net cash. Call 6 West 32d. 8th floor. Telephone Madison Square 497.

SATINS.—Yarn dye, 18 black, 4 gray; very cheap price. Mad. Sq. 448.

SECO SILKS.—Large quantities in white to close out cheap. Phone Farragut 3501.

SERGE—Men's wear serge, U. S. worsted, 235-58-1 black, 10 pieces; M. B. navy, 55 pieces, $1.80 net. J 76 Times.

SERGES.—Whitman's, Nos. 94-99. Madison Square 5344.

SHOES, women's, 1,100 pairs; small sizes; $1 pair; opportunity. 1,921 3d Av.

SKIRTS.—Last chance; 250 assorted taffeta and satin stripes; also black satin, to close out. Telephone Chelsea 9872.

SKIRTS—5,000 wash skirts to close. Bronner Mfg. Co., care of Lehmann Sales Co., 33 W. 34th St.

SKIRTS, COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, $3.75, and coats, $5 up. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

STOLES and Capes of plush and moleskin; fur effects; we are headquarters for same. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Ramie linen suits to close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

SUITS.—Wool jersey, at a price. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

THIBET.—500 pieces black, 30 in., 65c. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway.

TRUNK—Suitable for dresses, skirts, coats and suits, very cheap. Samuel Englander, 1178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

VENETIANS.—All brands, colors, and widths. Franco, 36 West 25th St. Farragut 3464.

VELOURS.—American Woolen Co., 13009, in all shades, for immediate delivery. Sherman & Shaggem, Stuyvesant 3335.

VELOURS.—Wool single width Chinchillas, kerseys, zibelines. Call in person, Herman Cloak Co., 30 West 26th St.

VELVETS.—Short lengths; good quality; all colors; 65c per yard. Spring 7934.

WASH SKIRTS to close out. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

WOOL JERSEY to clean out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 B'way, cor. 28th.

WOOLENS.—American Nos. 15023-15024, all shades. Farragut 9297.

YARNS.—Woolen worsted knitting yarns for sweaters, jackets, blankets, stockings; dealers Red Cross and aid societies supplied, wholesale only; large quantities. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

YARN. — Wool rug or carpet yarn, 7,000 pounds, fancy colors, skeins, cheap. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y., or Franklin 1358.

### Help and Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR.—Young man wishes to connect with a contractor, who is making popular-priced dresses and who wishes branch out to the retail trade; good opportunity for a live wire contractor. Y 353 Times Annex.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ABERDEEN, Miss.—A. & J. Rubel Co.; A. Rubel, Jr., ready-to-wear; Somerset.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Warner-Stamey Co., Inc.; G. T. Warner, ladies', children's, infants' ready-to-wear garments; Imperial.

BOISE, Idaho—The Mode; H. L. Falk, coats, suits, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given; Mrs. R. B. Greeley, silk, wool dresses, jobs dresses; 72 Madison Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; L. J. Starin, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; M. J. Nolan, handkerchiefs; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; L. Metzenberg, jewelry, silverware; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—L. Klein, Inc.; E. Mayer, men's, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO, Ill.—G. Bernard; G. B. Friend, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, women's waists, sweaters; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss A. Garrity, Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O'Farrell, dress goods, silks; Miss A. E. Hayes, underwear, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Fair; J. Isba, furs, ready-to-wear; Miss Beatty, misses', children's wear; Miss M. B. Clifford, muslin, knit underwear, corsets, petticoats, negligees, infants' wear; A. Proffitt, millinery; 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, O.—L. Stix & Co.; E. F. Paddock, white goods, linens, hdkfs., laces, and upholstery; 377 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, O.—Bailey Co.; Miss F. Arnfeld, silk dresses, jobs dresses; 72 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; C. A. Klein, hosiery, underwear; Miss A. Sundmacher, millinery; J. Speckman, linens; 350 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Kirven Co.; G. L. Sheram, domestics, blankets; 1,170 Broadway; Latham.

COLUMBUS, O. — Jones-Witter Co.; T. G. Constable, notions, furn. goods, underwear; 54 Leonard; Hermitage.

DALLAS, Tex.—Goldsmith Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Israelsky, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; E. O. Houtz, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; 71 West 23d; Flanders.

DENVER, Col. — L. Stern, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

DENVER, Col.—M. B. Ratner, jobs Summer dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats; 339 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; D. Carton, waists; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT — Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. J. Fry, coats, suits, waists, millinery, infants' wear; Miss A. Murphy, gowns; Miss M. McCarthy, waists; Miss N. Oppenheimer, misses' coats, suits; Mrs. Probst, suits; Miss H. Silberman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—Rider-Wallis D. G. Co.; R. S. Musser, dry goods; 358 Broadway.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

EL PASO, Tex.—The White House; S. Mayer, women, misses' ready-to-wear; Room 1820, 354 4th Av.

GREELEY, Col.—Reuler Mercantile Co.; C. Reuler, jobs silk skirts, waists, taffeta dresses; 339 5th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, Fall suits, coats; 72 Madison Av.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. — Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; H. C. Gerlach, carpets; Hermitage.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Fur Shop; R. Bloch, furs; McAlpin.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; A. Taylor, general merchandise; 200 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' Fall suits; 7 W. 22d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; P. C. Barbee, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; A. P. Dupius, jewelry, leather goods; C. B. Sefranka, books, stationery; 25 Madison Av.

LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, ready-to-wear, general merchandise; Mrs. I. Groak, coats, suits, skirts, furs; Miss. R. Wood, dresses, waists; Miss A. Yearnd, infants', children's wear; Miss B. Throot, ribbons, laces, embroideries, dress trimmings; Miss G. de Nio, gloves, fancy goods, holiday novelties; 116 W. 32d.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Stoddard Co.; H. F. Hovland, ready-to-wear, underwear, corsets; 303 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; Miss G. H. Powers, notions; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE—Klein Furn. Goods Co.; S. Klein, furn. goods; Breslin.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.; B. Lowenstein & Bros.; T. L. Currie, rugs; 22 East 17th; Park Av.

MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster & Co.; C. J. Kant, dress goods, silks; 105 Grand.

NEWARK, N. J.—Washington Middie Blouse Mfg. Co.; J. Lurrie, cotton waists, middie blouses; 1,270 Broadway, Room 509.

OTTUMWA, Iowa—Iowa Cloak & Millinery Co.; L. D. Wareham, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH — Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; R. L. Thompson, domestics; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Smit-Walt Co.; E. M. Smit, coats, suits; H. Shubin, waists, dresses; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH, Penn. — Kaufmann Dept. Store; E. J. Gattman, (basement,) ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; J. T. Otto, upholstery goods, blankets, trunks, bags; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. Reynolds, art goods; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. C. Cohn & Co.; H. M. Cohn, tie silks; 200 5th Av.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Emil Blum, coats, suits, waists; 1,140 Broadway.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Saginaw Silk Garment Co.; A. F. Burwitz, silks; Aberdeen.

SAN FRANCISCO—J. L. Graf Co.; P. L. Graf, hair goods, notions; Aberdeen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Mrs. Fall, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 114 5th Av.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa — Hicks-Fuller-Pierson Co.; A. G. Ferguson, dress goods and upholstery; 358 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; W. Addison, white goods and linens; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Kunlander Bros. & Hartfield; Mr. Hartfield, ladies' coats, suits; 315 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carleton D. G. Co.; T. M. Webster, men's sweaters and underwear; 358 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Mannheimer Bros.; C. A. Rolling, shoes; 353 4th Av.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Macey Co.; Mrs. L. Silverstein, waists, dresses; Mrs. W. B. Struthers, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,133 Broadway.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. Reid, fancy goods; Breslin.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. V. Bryant, men's, boys' clothing; Mrs. C. Rapp, coats, suits, waists; Latham.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WICHITA, Kan.—Hauser-Garrison D. G. Co.; U. G. Dabler, dry goods, men's furn. goods, and floor covering; 358 Broadway.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Engelbach, carpets, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.; Continental.

# COURT CALENDARS

## FEDERAL.

### Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 323, 3d Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Taylor Armitage Co<Comp Gen Transat.
Franklin<Hamburg-Am Packet Co.
Hamburg-Am Packet Co<Franklin.
O'Boyle<Tug Coleraine
Grace<Dalzell.
McWilliams<Tug P R R No 32.
Central Union Stock Yards Co<SS Coamo.
Lutz<Douglas.
Moore<Ferrybt Musconetcong.
Sanitary Tex Mills<SS Alphonso XIII.
Purington<same.
Seabd & Gulf SS Co<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co (2.)
McWilliams<P RR (2)
Wilson<SS Camino.
Nicomedes<SS Belgier.
Am & Cub SS Line<3,600 tons Ore.
Higgins<Comp Gen Transatlantique.
Henry<same.
Vasconcellos<SS Sarnia.

### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.
New Brooklyn Turkish Bath Co.

## NEW YORK COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ordway, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Planten<Nat'l Nassau Bank.
Peabody<Eastman Kodak Co.
CNY<Gibboney.
Sage<Lowenstein.
Berutich<Cobb.
Bornheimer<Berger.
Shallenberger<Porter.
Edson<Bernhard.
Re Peters.
Dorfman<Postal Life Ins Co.
Kings<Becker Bldg Co
Selwyn<Superno Co.
Birdsall<De Veze.
Kusmicz<Richards.
Marsden<Corp of H A Cohen (2.)
Barry<Dalbec.
Royal Indemnity Co<Ahearn.
Richer<Shapiro.
Jamieson<Jamieson.
Frankel<Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank.
Wadler<Powers.
Guar Tr Co<2 Av RR.
Mathews<Mathews.
Di Puma<Behrens (2.)
Clandening<Clandening.
Amos<Newburger.
Brand<Brand.
Goodrich Transit Co<Nat'l City Bank.
Amer Wet Wash Ldry Co<Richter.
CNY<Learnard (2.)
Mirsky<Borden.
Superno Co. Inc<The Elec Welding Co.
Cornell<Effley.
Re Talinsky.
Biggon<Goldstein Co.
Marcus<Marcus.
Morris<Lent.
Union Dime Sav Bank<Belle Hazen Rlty Co, Inc.
The Amer Sav Bank<Lillian Adams.
Re Werstner & King, Inc.
Re Peterson (Wright.)
Humiston<Univ Film Mfg Co.
Fry<Fry.
Manierre<Schiffer.
Thorn<E J Markey Co
Read<P & D Pub Co.
McElroy<same.
Beamish<Ehret.
Alexander<P & D Pub
H O Wilbur & Sons. Inc<L K Liggett Co.
CNY<Cella Bros, Inc.
Blendon<Adair.
Train<Cohen.
Re Haffin (Kenny.)
Burdick<Fairmount Film Corp.
Re Schlesinger.
Reavis<N T Hegeman Co.
Arkell & Douglass, Inc<Santini.
Perell<Reinfeld.
Guild<Guild.
Caleff<Caleff.
Guillay & Co<Coudert (4.)
Hume<Safety Window Guard.
Stern<Stern (2.)
Re Grant.
Packer<Packer.
Presb Church<Deering
Strogatz<Strogatz.
Shrage<Shrage.
Rambaud<Van Schaick.
Gray<Burns Bros.
Field<Furman.
Di Puma<Behrens (2.)
Brightwood Mfg Co<Nicol.
Pendleton<Davis.
Re Sheingold<Haber.
Re Yudowitz.
Re Goldstein.
Costonza<Recca.
Jochimsen<Jochimsen.
Erdmann<O'Rourke.
Tritt<Piskosh.
Re Kole (Leech & Abrams.)
Wener Blesch Cooke, Inc<Ratchick.
Ware<Fluegelman.
Winkel<Robins.
Farmers<Keller Farmer Co.
Loebel<Gellman.
Re Von Clausen.
Clausing<Clausing.
Adams<Leh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
Re Heller.
Kingder<Craig.
O'Neill<Birdseye.
Wilson<Harper's Weekly Co.
Acton<Gus Schlaier Eagle Wr Iron Wks.
Bonneau<Trent.
Seagrist House Wreck Co<F W Seagrist, Jr. Co.
Saveoil Co<Squires.
Van Cleve<Van Cleve.
Re Dubois Mfg Co.
Blum<Nachod.
Breiter<Breiter.
Landvoe<Landvoe.
Damiano<Damiano.
NY Life Ins Co<Edw W Martin Co (4.)
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Hangesplors<Hangesniers.
Schoffe<Schoffe.
Re Fine.
Brostrom<Brostrom.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

### Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Elise Greget,
Sarah Silverman,
Elise D Hencker,
Ellen J Wade,
Dora W J Thomas,
Martha W Heddin,
Charles Parker,
Emanuel Campe,
E M Greenleaf,
Anna Davis,
William Weimeker,
William C Duncan,

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

### City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Pearsall<Nicholas.
Prince & N<Leitner.
Halperin<Wartalsky.
Veseltier<J Myer Co.
Schwabel<Cornell.
Haberman<J Myer Co
Hunt<Chadick.
Rubin<Horowitz.
Ligber<Brachfeld.
H A Smith Mfg Co<Pitrak.
Ellison<Perlman.
Miller<Broter.
Gross<Greenberg.
Hahn<Cheiffetz & G.
Wolins<Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell.
Grosso<De Rosa.
Representative Sec Corp<Landeker.
Elliott<Brocker.
Prost<Geschwier.
Todd<Silk Assoc of America.
Rite<Treft.
Routh<James Logie & Co.
Brown & Root Co<Adelman.
Kupperman<N Trivers & Bro.
Platzman<Weill.
European-Am Fur<Morgenstein.
Fasano<Barrett (2).
Partola Mfg Co<Himadi.
Walker Eng Co<Thomsen, B & E Co.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

### Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Hendrick, J.—Anna C Stephens<Eugenie Gordon — Nicholas F Walsh. Thomas H Kelly<Philip A Fitzpatrick—Timothy A McCarthy.

## KINGS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Goldberger<Morocco.
Robinson<Jobson & G.
Goldberg<Ehrlichman.
Wallin<Morehead.
Re Hendrickson, (Davenport.)
Eisenstein<Rosenblum
Clarke<Hughes.
Sanborn<Cosgrove.
Terry<Vogel.
Weeks<Rosenberg.
B Wolf<Hechter.
H Wolf<same.
Cohen<Wiener.
Re Williams, (Purdy.)
Meyer<Blumenthal.
Raphael<same.
Re Kelly, (Prendergast.)
Re Marshall.
Re Clermont Av. Queens, (Schlaider.)
Re Addison Pl & Gosman Av, (Heiser Property Co.)
Brenach<McQuade.
Murman<Murman.
Clark<Clark.
Enowitz<Vogt.
Lacov<Big T Film C.
Coston<Coston.
Kraemer<Kraemer.
Ryan<Ryan.
Pines<Moore.
Re Squires, (Meinken)
Caramatti<Belt Line R Corp.
McCabe<B H RR.
Reiter<Reiter.
Broesel<Long Beach Water Co.
Brause<Brause.
Bendheim<McCaffrey.
Thury<Thury.
White<Oloisio.
Dinger<Dinger. (2.)
Dippel<Dippel.
Scanlan<M S Rowan.
Same<W J Rowan.
Herder<Durand.
Muterperl<Ind D of I Orphan Aid Socy.
Marcantonio<Carnesale.
Gimbel Bros<Johnson.
Hann<Selner.
Re Bruere, (B Moore & Co.)
Roseth<Roseth.
Register<Register.
Re Cantor,
Ford<Ford.
Stenger<Stenger.
Leaks<Leaks.
Re Hinderstein.
Seitz<Wehenkel.
Damante<Biaggino.
Siegel<Neuman.
Re Livingston.
Goffe<Goffe.
Sussman<Morse.
Allinson<Willoughby Realty Co.
Re J R Alsing Co.
Severn<Val Strm Dev.
People, &c<Agnello.
Franklin<Franklin.
Walton<Walton.
Krugman<Neideregger
Brushefsky<Wisnesky.
Colgan<Alcorn.
Karselas<Empire Tinware Co.
Heller<Heller.
Selznick<Ferris Rty.
McCabe<B H RR.
Weinus<Light.
Lentchner<Lentchner.
Schmidt<Frederickson.
McCarthy<Roberts.
Re Wellworth Rty Co, (Modern P & D Co.)
Warshaw<Schaen.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Eisenstein<Rosenbloom.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Elizabeth Wilson,
Jacob T Hildebrant,
Sarah E Mansfield,
Mary E Kiernan,
Caroline Fuchs,
Theodore C Eppig,
Jennie Herrman,
John Heil,
Henry G Preston,
Emma E Keale,
Annie J Hickey,
James McDonald,
John J Cleary,
Edward McNealy.

Administration of:
Elizabeth Hanskatt.

Accountings of:
Selina Cocks,
Cornelius J Field,
Henry Harteau,
Charlotte Lumon,
John Cunnion,
Joel Aronson,
Eliza Kenny,
Elizabeth A Bowers,
Charles Corbett,
Philip E Newson.

Estates of:
Andrew Stenger,
Jane B Pittman,
Thomas Howden,
Leonora S Nesmith,
Cornelius J Field,
James C Foote,
Edward Connor.

### County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

HOW LONG

Do you "Strap-hang" to get home?
It takes just about one "Rubber of Bridge"
In a comfortable, electric-lighted car-seat
To get to RIVER VIEW MANOR.
And when you get there,
Think of the difference!
A real Home, not a few rooms
In a cliff apartment-house.

We are going to sell at AUCTION
RIVER VIEW MANOR
at Hastings—*on Hudson*—Dobbs Ferry
the most beautiful residential suburb of N. Y.
*with every city improvement*
394 plots and 4 residences
*for whatever they will bring*
Saturday, July 21st—on the premises
*Several Banks and Associations will lend you the money to build a home.*

Send for booklet to
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.
J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & Third Ave.
*Agents and Auctioneers*

75% can remain on mortgage
*Convenient trains to Hastings*
*from Grand Central Station*
9:50 10:45 2:10 3:13 3:47 4:20

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**Pretty Brick Houses**
**$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500**
7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors; Beautifully Decorated. All Ready to Occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**MODERN ALL-YEAR HOME**
consisting of 7 rooms and bath; water, sewer, gas, electricity, sidewalks, curbs, &c.; 27 minutes from city; privilege of restricted bathing beach; short distance to station and water; $500 cash, balance easy terms. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**FOR SALE.**
New house, Garden City, L. I.; 10 rooms, 2 baths; gas, electricity, water and sewer. Very low price for value of property. Apply to M. B. Fawcett, 360 Fulton St., Hempstead, L. I.

**IDEAL BUNGALOW**
overlooking the ocean; 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; gas, electricity, &c.; large plot; select neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes out; $250 cash, balance easy terms. Bungalow, 195 Times Downtown.

**SMALL POULTRY FARM**
6-room house, needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour from city; sell to quick buyer $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

## U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL, et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., for any loss, damage or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said steamtug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $11,590, with lawful interest according to law; That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug J. Fred Lohman for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug J. Fred Lohman, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said steamtug J. Fred Lohman and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $8,590, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

## BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EAGAN & LEAKE, INC., Bankrupt.—No. 23835.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of creditors in the above entitled matter will be held before me at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1917, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the Trustee herein, Peter B. Olney, Jr., Esq., will offer at Public Auction, to be conducted by me, all of the outstanding accounts, uncollected by the Trustee herein, as are specifically detailed and set forth in an itemized list thereof on file in my office, where the same may be inspected by persons interested. The property offered will be sold to the highest bidder, who will be required to deposit with the Trustee cash or certified check to cover bid if accepted.

Please take notice that the Trustee will deliver to the purchaser of the aforesaid accounts possession of deeds in connection with accounts of debtors held by the Trustee.

Dated, New York, July 14th, 1917.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
HENRY B. SINGER, Attorney for Trustee, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GIOVANNI B. INFANTINO, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 16, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 2 P. M., at 11 by order of the Court, at 2 Prince St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, watches, rings, bracelets, safe, shelving, counters, fixtures, &c.

CHARLES SHONGOOD,
Custodian.
DAVID HAAR, Attorney for Creditors, 299 Broadway, New York.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of CHARLES R. McBRIDE to HARRY ZALKIN.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, July 16, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at the premises situate at No. 34 Vandewater Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, all the assets of this estate, consisting of a large quantity of new and old paper, platform scale, 7 h. p. motor, desk, etc.

Dated New York, July 13, 1917.
HARRY ZALKIN, Assignee,
170 Broadway, New York City.
HAROLD P. COFFIN, attorney for assignee,
82 Beaver St., New York City.

Why Pay More RENT?
when you can buy this beautiful house same as rent on lower monthly payments and own it in few years—this
Beautiful, Artistic Home, Near Lakes.

Bargain Price, $7,250. Easy Terms.
Plot 115x148 ft.
Convenient Commutation.
10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
A delightful home in select neighborhood; superb water view; contains living room 27 ft. long, 15 ft. wide, open fireplace. Dining room, kitchen, library, hall, butler's pantry on first floor. Four bedrooms, tiled bath on second floor. Three bedrooms, bath on third floor. Near country club, golf, tennis. Canoeing, bathing and fishing. See this property; compare it with any priced at $10,000 near N. Y. Send for photograph.
F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Our
Annual Booklet
containing a full and comprehensive list of high-class apartments. 3 Rooms and Bath to 10 Rooms and 3 Baths on upper West Side offered for rent from Oct. 1st, is now ready for distribution and will be mailed on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 W. 72nd Street.
TEL. COLUMBUS 7240.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

**A.—640 Madison Av.** Hoffman Arms N.W. Cor. 59th
**6 to 10 Large Rooms**
**$1,300 to $2,000.**

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

**TO SUBLET** Elegantly furnished Seven Room Apartment. Complete in every detail. MRS. BEATRICE GINSBERG, 520 West 115th St., New York.

## BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24516.—In Bankruptcy.—FERGUSON NOVELTY COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Ferguson Novelty Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on May 21st, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 26th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24788.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES E. HAMES, Bankrupt.

Charles E. Hames was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on July 11th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 26th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,618.—In Bankruptcy.—THE SOFIO CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

The Sofio Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 8th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 26th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24476.—In Bankruptcy.—DEWARD F. JONES, Bankrupt.

Deward F. Jones was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on July 7th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 26th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24783.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK H. RODMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 9, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305, Woolworth Bldg., New York City, July 26, 1917, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

July 16, 1917.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24779.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX LILLENSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 9, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305, Woolworth Bldg., New York City, July 26, 1917, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

July 16, 1917.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

## REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

### Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN CHANCE.—I must sell at once my new, spacious Colonial house of nine large rooms and two tiled baths, grounds 70 by 100 ft., at Bellrose, one of the most picturesque towns on L. I.; parked streets; 100 ft. elevation; 30 min. to Penn. Sta. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 50 trains daily, ex. service; has electric light, steam heat, open fireplaces, hardwood floors, broad, cool veranda, separate entrance porch, every modern convenience; city mail delivery; an unusually beautiful property, in high-class, restricted, healthy neighborhood; two blocks from station, just across N. Y. City line, securing very low taxes. See this house; it is ideal. Will sacrifice for $10,500 on easy terms; will take back liberal mortgage for responsible buyer. C. H. McCormick, 1,328 Broadway. Tel. 686 Greeley.

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY. Beautiful home, 6 rooms; handsome bath; open fireplace; elegant decorations; hardwood floors throughout; electricity, gas, steam heat, range, and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price, $3,400. H. S., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

Cozy little home and 2 acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to "Cozy Home," Box 142 Times Downtown.

If you want to buy an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,450, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once to B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Seashore home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location, facing bay and ocean; garden plot, nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 222 Times Downtown.

### New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent Home. — Owner is offering his beautiful home of seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, dining porch, wonderful model kitchen; instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; on large plot; large living room; open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.9; most beautiful suburb in the State; price $5,250; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Exceptional Bargain.—Six-room modern home, $3,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Two Plainfield houses left out of nine; they sell faster than we can finish them; best location; 2 baths, sleeping porch, choice finish, decorations, &c.; $8,500. Send for pictures. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8½ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

WESTFIELD.—Remade house, 9 rooms, corner plot 100x175; all improvements; fruit and shade trees; great bargain, $5,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

## BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24356.—In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN SIMON and JOSEPH KAMEROS, Bankrupts.

Benjamin Simon and Joseph Kameros, individually and as copartners trading as Simon & Kameros, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, on April 10th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 26th, 1917, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24780.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK P. DOWLING, Bankrupt.

Frank P. Dowling was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 10th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 26th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

## FARMS.

### Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 down and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Office Space.—Wish to let light, airy offices, Hudson Terminal Building, for unexpired terms of leases; about [illegible] feet in one office and 200 feet in adjoining office; will sublet separately; rent reasonable.

Desk room in attractive office; modern sanitary mahogany desks, unusual service; all conveniences, including bulletin listing, etc. Room 411, Cambridge Bldg., 334 Fifth Av., cor. 33d St.

Furnished office to let, 21 Park Row; light, airy, and with full equipment; references required. Inquire Zobel Color Works, 101 9th St., Brooklyn. Phone South 4504.

Factory, 32x72 feet; two stories and basement, railroad siding, one block Central R. R. station and P. O. N. Meyers & Son, 121 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Broadway, 1,123, Townsend Building, desk room to sublet; private office, stenographer's services if desired; good light; reasonable rent. Apply Room 305.

Suite of offices to sublet; three rooms, with outer office; suitable for any purpose; well kept, fireproof building. Call at 45 John St., Room 408.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

926 Madison Av., (73d,) large light store. Phone Bryant 460.

5TH AV., 127—STORE, 25 by 100, or part; excellent location; reasonable rent. Price.

Wonderfully located offices, $15 up; magnificent building; high-class service. 110 W. 40th.

Parlor, 20x75, parquet floor, conveniences; must be seen to appreciate. 6 East 36th.

Desirable desk space in attractive office. Room 1016, 1,790 Broadway, (58th St.)

### Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to lease in Manhattan, 7,500 square feet of space suitable for automobile warehouse and offices. Mail full particulars to FACTORY BRANCH, J 77 Times.

Want to lease good size space for automobile business on or near Broadway; give particulars. B. H., 84 Times.

## HOUSES TO LET.

### Unfurnished.

Handsome brownstone residence, Lincoln Road, near Prospect Park; parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; $9,800, small initial payment. Address 184 Lincoln Road. Phone 4364 Flatbush.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.)
Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

## SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

### Long Island.

ROCKAWAY PARK, house 39, beach 112, to let, fully furnished, reduced rent. Naughton, 153 East 53d. Phone Plaza 2100.

### Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted to rent, for two months, furnished house with five master's bedrooms, within commuting distance of New York in Westchester County; rent between $150 and $200 per month. Address Y 348 Times Annex.

For remainder of season, not more than hour out, small cottage, within walking distance of station, Connecticut or New York State. M., 3,525 Broadway.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

### Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

56TH ST., 111 EAST.—Elevator apartment; room with alcove and bath, attractively furnished. Superintendent.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 3[illegible] East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—2 and 3 rooms, all modern, $45-$65.

### Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., Washington Square District.—Will lease until October, sell complete, elegant new furnishings six rooms, in modern elevator apartment. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Large rooms; clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Dwyer. Circle 4137.

51ST STREET APARTMENT HOTEL.
DESIRABLE 1 TO 5 ROOM
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
AT SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
33 WEST 51ST ST. CIRCLE 250

56TH, 208 WEST, THORNDYKE APTS.
SPECIAL RATES; SINGLE ROOM & BATH.

74TH, 103 WEST.—MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE SUITE; PIANO. COLUMBUS 5685.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Attractive, cool, completely furnished 5-room apartment; sacrifice; immediate possession.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

186TH, 600 WEST.—Six outside rooms, two baths; will rent at cost until Oct. 1; near river. Apt. 2B.

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED.—List on request. Elite Renting, 25 W. 42d. Vanderbilt 4416.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Exceptional suites at most moderate rates for the Summer; 2 rooms and bath, $15 per week and up; 3 rooms and bath, $20 per week and up; excellent restaurant at popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive, within 15 minutes of all business centres; it is service that counts.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

LARGE, attractive room; open for inspection by arrangment. Mrs. F. Snare, Jr. Telephone Chelsea 6600.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Two spacious rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; select apartment. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Sublet 6-room corner apartment; attractively furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676.—To sublet until expiration of lease, Oct. 1, attractive seven-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully located on the Hudson. See Supt.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; Summer, longer. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service.
$1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Five, seven, high-class apartments, furnished or unfurnished; sublet.

### Long Island.

WONDERFUL five-room and bath apartment, furnished, near station and trolley, in finest residential section in Flushing, Long Island, to Oct. 1 or later; immediate possession. Address Box V 184 Times.

### Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 697.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. 7668 Plaza.

### Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

72 WEST 69TH ST.
Seven-room up-to-date apartments; electric lights, steam heat; $60-$65.

An excellent opportunity for
DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground-floor apartment tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Acad.

LORING PLACE, 225, (Cor. 183d,) University Heights.—Upper apartment, 6 rooms, bath, shower, in my two-family house; every room light; $50 month; references.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40.—Five rooms, facing park; rent $55; sublet $45, August-September; privilege new lease thereafter. Raby.

SEAMAN AV., 15, (204th St., West of Broadway.)—Four-five large, beautiful, outside rooms; $31 to $41; every modern improvement; new.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

### East Side.

36TH, 6 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity, telephone; $3 to $12.

43D, 16 EAST.—Offers cool rooms; comforts of home; conveniences of hotel; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with running water; single room; Summer rates; references.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $2.25.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms; conveniences.

LEXINGTON AV., 163, (30th St.)—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 182.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, with bath and running water.

MADISON AV., 180.—Rooms, $2.50-$10; light housekeeping, large parlor; Southerners accommodated. Telephone.

### West Side.

5TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, hot water; refined home; reference.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished, large, front rooms; clean, well-conducted house; continual hot water, electric light, telephone; reasonable.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, suitable bachelor; also small room; quiet house.

10TH ST., 59 WEST, (Apt. 3B.)—Single room with private family; gentleman preferred; reference required.

12TH, 115 WEST.—Two cool, light rooms, water, phone; also front basement; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Airy rooms, bath, kitchenette; single room; hot water, electricity; references.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, with bath; $8, $9; telephone.

52D, 250 WEST.—Scrupulously clean; parlor, private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms, private bath; piano; home comforts.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; summer rates.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Very cool rooms; electricity; elevator apartment; $5 to $10. Sewell.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Large room, with bath, telephone, $50 monthly; bachelor or couple.

60TH ST., 1 WEST, (Central Park.)—Handsome corner rooms, en suite, overlooking Park; no other roomers; gentlemen only.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large, front parlor, kitchenette; private bath; other rooms; maid service.

70TH, 101 WEST.—Clean, neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences, one flight; moderate.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private or adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful front room, kitchen privileges; tourist accommodated; rates. Joel.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms, private bath, facing Hudson River; electricity, phone; subway express; reasonable.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

71ST, 147 WEST.—An attractive, large front single room, with washroom, large closet, bath adjacent, southern exposure.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Rooms; electricity, phone, and running water; choice location.

72D, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, very reasonable.

72D, WEST.—Two rooms, bath, service; private house; Summer rates. Col. 1242.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large front; also two smaller; telephone, electricity; near subway, elevated stations; Summer rates.

73D ST., 163 WEST.—Two large, attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive house.

73D, 173 WEST.—Large room and extension; private bath; kitchenette.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite, second floor, private bath, or separate; special Summer rates.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, twin beds; also front parlor with running water, electricity.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room, large closets; quiet house; gentleman; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 127 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms; twin beds; private bath; electricity; private family.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house; private bath; electricity.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, bath; private house; electricity; maid service; near Park.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; electricity; $5-$8.

75TH, 3 WEST, (near Park.)—Rooms, private baths; electricity; $5, $6, $8, $12.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Most desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms, single and suite; private baths; electricity. Phone Schuyler 3246.

76TH, 163 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath, kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also front room, with piano.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Rooms, bath, kitchenette; select private house; $3 to $10.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Newly opened house; handsomely appointed large and medium rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; low rates.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, cool, electricity, conveniences, private house; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms, with kitchenette; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable medium and small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room, also single; cool; homelike; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms, three windows, adjoining bath; continuous hot water, electricity.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and medium rooms; continuous hot water.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Strictly bachelor, cool, quiet rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small, cool rooms; private baths; references.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, medium rooms, private bath; electricity.

81ST, 27 WEST, (facing park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7352.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well-furnished, clean, cool rooms, large, small; electricity; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. Holton.

82D, 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms; hot and cold water; telephone, breakfast optional.

82D, 70 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant rooms; electricity, hot and cold water, reduced rents.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, WEST.—Room; select apartment; private family. Phone 6588 Schuyler.

84TH, 20 WEST.—Furnished rooms, running water, bath, phone, kitchenette; subway, elevated.

85TH, (Near Broadway.)—Unusually cool room, adjoining bath; elevator; conveniences. Schuyler 2739.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; front basement, private bath.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front basement; private bath.

90TH, 137 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, with use of piano; neatly furnished; convenient to "L" and subway. Roach.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Two elegant rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; private house; excellent environment; meals optional; suitable for two gentlemen or for single person.

95TH, 254 WEST.—High-class accommodations; large room, bath; exclusive; gentleman. Apartment 7.

103D, 108 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; reference. Johnson.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, adjoining bath, $4.50; gentleman. Rogers.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Room overlooking Hudson; piano; other room, lavatory; 7th floor.

110TH, 515 WEST, (Riverside,) Apt. 3C.—Large front room, bath; refined home; gentleman.

113TH ST.—Large corner room; Broadway, near 110th subway station; electric light; elevator apartment. Phone Morningside 7680.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av. Telephone Morningside 5136.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

### West Side.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Light, airy rooms, adjoining bath; modern corner apartment, 42.

118TH, 422 WEST—Cool rooms; conveniences; delightful locality; Columbia; subway; elevated. Apt. 37.

121ST ST., 527 WEST.—Elevator apt.; lovely, cool rooms, $3-$4; kitchen; comfort. Apt. 2RW.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful Summer location, high and cool; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; tennis courts, libraries, restaurants, and dining rooms; opposite Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms; southeastern corner alcove room, suitable for three, five windows, $15 week; southern front, closet, suitable for two, $7, $8; rear, three windows, suitable for two, $7, $8; good-sized rear room, light, large closet, $4, $5. Reception room; room reserved for dancing week days and evenings; steam, electricity, hot water, showers, telephones; first-class dining room, strictly optional, $6 week; meal tickets; Broadway subway, elevated, surface lines, Riverside bus. Chaperons: Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Laken, Mrs. Young. Telephone Morningside 4887.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Cool, attractive outside rooms; opposite Columbia. Apartment 1B.

125TH, 56 WEST.—Pleasant, well-kept rooms, gentlemen solely, from $2.50.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Outside room; cool, clean; private. Apartment 55. Audubon 6568.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Neatly furnished, facing Broadway; private, elevator; subway; reasonable. 5G.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

180TH, 660 WEST.—Desirable, outside room; couple, gentlemen; references; elevator apartment. Hunt.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Attractive large rooms, $1 per day and upward, full hotel service; excellent restaurant, popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive; within 15 minutes of all business centres.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (96th.)—Attractive rooms overlooking Park; single or suite.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97TH ST.,) APARTMENT B-4.—FURNISHED ROOMS; MODERN APARTMENT; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, FACING DRIVE; ALL CONVENIENCES; REFINED HOME.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Two spacious rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; high-class apartment. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Large, attractive, cool, outside room; private family; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223.—Large, airy room, single or suite, with kitchenette.

WEST END AV., 350, (Near 76th.)—Attractive large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations; single or suite. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 322.—Small and large rooms; refined house; breakfast served.

WEST END AV., 896.—Beautiful large front room, bath, $7; single, $3; electricity.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

### Brooklyn.

BENSONHURST, 8,717 23D AV.—Private family of two have large, beautiful room for a gentleman; near beach and express station. Telephone 3889 Bath Beach.

FLATBUSH, Brighton Line.—Attractive room, bath, electricity, telephone, tennis; $3. B 228 Times Downtown.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR SUBWAY; HOT WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHTS. PHONE MAIN 2753.

ST. JAMES PLACE, 131.—Large rooms; superior board; table guests.

### Long Island.

LONG BEACH.—Large room, with four windows, facing ocean; private bath; near station; private family. D. H., Times Harlem.

## UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

87TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month, inclusive.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

### East Side.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Select residence, $9 to $12; limited number; references.

### West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large parlor, 2 beds; single rooms; good board; telephone.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths, carefully planned meals.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room in house with owner; private bath, electric light; suit people desiring refined home; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 322 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, double, single; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

72D, 267 WEST.—Double, single rooms, suite, private baths; excellent table; table guests.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; overlooking Hudson; near subway.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive, front, airy rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and medium rooms; private bath; electricity; parlors; excellent home cooking optional; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; breakfast optional.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms; all conveniences; table excels; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent table; references; Southern family.

88TH, 63 WEST.—Rooms and board, private Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

93D, 265 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private bath; single, suite; constant hot water, electricity.

107TH, 322 WEST—SPACIOUS, AIRY, DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

115TH, Corner Manhattan Av., (Columbia.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8 up. 4021 Morningside.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near B'way, Audubon.)—Bright rooms; good board. Tel. 2757 Aud.

156TH, 553 WEST, ("LAFAYETTE INN.")—DESIRABLE ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; NEAR SUBWAY STATION.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, Corner 87th.—Pleasant single rooms, running water, suitable for gentlemen; attractive rates. Mrs. Stein.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Rooms with board; facing park; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

## BOARD WANTED.

PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN wants small, sunny room, breakfast, supper, flat, Washington Heights, vicinity 181st; private family; state terms. V 185 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wants room, breakfast, dinner, with refined family; no Summer rates; must be permanent; state terms. B 59 Times.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

### New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

### New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 3620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

### Long Island.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—46 BEACH 113TH. Comfortable, cool rooms, balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board reasonable. Phone Hammels 1688.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Good room; excellent table; boating, bathing, tennis, dancing; reasonable.

### Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

### Country Board Wanted.

Wanted, room, bath, with board, suburban, for young married couple. B 42 Times.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALLURING OPTIONS!!
1917 DAVIS TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1916 BUICK "6."
1916 CHALMERS "6."
1916 SAXON "6."
1916 HAYNES "6."
1916 LOZIER "6."
1916 OVERLAND "6."
1916 PAIGE ROADSTER.
1916 DODGE TOURING.
PHONE FOR OTHER BARGAINS.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!
1917 Chandler Cloverleaf.
1917 Stutz Bulldog Special.
1917 Crow Elkhart 2 tops.
1916 Moon 6 cyl. 6 pass.
Bianchi 4 pass. Sport Roadster.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1915 Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
LANCIA "30" SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ, 1914, BEARCAT.
MERCER, 1916, 22-72 ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX, "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "6-48" ROADSTER.
MERCER, 1914, SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
F. I. A. T., "30," FLEETWOOD IMPORTED.
OVERLAND, 1917, CLUBSTER.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.
BURRELLE, 1,794 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC, 7-pass.; like new.
1917 HUDSON SUPER 6, touring.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1917 HUPMOBILE Roadster; like new.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 FIAT 55; 7-PASSENGER.
1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
CHALMERS ROADSTER.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 W. 55th, 2 Doors from B'way; open ev'gs.

BUICK 1916 "LIGHT-6" TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 "16-VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
DODGE 1917 ROADSTER, WIRE WHEELS.
PAIGE 1917 TOURING, LIKE NEW.
FIAT "55" RIVERIA TOURING.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1915 C 24 runabout, like new. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; like new; many extras. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3960.

CHALMERS.—A 1915 Chalmers 5-passenger touring; everything perfect; big bargain; act quick. Waller, Apt. 10, 236 West 55th St.

CHANDLER model 16 touring car, in A1 condition; complete equipment; $700. Chandler Agency, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

FORD JITNEY BUS, perfect condition, late model; suitable hotel purposes. Bedford Ford Service Station, 898 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1915 5-passenger touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

LOZIER.—A chance to buy good, used, high-grade Lozier, latest model, touring and runabout; electric lighting and self-starting; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6537.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

MERCER 1916 four pass., wire wheels.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 six pass., Bulldog Special.
STUTZ 1916 ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan, like new.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1917.
LANCIA 1913 TOURING, wire wheels.
MERCER 1913 Special Raceabout, generator.
K. H. SLOCUM, ALEX. G. HARRIS,
1,700 BROADWAY. FOURTH FLOOR.

MERCER 1913 raceabout, first-class condition; wire wheels. Mr. Meyer, Ardsley Garage Co., 159-165 East 77th St.

MERCER 1916 runabout; 1916 touring; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

MERCER Runabout; late model; starter and lights; perfect condition. 150 West 55th St.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 5078.
PACKARDS { 1916 "1-35" touring, 7-pass.
1915 "3-38" touring.
ALSO { 1916 Stutz Runabout.
1915 and 1914 S. G. V.
1915 Cadillac touring.
1912 Lancia touring.
Fiat Racer, Special.
Mercer 1913 Raceabout.
1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 { PACKARD TOURING BODIES FOR SALE.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED IN PAYMENT.

PACKARD 1-65 touring; also 2-35 phaeton and 1-25 runabout, wire wheels. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

PACKARD.—For hire, 5 and 7 passenger Packard cars, with chauffeurs $3 per hour, daily, weekly. 886 Madison Square.

PACKARD 2-38 touring for sale; excellent condition; private car. Cabot, Bryant 6489.

PACKARD 1914-38 seven-passenger limousine., Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

PACKARD twin six runabout; wire wheels; finish white. Tel. 2515 Astoria.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38" touring car; also 1916 Pierce-Arrow "38" Sedon. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

PIERCE-ARROW 1915 roadster, 48 H. P.; remarkable car; at a bargain. Dr. Clinton, Bretton Hall, Broadway and 86th St.

REO two-ton truck, almost new. Empire State Liquor Co., 134 10th Av.

S. G. V. 1915, 5 passenger, perfect condition; sell cheap. Florence Co., 250 West 54th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

VELIE Touring.
CASE, Roadster.
STUDEBAKER, Touring.
OAKLAND, Speedster.
OVERLANDS, 69-79.
FORD, Runabout 1916.
CADILLAC, Taxi.
OLDSMOBILE, 8 cylinder.
HUPMOBILE, great bargain.
Mrs. DUGAN, 210 West 50th St.

VIM, 1916, delivery; excellent condition; run 3,000 miles; reasonable. Mrs. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

VIM 1917, with panel delivery body; almost new; bargain; terms if desired. Eclipse Motors Corp., 315 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

WINTON light six 1915 model, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON 1915 seven-passenger limousine, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

1913 seven passenger limousine; fine job for undertaker; make offer. Eclipse Motors Corp., 315 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

### Motor Trucks.

Two and three and a half ton used trucks; overhauled; no reasonable ofer refused; easy terms if required. Eclipse Motors Corp., 315 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

Three-ton White truck, fine mechanical condition; just overhauled; twelve hundred dollars, ($1,200;) four extra tires included. Y 353 Times Annex.

WILLYS utility one-ton truck; large express body; overhauled; in good order; easy terms. Eclipse Motors Corp., 315 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

### Automobiles Wanted.

LIMOUSINE BODY for Packard 125; must be in first-class order and reasonable in price. State full particulars to Y 341 Times Anex.

Wanted immediately, a 5-ton auto truck, in first-class condition only, with covered box top; state price, make, and year built. H. E., 104 East 14th.

WANTED—AUTOS FOR SPOT CASH. Janderf, 1,761 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2476.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.
F.I.A.T. "30," 1915; latest importation.
Fiat 6-cyl. 56-H. P. 7-pass., Victoria top.
MARMON 1917 TOURING (500 MILES).
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917; ALMOST NEW.
Stutz '16 6-pass., Westinghouse shock abs.
STUTZ SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
NATIONAL RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

### Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Seven-passenger big limousine landaulet; recent model; hourly, monthly. Circle 4151.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD CARS for hire, hourly, weekly, monthly; 1916-1917 models. Road houses, 5 HOURS, $15.00. Brown-Bushman Co., 162 West 46th. Phone 216 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED.
Recent models; hourly, monthly. 1140 Columbus.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD touring cars; by trip, day, week, month. C. Bergquist, Plaza 5814.

### Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

OWNERS, prospective owners, chauffeurs, and mechanics, learn the care and operation of the automobile; write for full particulars. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH ST. Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable, Ladies; also Ford. Booklet.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER—Expert, full-fledged; above average; extraordinary qualifications; $18. J 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, typist, knowledge stenography; $8. Parnis, 204 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young widow, experienced, wishes position as working housekeeper in city; city references. Call Mrs. S. Saxon, 263 West 54th.

NURSES.—2 refined Christian girls desire nurse positions; inexperienced. M., 348 East 41st St.

STTENOGRAPHER, five years' commercial experience; excellent reference furnished; $15. B 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Accurate, neat, experienced; salary $12. Stark, 901 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. A 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires permanent position; $14; 9 to 5:30. Advertiser, 1,629 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG lady, trained in first-class secretarial school, desires position with responsible firm; willing to demonstrate ability. Address G. R., 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2903.

### Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 824 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits: $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 3655.

ACCOUNTANT and OFFICE MANAGER, 5 years' experience, familiar with all branches of office work; travel anywhere. J 335 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (28) married, three years with certified accountants, desires connection as semi-senior; best references. B 235 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, cashier, manager, able, efficient, open for engagement; reliable concern. V 69 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 20, four years' experience general office duties; also knowledge of credit work; highest credentials. B 202 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, Controller, (38,) eleven years public accountant, thorough and practical, knowledge factory and mining costs, desires connection with reliable firm or corporation; highest credentials. F 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, (20,) first class; American; double entry, trial balance, financial statements; $25; full charge. A 179 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, college education; two years' experience; references. S. M., 201 Times Downtown.

BRAZIL.—Electrical mechanical engineer, (28,) married, varied experience, speaking English, French, Portuguese, desires progressive position in Brazil; splendid connection; references. Tosta, 341 West 86th.

CASHIER, 25, experienced automobile business; unquestionable reference; bond if necessary. B 61 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 24, desires position with private family; 6 years' experience driving and repairing high-class cars, and can furnish the best of references. Wm. Cox, 870 1st Av.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.
eleven years' driving experience, first-class references, wishes position; city or country. Peter Finkenberger, 167 West 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Sxpert driver; strictly temperate; make own repairs; good appearance; A1 reference; moderate salary; careful driver. V 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, &c.—Couple, young, Finnish, wish position; man chauffeur, useful; wife good cook or houseworker; reference. M. Maki, 66 West 126th.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 32; ten years' experience; expert mechanic, careful driver; strictly sober; best references; go anywhere. B 56 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Three years' experience; drive any make; all repairs. George Schneider, 1,819 Himrod St., Brooklyn. Tel. Evergreen 4397.

CHAUFFEUR.—Age 39; 15 years' experience; married, no children; highest reference; city, country. John Scanlon, 160 West 84th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Seven years' experience driving; good habits; 26 years; private or commercial. Sidney Lapin, 206 West 53d St.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, wishes position, private or commercial; careful driver; reference. H. S., J 58 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 25; reliable, careful driver; neat appearance; unquestionable reference. V 186 Times.

COLLEGE MAN WOULD LIKE POSITION EXPORT HOUSE; ANXIOUS TO FOLLOW THIS BRANCH OF WORK; FURNISH HIGHEST REFERENCES. MORTON WEBSTER, CARE WEBSTER, AARONS & CO., 1 EAST 33D ST.

CLUBS AND HOTELS.—MANAGER OF LARGE CLUB WISHES TO CHANGE; THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, FAMILIAR WITH FRONT AND BACK OF HOUSE; GOOD APPEARANCE, PERSONALITY; EXPERT BUYER, CATERER; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. B 223 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE.

Fifteen years bookkeeping and auditing, the last seven with one of the largest corporations in the country auditing their foreign offices, being familiar with all foreign exchanges, have given me a training which has developed efficiency and service to a marked degree; I can bring to you modern, efficient office management and methods; I am 31 years of age, married, and invite your inquiry. Y 351 Times Annex.

FACTORY MANAGER.—Energetic young man, experienced in up-to-date organization work and manufacturing methods, with extensive brass foundry knowledge, invites correspondence of first-class growing concerns. Writer has had charge of plants manufacturing small parts interchangeable, employing between 200 and 500 men, and can give best references. J 87 Times.

FURNITURE REFINISHER and polisher wishes occasional job in private family. B 60 Times.

HEAD GARDENER.—Married; no family; age 39; care gentleman's estate in detail; first-class references; state full particulars first letter. P. O. Box 229, Port Chester, N. Y.

IMPORT, EXPORT.—A thoroughly experienced man, shipping, office work, &c., good education English, Spanish, French, Italian; A1 references, desires position. V 118 Times.

MANAGER.—Gentleman, 44 years old, wide organization and financial experience; best of references; desires to connect with reliable house seeking a high grade, tactful, live assistant; equipped for any administrative, secretarial or fiduciary position. Address A 396 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Young man, 33, Christian, banking training, well familiar with bookkeeping, correspondence, foreign exchange and investments, has private means, is man of absolute integrity, education, tact, wishes position of trust with prospects; moderate salary for beginning; best references; German-American, Y 363 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN, CONVERSANT ALL BRANCHES ACCOUNTING, CREDITS, AND CORRESPONDENCE. V 482 TIMES.

PAINTER wants position, landlord or real estate corporation; experienced renting, collecting, and managing property. H. K., 2,960 3d Av.

SALESMAN.—YOUNG MAN DESIRES CONNECTION WHERE REAL EFFORTS WILL BE DULY RECOGNIZED. V 183 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Would like to get in touch with good live stock proposition; can finance myself. A 66 Times.

SPECIALIST iron welder and lead burner wishes position in reliable firm; best references. M. Lucas, General Delivery, Passaic, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, reliable, accurate; knowledge of bookkeeping; office experience. B 267 Times Downtown.

STOCK RUNNER.—Boy, 17, wishes position as stock runner with stock broker. B 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, four years' commercial experience; knowledge bookkeeping and stenography; able assistant to busy executive. B 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, refined, educated, neat appearance, selling, office experience, desires position with reliable concern; moderate salary. V 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 29, present employed bookkeeper's assistant, film business; experienced entry and posting; willing anything. B 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, several years' experience bookkeeper, cost clerk, desires position reliable concern. Stadtman, 1,074 Longfellow Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 20, four years' experience as filing clerk and switchboard operator; reference. Sheppard, 259 W. 152d St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college education, business experience, desires position. J 324 Times Downtown.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Must be typist and have had bookkeeping experience; salary $18; advancement; in growing concern; will reward accuracy and industry. F 283 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT wanted for office, engaged in literary work; one with college education preferred. Address B 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, experienced in double entry bookkeeping, wanted by insurance office; knowledge of Moon-Hopkins or Underwood bookkeeping machines desirable; good chance for advancement; salary to commence, $15. Reply, stating experience and references, Insurance, 200 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced young lady; must be bright and active. Call Monday morning, U. S. Specialty Co., 458 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, to also act as model when necessary, 36 figure. Only those with latter requirement need apply to Room 1223, 1,133 Broadway, New York.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

COOK.—Capable young woman to do plain cooking, $40 to $45 per month and permanent position guaranteed. Apply 1,629 University Avenue. (Private house; large grounds.)

ELLIOT-FISHER BILL AND ORDER CLERK; GOOD MATHEMATICIAN; PERMANENT. 261 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced, German-speaking governess for 2 children, 4 and 9 years; must have perfect knowledge of physical care. Call Monday, between 10 and 1 P. M., Dr. P. Horowitz, 65 West 73d.

GOVERNESS, understanding physical care, entire charge two boys with family in country for Summer. Telephone Riverside 3985 before 1 or after 6.

MODEL.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman of good figure measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODEL.—A miss, 16 years of age, 33 bust, wanted for model in fitting department. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODELS.—EXPERIENCED MODELS FOR OUR SHOWROOM TO TRY ON MISSES' COATS AND SUITS; BUST 34; GOOD SALARY AND LONG SEASON. A. GERSHEL & CO., 15 EAST 26TH ST.

MODELS, 36, BY LARGE COAT HOUSE; LONG SEASON AND GOOD SALARY FOR COMPETENT GIRLS. HERMAN CLOAK CO., 30 WEST 26TH ST.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Good woman; must know how to sew; wages, $30 per month; references; country home. Address Mrs. J. H. Sternbergh, Reading, Penn., R. F. D. 2.

SOCIAL WORKER.—Wanted, young woman with training and experience as relief worker to take charge of progressive relief department of Jewish Federation; must know Yiddish; fair salary; pleasant surroundings. Apply Executive Director, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, 632 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Canada, mentioning education and experience.

SPANISH LADY to translate fashion descriptions, stories, and correspondence; must know the Spanish language thoroughly, and have a fair knowledge of English; hours 8:30 to 5:30; no work on Saturday. A. Bouvet, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Preferably familiar with insurance; state salary desired; moderate to begin with; advancement. Address Insurance, J 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; accurate, intelligent beginner; full particulars experience, salary expected. F 232 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPIST and Dictaphone Operator, American, good education, in small Wall St. law office; salary $15; answer, giving education and experience. E 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Thirty permanencies listed; bookkeepers, comptometers, dictaphones. Extra. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registration. 303 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

TYPEWRITING COPYIST.
Salary $600 to $1,200.

Candidates 16 years of age and over who can operate a typewriter and perform incidental clerical work. Subjects and weights: Copying, 6; tabulation, 2; letter, 2. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until July 20 at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

### Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone, bookkeepers, switchboard, typists, clerical; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20, $18; typists, $15; clerical, $12; permanent. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several permanent, $15, $12, $10; typists, $10. Acme Agency, 25 Church.

### Instruction.

BUSINESS TRAINING for Women.—Business demands trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies, especially women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Ask for Booklet 19.
PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: Don't start at the bottom. Learn filing in six weeks and get good pay and quick advancement. Evening course begins July 23. Register now. We secure positions for our students. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Phone Franklin 2261.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction.
Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT,
35 West 42d Street.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.—LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE HAS POSITION OPEN FOR A LEDGER CLERK WHO IS QUICK AT FIGURES; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. F 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, thoroughly experienced, age 31-40, wanted by insurance office; good chance for advancement; salary to commence $23. Reply, stating age, experience, and references to Insurance, 100 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. F 211 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BURROUGHS comptograph and comptometer repair men wanted. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., New York.

COLLEGE MAN or teacher to represent commercial school; salary and commission. F 225 Times Downtown.

EXPERT COST
ACCOUNTANT
DESIRED.
EMPLOYMENT IN EAST WITH
ONE OF COUNTRY'S LARGEST
INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS;
APPLICATIONS HELD CONFI-
DENTIAL, AND MUST STATE
EXPERIENCE AND PAST CON-
NECTIONS. ADDRESS BOX J
108 TIMES.

GARDENER AND WIFE wanted on ten-acre estate near Larchmont; must have highest references of present or last employers of long employment; must thoroughly understand gardening, care and planting of flowers, care of lawn, grounds, and hothouse; must be good, willing worker; good position on estate, with comfortable gardener's quarters. State full details, addressing Box J 370 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, single, for a ten-acre place, to assist head man; must be good, steady worker; references to date; reply with fullest detail, wages, &c. P. O. Box B, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

GARDENER and wife wanted, no children, for a ten-acre place; one hour from city; active, good-working man; highest references to date required; reply with fullest detail, wages, &c. P. O. Box B, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

HANDY MAN—White, over 50 years, capable, reliable, strong, to be useful about high-grade apartments; opportunity for advancement; $16-$18 to start; we may give a room. Apply Mr. Collum, Southold, Broadway at 150th St., 11-12 A. M.

JAPANESE MAN or married couple for cottage in lonely section of country in New Jersey; must be good cook, willing to wait on table, and be generally useful; prefer man who would be interested and willing to work in garden during absence of owners; none but competent need apply; highest references required. J 49 Times.

MAN.—OPPORTUNITY FOR A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC MAN, AGE 20 TO 23, POSSESSED OF A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, GOOD PRESENCE, AND ADDRESS, TO ENTER THE OFFICE AND LEARN THE BUSINESS OF A RELIABLE MANUFACTURER LOCATED IN JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS. OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. MUST BE PROFICIENT IN TYPEWRITING. STATE AGE, RACE, EDUCATION, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B 240 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN DETAIL FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND EVERY CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PENN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be quick and accurate at figures; salary, $12; no letter considered unless it states age, references, and when and how long applicant was in each position. Address Assistant, 432 St. James Building.

REPRESENTATIVE for New York and New England States on children's colored dresses, 2 to 6 and 6 to 14; experienced only need apply; commission. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 126th St.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Knowledge is power; present conditions demand that every business man be thoroughly posted on subjects heretofore unnecessary; a reference to the Encyclopaedia Britannica quickly supplies the desired information to the smallest detail, and thousands of business men have already bought it as a business proposition. A few experienced men, able to tell a straight story of what it contains, are needed. Quick promotion to managerial positions to men who can qualify. We give thorough training, drawing account against commissions and pay all transportation expenses. Call 120 W. 32d St.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Owing to promotions we offer the greatest opportunity to be had in America today to a few high-grade salesmen who are desirous of making permanent connections with a live house putting on the market the most widely advertised article in the world; we give you every possible assistance; proven ability rewarded; drawing account against commissions. See Mr. Troth, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

TO REAL SALESMEN:
I want to interview two men, not over 38 years of age, who can make good in a sales organization where ordinary results mean $10,000 to $20,000 per year commissions. They must be real men of character, force, and earnestness, who can prove fitness for association with business of high quality and absolute integrity. To the men I seek an immediate income is assured and prompt advancement to managerial position is certain. This is a genuine offer of real opportunity and should appeal to the best salesman in New York. You may phone Vanderbilt 1245 for appointment.

SALESMAN WANTED.
High-class man to sell article of great value to everyone, which has been popularized by constant advertising; man of character and education, with references as to selling ability, will be given opportunity to qualify for highly remunerative executive position; drawing account against commissions. Address Permanent, Box A 188 Times.

SALESMAN.
Specialty manufacturing concern has opening for successful and ambitious salesman with proven selling record; must be experienced in selling wholesale to the trade; a real opportunity for a first-class man to make connection with growing concern; commission and drawing account; apply in person only. Wellaphone, Inc., 380 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN.—Prominent silk manufacturer wants silk and lace salesmen, with established trade, to sell Georgette crepes, &c., to retailers on commission in various territories; state full particulars. Georgettes, Y 349 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—CITY OR TRAVELING.
Write or call for full details. It means money for you; ten years of results; thousands of successful members. Nat'l Salesmen's T.. Ass'n., 1,803C Candler Bldg., New York.

SALESMAN to handle well-known line skirts and dresses, on the Coast; only one knowing this trade well and can deliver the goods need apply; will give as side line; commission basis; will treat replies absolutely confidential if desired. J 69 Times.

SALESMAN, with large following among the jobbing and manufacturing trade, to represent a prominent domestic embroidery manufacturing concern; right man can earn $5,000 per year; commission. Address J 136 Times.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS.
Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also New Jersey; good opportunity for experienced men; salary or commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SALESMEN.—New York and East and also Southern, with an established trade, to sell ladies' high-class suits and coats; will also consider parties carrying another line; commission. J 82 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced city man on ladies' and children's coats for office and jobbing trade on commission. Adelson & Weisberg, 589 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Southern man to travel with a fine line of cloth hats and caps; must have experience; commission basis only. Y 361 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Excellent opportunity to live wires; foreign speaking preferred; commission basis. Sperling, 132 Nassau St. Room 305.

SALESMAN who is acquainted with consumers of paper boxes; salary or commission. F 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Stock, high-grade man, proven ability, can find opportunity; big money commission. Room 701, 50 Broad St.

SALESMAN.—Resident man to handle first-class line ladies' handbags in Canada; commission. R. H., 252 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent young man for general office work, exporters; state age, experience, nationality, salary. B 62 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR.—Must be well recommended; commission. Dupont, 574 5th Av.

## THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The pressure distribution has not changed materially in the last twenty-four hours. The weather has cleared in Northern districts east of the Mississippi, but there have been showers and thunderstorms in the Ohio Valley, the Appalachian region, and in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. It is cooler in the Southwest, due to showers.

Thunder showers are indicated for Monday and Tuesday in the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, and on Tuesday in the lower lake region. The changes in temperature will be unimportant.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic: Moderate southwest to west; fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Generally fair Monday. Tuesday thundershowers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1916. | 1917. | | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 64 | 66 | 4 P. M. | 64 | 72 |
| 6 A. M. | 64 | 67 | 6 P. M. | 65 | 75 |
| 9 A. M. | 68 | 67 | 9 P. M. | 63 | 74 |
| 12 M. | 68 | 70 | 11 P. M. | 62 | 74 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 8 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 99 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.92 inches.

### Miniature Almanac for Today.

*[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]*

Sun rises..4:37|Sun sets..7:26|Moon rises..3:09

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. | | Low Water. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | P.M. | A.M. | P.M. |
| Sandy Hook | 5:24 | 5:46 | 11:31 | 12:00 |
| Governors Island | 6:06 | 6:28 | 12:05 | 12:08 |
| Hell Gate | 8:24 | 8:35 | 2:20 | 2:33 |

## Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.

12:01—924 E. 165 St., Bronx; Isidore Schwartz ........ Slight

12:40—732 Westchester Av., Bronx; not given ........ Slight

2:05—229 E. 121 St.; H. M. Flanagan. Slight

4:30—55 Whitehall St.; J. McGee ..... Slight

4:35—502 W. 28 St.; J. Gaffney ....... Slight

6:15—354 Manhattan Av.; L. Pelmery. Slight

8:15—Miss. Place & Worth St.; car of 2 Av. Line ........ Slight

P. M.

1:40—209 2 St.: Gottleib-Gemal Waste Co. ........ None

2:35—1,041 Southern Boulevard; H. Radus ........ Slight

4:30—141 Mott St.; F. Petti ........ Slight

5:55—210 1 Av.; J. Scilla ........ Slight

7:12—76 Suffolk St.; M. Jacoby ........ Slight

7:55—117 Henry St.; J. Miller ........ Slight

9:10—1,525 Brook Av., Bronx; G. Beasa, Slight

10:50—319 E. 81 St.; C. Casillico ....... Slight

11:05—440 Pleasant Av.; L. Tiost ....... Slight

11:15—570 Grand St.; Goldberg & Steinert ........ Slight

## HELP WANTED—Male.

SODA MAN of the highest class only, to act as manager and instructor for a number of fountains in France; single man between 30 and 40 preferred. "Quick," 172 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.
Salary, $600 to $1,200.

Candidates 18 years of age and over who can take stenographic notes, operate a typewriter, and perform incidental clerical work. Subjects and Weights: Transcription, 5; spelling, 1; tabulation, 1; facility, 1; letter, 2. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to July 19, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

SUPERINTENDENT, building construction; one who has had large experience and can take charge of a large job and show results. Call for interview with references, W. A. Campbell, 315 4th Av.

TEACHER of touch typewriting; experience in business school; good salary. F 226 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITING COPYIST.
Salary, $600 to $1,200.

Candidates 16 years of age and over who can operate a typewriter and perform incidental clerical work. Subjects and Weights: Copying, 6; tabulation, 2; letter, 2. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building until July 20 at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

YOUNG MAN wanted to solicit advertising for a Jewish publication; salary and commission. Apply after 9 A. M., 149 Canal St., second floor.

### Instruction.

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS IN BUSINESS.—Unprecedented demand for men who can qualify for positions of responsibility; Summer evening class groups now being organized for Pace Courses, adopted by leading business organizations throughout the country to meet their need for competent men and women; details given in free Booklet No. 25. PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction.
Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT,
35 West 42d Street.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Distinguished Director, with long record of financial successes, in association with practical film men, now has splendid opportunity for producing motion pictures on sane, profitable basis; intelligent capital needed; principals only. Representative, V 116 Times.

For Rent.—Good-will to be bought; commercial garage; one of the largest and best paying propositions in New York City. For particulars, write only, C. S., 2,711 Broadway.

Opportunity unparalleled, investment long-established custom dress, waist, suit shop, 5th Av. district; high-class trade; would combine with practical ladies' tailor; sub leases pay rent; $5,000 to $10,000 required. J 28 Times.

YOUNG MAN, returning to South Africa, thorough knowledge conditions, willing to carry back few good agencies. Y 364 Times Annex.

Fully equipped machine shop in the heart of N. Y. City; open for more work, including gear cutting, etc. E 384 Times Downtown.

Wish join reputable shipping brokerage firm as partner; invest $5,000 upward. Write C. G., 2,582 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 275 Canal St.

For sale.—Hand power elevator, 16 feet long, 8 feet wide, carry two or three tons, perfect condition; a bargain. Apply Metropolitan Auto & Carriage Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

### LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that ANTHONY O'BOYLE, Owner of the Barges LAKE GEORGE and GREAT LAKES, has filed his Petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, damage, or injury caused by said vessels breaking away from Foot 41st Street, East River, on the 18th day of May, 1917. Stipulated value of said vessels and freight, Ten Thousand and Twenty-four ($10,024) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 343, United States Court and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1917, or be defaulted.

Dated June 9th, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

### U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.

To Whom It May Concern:

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Notice is given that CORNELL STEAMBOAT COMPANY, owner of the steamtugs W. N. Bavier and G. W. Decker, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss or injury resulting from the accident to the tow of the said tugs on January 3, 1917, stipulated value of vessel and freight, $34,213. All persons claiming damages because of such loss or injury must prove their claim before Max Rockmore, Esq., commissioner, at Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before August 15, 1917, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
May 9, 1917. U. S. Marshal.

KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

# SEES TAMMANY'S END IN CITY DEMOCRACY

### Chairman Littleton Says Recruiting Shows Wigwam's Disintegration Is at Hand.

### WORKING COMMITTEE NAMED

### 150 Democrats, Including Former Adherents of the Tiger, to Organize Each Assembly District.

After a week of conference with many prominent Democrats, some of whom were active organizers in the Wilson and Seabury campaigns, Martin W. Littleton, Chairman of the City Democracy, recently organized to help re-elect Mayor Mitchel and form a permanent anti-Tammany Democratic organization in the city, announced last night the appointment of a special organization committee of 150 Democrats to direct the active work of immediately putting the City Democracy on a working basis in every Assembly district throughout the city.

"We have really had a very good week," said Chairman Littleton. "In fact, I might say the City Democracy has made magnificent progress to date. If I were to say that the disintegration of Tammany Hall is at hand, you might be surprised, yet the enrollments in the City Democracy to date seem to warrant the use of a word as strong as this. We never realized how eager the young Democrats of New York are to join an earnest Democratic movement which aims to continue good government in New York and to make the actions and aspirations of the Democratic party in New York City ring true with the Democratic party of the nation. For plainly obvious reasons, which everybody knows, it is perhaps not wise now to give Tammany the details of its losses to date.

"New York Democrats may be assured that the City Democracy is in business to stay. We are saying little, but we are sawing wood, and, being good woodsmen, you may expect us this time to do a very good job. We will have surprises for our Democratic friends in the State and nation, for the exodus from Tammany already under way presages a well-founded and enduring Democratic party in New York City, which will be representative and responsive to the people."

Some of the Democratic organizations and individuals referred to by Mr. Littleton as among the "working members" of the new committee of 150 were announced last night from the headquarters of the City Democracy. Among them, it was stated, are many Tammany men, members of the National Democratic Club, and enrolled Democrats who headed movements for the election of Judge Seabury and President Wilson. They include the Benjamin E. Moore Association, consisting of 285 enrolled Democrats in the Twenty-second Assembly District. Mr. Moore was the Assemblyman of the Twenty-second District in 1913. In 1914 he ran independently, and polled 1,671 votes. In 1915 he opposed the Aldermanic candidacy of Senator Robert F. Wagner in the Tammany primaries, and polled over 700 votes.

Other organizations at work are the West Side Civic Club of the Ninth Assembly District, an active Democratic organization of 250 enrolled Democrats, among the leading members being Dr. Andrew J. Hussey and John J. Sammon, the latter having been twice elected to the Assembly on the Tammany ticket, and the Sagamore Club of 224 West 125th Street, of which John A. Wilbur, Secretary of the Harlem Chamber of Commerce, is President.

Among the individual workers are Richard E. Weldon, former Chairman of the Tammany General Committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District, an organizer of the Tilden Club, and Chairman of the Campaign Committee in all three of James J. Hines's primary campaigns; A. Mitchell Leslie, member of the Tammany Hall Law Committee; Benjamin Paterson, and John R. Dunlop, among the most active membership workers of the National Democratic Club; Benjamin Reass, an organizer of the Independence League; Robert T. Oliver, and David Lion, prominent Tammany men in the Seventeenth Assembly District; Jacob Bloch, a Tammany worker in the Thirty-first Assembly District; Joseph R. Truesdale, Chairman of the McCall College Men's League, which opposed Mayor Mitchel four years ago; Salvatore Soraci and Chevalier Vito Contessa, prominent Italian citizens, and both old members of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District Tammany Club, and Timothy J. Corbett, for years an active Tammany lieutenant in the Fifth Assembly District, who is now organizing that district for the City Democracy, with the aid of Daniel Keahon, brother of the late Patrick H. Keahon, the former Tammany leader of the district.

In the Sixth Assembly District Dr. Benjamin Sindel, an active Tammany Captain, is working with a number of independent Democratic organizations for the City Democracy. One of the first organizations of colored voters to affiliate with the City Democracy is the Colored Independent Political League, which has enrolled 434 members. The following are the members of the Organization Committee of 150:

Henry Pell,
John Fauser,
Luke Clayton,
Thomas M. Sheehan,
Walter Lorenz,
Wesley J. Lyons,
Michael Breen,
Charles Engel,
Thomas McCormick,
Niall Breslin,
Edwin F. Morgan,
William Cunningham,
James English,
James Delaney,
Richard Wallace,
William Henderson,
Alexander Walsh,
Edward Schwing,
Lester L. Callan,
Albert de Roode,
Howard C. Hillegas,
Nathan A. Smythe,
George Williams,
Ernest J. Cuozzo,
William M. Smith,
Augustus C. Marscher,
John T. Burke,
Michael F. Haggerty,
J. T. Alexander,
F. R. Coudert,
Charles Steckler,
G. J. Hornblower,
Henry S. Thompson,
Sidney Newborg,
Benjamin Patterson,
Col. Edward Duffy,
Joseph N. Quail,
John J. Sammon,
J. R. Truesdale,
Salvatore Soraci,
Vito Contessa,
David Lion,
James L. Pinks,
C. P. Williamson,
Felix H. Levy,
Dr. John H. Girdner,
Robert T. Oliver,
Dr. Adolf Stein,
A. M. Leslie,
Benjamin Reass,
Eugene J. McGuire,
F. C. Humphrys,
John E. McGeehan,
Joseph Ahearn,
William J. Flynn,
P. J. McMahon,
James Brady,
T. J. McGrath,
Samuel Welch,
Martin Broderick,
Louis Emmerich,
Patrick Bolger,
Charles E. Clark,
Michael Mulvihill,
Hamilton Johnson,
Jeremiah Schott,
Charles J. Edwards,
F. A. McCloskey,
Thomas D. Hewitt,
Ralph K. Jacobs,
John W. A. Kelly,
George K. Hunton,
A. H. Eastmond,
E. A. Hefferman,
Norman J. Gaynor,
Sidney L. Goodman,
Hugh J. McCormick,
Thomas J. Shea,
James J. Lambert,
Louis Pleshet,
Joseph Agatin,
Saul C. Levin,
John H. Barker,
John P. Lamerdin,
D. F. O'Connor,
James A. McDonald,
A. M. Bush,
Thomas C. Whitlock,
A. Augustus Healy,
Jacob H. Shaffer,
G. E. Glendenning,
Thomas F. Reilly,
Thomas F. Hughes,
Philip J. Butler,
Joseph A. Trapp,
Maurice P. Davidson,
Michael J. Shea,
Bart Hunt,
Philip Holsch,
W. F. McDermott,
Michael J. Lally,
T. C. Kadien, Jr.,
John J. Rogers
John B. Bennett,
Harry I. Huber,
Magnus Larsen,
J. Gordon Noakes,
Lawrence Halleran,
Fred V. Delaney,
Stephen Meagher,
John C. Judge,
George Rhodius,
Thomas Cleary,
Peter McGuinness,
John J. Halpin,
Thomas F. Dwyer,
Dr. Andrew Hussey,
John R. Dunlop,
Irvin S. Cobb,
John M. Goodale,
Robert E. Simon,
Stuard Hirschman,
John T. Kelly,
Dr. A. M. D. Riggio,
Moses Morris,
Henry Breen,
Benjamin Greenspan,
Robert L. Hagnet,
Henry F. Wolff,
Benjamin E. Moore,
John T. Keane,
Giovanni Danielli,
Jacob Bloch,
Albert Levine,
Edward F. Barrett,
George Walsh,
Peter J. Blaesser,
Irving M. Crane,
Robert Jefferson,
Walter McGowan,
James Holmes,
John Stewart,
William Sweeney,
John Delany,
Daniel P. McGrory,
P. J. O'Connell,
John A. Hawkins,
Edward Perpeet,
Thomas Reynolds,
John Murphy, Jr.,
William Hyland.

Among the duties of this committee will be the arrangement for permanent quarters for the district organizations. In some cases these have already been selected. They will all be continued after the Mayoralty campaign.

## WANT NONPARTISAN JUDGES.

### Fusion Committee Appointed to Consider Nominations for Bench.

With a view to selecting candidates of the highest character and ability for judicial positions this Fall, the Fusion Committee of 1917 has appointed a nonpartisan committee of twenty-five to consider all such nominations. The following were chosen for this task by William H. Childs:

C. C. Burlingham,
F. C. Tanner,
W. T. Dennison,
H. S. Marshall,
Stanley M. Isaacs,
R. W. de Forest,
A. P. W. Seaman,
G. W. Wickersham,
Edward M. Bassett,
Conrad V. Dykeman,
Michael Furst,
Elmer G. Sammis,
Thomas C. Whitlock,
John Hill Morgan,
H. K. Twitchell,
Emory R. Buckner,
John R. Delafield,
Dominic T. O'Reilly,
R. W. Lawrence,
Harry I. Huber,
John Quinn,
Rudolph Stutzman,
H. P. Williams,
C. A. Marshall,
Nathan A. Smyth,

"Our chief concern in this matter," said Mr. Childs, "is to obtain the best qualified candidates for the bench, regardless of their political affiliations, who will command the full confidence of the voters. Such suggestions as this committee may make must be approved by the Executive Committee and later by the entire committee of 250 before becoming effective."

Mr. Childs also announced that the Executive Committee had authorized the Nominating Committee to enlarge its scope to include the consideration of county nominations throughout the city.

"We are anxious," said Mr. Childs, "that in each borough the representatives of that borough on our general committee should confer with the county organizations and with other responsible groups so that strong, competent candidates may be selected for the local offices. While these nominations are of paramount importance to the residents of that borough a wise selection for county offices will have a great influence on the general city ticket."

## DEMOCRATS FRAME PLANKS.

### Municipal Ownership and Political Autonomy Will Be Urged.

Committees representing all five boroughs will appear for a last public hearing before the sub-committee on platform of the Democratic Fusion Committee at 50 East Forty-second Street tomorrow evening. Charles L. Craig, who led the fight for the West End Association against the New York Central west side improvement matter, will recommend a plan on that subject. Senator Robert F. Wagner, as spokesman for Tammany Hall, will argue in support of municipal ownership and other planks which the New York Democratic Committee has already adopted.

Colonel James A. Bell, as spokesman for the Kings County organization, will urge political and official autonomy and municipal ownership and operation. Joseph M. Callahan, Democratic leader of the Assembly; Robert F. Moran, Vice Chairman of the Aldermen, and ex-Senator James Hamilton will represent the Bronx organization. Assemblyman Callahan will urge a plank pledging the Democratic Party to favor an adequate system of municipal markets and food distribution.

Senator Peter M. Daley will be the spokesman for the committee from the Queens County organization. He will urge a declaration in favor of internal waterways and the election of the Corporation Counsel by the people. The Democratic organization of Richmond County will be represented by County Judge J. Harry Tiernan, Francis F. Lemann, head of the North Shore Board of Trade, and William Wirt Mills, Vice President of the Civic League. They will speak for borough autonomy, ferry reform, and a different garbage plant disposal system.

## SEEKING BUSINESS CANDIDATE.

### League's Committee on Nominations Meets Tonight to Pick One.

When the Committee on Nominations of the Business Men's League meets this evening at its headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, an attempt will be made to agree upon a candidate for Mayor. Thomas F. McGoey, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday:

"Our platform has been submitted to the voters; now we are concerned in obtaining as our standard bearer a man who possesses business training, broad vision, moral courage, and a sincere desire to render efficient public service."

Mr. McGoey added that several prominent names will be considered this evening, but would not go into details.

# NEAR FORGIVENESS, BUT ENDS HIS LIFE

### Solomon Guggenhime Receives Cheering News from Family, Then Jumps to Death.

### CLOSE TO END OF RESOURCES

### Nephew of Wealthy Oil Operator Had Tried to Redeem His Past by Hard Work.

Solomon Guggenhime, 31 years old, a cigar salesman, living at the Hotel Grenoble, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, committed suicide there yesterday afternoon by cutting both wrists and then jumping five stories to a rear court. Mr. Guggenhime, a nephew of Leon Guggenhime, Vice-President of the Imperial Oil Company of San Francisco, had been at the hotel since early in February trying to make amends to his family for indiscretions by hard work in this city.

Through his experience as a wholesale tobacco dealer in San Francisco, Guggenhime was trying to get back on his feet again, but with little success. Recently he wrote to his uncle telling him of his progress, and on Friday night the uncle replied. The letter told the young man of the family's pride in his efforts, and when Guggenhime finished reading it he turned to Howard Quimby, the hotel clerk, and said "that's the best news I ever received."

Yesterday morning the salesman telephoned to the apartment house at 628 West 157th Street, and left word for a friend he called "Bob" to telephone to him. About two hours later Mrs. Parker, who occupied the rooms directly below Guggenhime's, saw a body fall by her window. She notified the clerk, who summoned Patrolman Heany of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. After hearing the report of Dr. Newbauer of Polyclinic Hospital, Coroner Riordan ordered the body removed to the police station. The Coroner said that he thought brooding had caused Guggenhime to kill himself.

Detective Sergeant Deutsch and Detective Cooney of the Second Branch, who examined the man's room, found that he had reached the end of his resources. They also found a letter dated Jan. 9, written by D. Smith, Immigration Secretary of the San Francisco Y. M. C. A., in which the writer expressed delight that Guggenhime had announced his intention of becoming an American citizen. Other correspondence revealed that Guggenhime had two brothers serving with the American forces in France.

## SCORE HURT ON BOARDWALK

Part of the railing of the board walk at Arverne gave way yesterday afternoon, and a score of persons were thrown about fifteen feet to the beach and hurt. Three were so badly injured that they were sent to the Rockaway Beach Hospital. Others received medical treatment on the beach.

There was a large crowd on the board walk, and hundreds were leaning on the railing watching the bathers. A section about thirty feet in length gave way, and those whom it had been supporting toppled over to the sand.

Victor Geary, 33, of Beach Eighty-first Street, was the most seriously injured, his right leg being fractured. Albert Diamond, 18, of Beach Eighty-second Street, was badly cut, and Samuel Cohen, 47, 382 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, suffered a sprained ankle.

## LOST AND FOUND.

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

WILL THE PERSON WHO TOOK MY PRETTY BEADED BAG containing money and my gold vanity set marked with my crest from counter at Stern Bros. keep the money? I'll pay you a liberal reward and ask you no questions if you'll please return the rest.
ANNA FITZIU,
HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72D ST.

LOST—Part of man's platinum and pearl watch chain, on 7th Av., between 55th and Columbus Circle; liberal reward. Return to R. J. Wright, Hotel Wolcott, or 50 Broad St.

LOST—On Broadway, between 73d and 79th Sts., Sunday evening, a white Irish crochet bag, with a sum of money and Yale key. Finder please return to Mrs. Linahan, 325 West End Av.

LOST.—Friday, between 34th St. and 63d St., gray fox fur, lined with Persian silk and gray chiffon; reward. F. C. Richardson, Room 333, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Friday evening, lady's ring, four small diamonds, clover leaf pattern; reward. Mandel, 390 4th Av. Phone 8313 Mad. Sq.

LOST—Panama hat, between 72d and 157th Sts., Broadway, or Drive; reward. H. A. James, 131 East 23d St. Phone Gramercy 4170.

LOST—Sunday, Grand Central Station, umbrella; antique silver top; reward; no questions asked. Return to stationmaster.

LOST—Cigarette case, silver oxydized finish, on 8:50 train from Arverne; reward. De Rosa, 100 West 29th.

REWARD.—Medical diploma, State license, certificate of service from hospital. Y 345 Times Annex.

LOST—Four-stone amethyst barpin; reward. Return to E. Foy, 20 West 47th St.

LOST.—Gold nugget bracelet; reward for return of same. Parnett, 14 West 98th St.

LOST—Money, citizen's papers, on 42d St.; reward Knut Hove, 227 East 30th St.

REWARD—Pearl brooch, lost Sunday, near Columbia University. Morningside 3677. Apt. 53.

### Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Police dog, (wolf color,) in New Rochelle, Sunday; liberal reward. 2720 Circle.

Buy Your Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit At a Reduced Price

If you act now, you can save substantially on a suit for summer wear.

Every price in this advertisement represents not only what was a much higher price,—but, because of war values,—an extraordinary value at the original figure.

Prices $19.50, $22.50, $25, $27.50, $32.50, $38.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th
Open Evenings

$5 to $15 Reductions On All-Wool Fabrics

It will be a long time before these remarkable offerings are duplicated. They are possible with us only because of very large purchases in the early season.

Every grade from $25 up now contains fabrics that previously sold at $5 to $15 more—not a few but many. All-wool fabrics are so scarce generally and these offerings are so attractive that the shrewd buyer will be tempted to buy more than one suit. Samples on request.

Our $25 line is particularly strong.

Suits to Measure Only

Army Officers' Uniforms to measure. Government regulations strictly adhered to. Special service stations at Plattsburg and at Madison Barracks.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*The largest army is no bigger than a single man. When one man dies the war is ended for him.*

Arnheim Axioms.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

| Amount of Loan | Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor | Stories | Material | Type | Rental | Value of Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,750 | 5% | 2 & Bas't. | Brick | 2 Fam. Dwelling | $396 | $5,000 |
| 3,250 | 5% | 2 & Bas't. | Stucco | Dwelling | 500 | 5,500 |
| 23,500 | 5% | 5 & Bas't. | Br. & Stone | Apartment | 4,320 | 37,500 |
| 34,000 | 5% | 6 & Bas't. | Br. & Stone | Apartment | 6,696 | 55,000 |

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%.

Free from Personal Taxation.

Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment," and July Investment List.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 6880 Cortlandt
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone 7100 Main

The Interstate Commerce Commission says:

"Many disinterested witnesses, who have had years of familiarity with transportation conditions, expressed the conviction that a severance of the Morgan Line from the Southern Pacific Company would be a calamity."

The above refers to the Steamship Service of the
"MORGAN LINE"
Operating between
New York and New Orleans New York and Galveston
Forming a part of the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES
Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona,
California, Oregon

They won't conscript The Dictaphone

But they will conscript your executives and office workers. Chances are you already have lost *some* of your staff to training camps and through enlistments.

This shortage is a very real thing. It's more—it's a serious fact. All right. What are you going to do about it?

You can struggle along, *handicapped*—yes, or you can do the logical thing. And you can start *now*—before the actual shortage becomes serious.

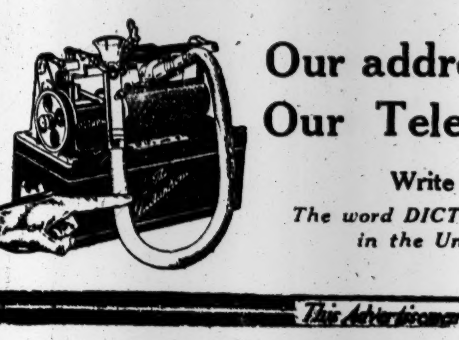
Dictate to The Dictaphone. The Dictaphone experts on office organization will gladly show you how The Dictaphone will enable you to maintain maximum production with a reduced force.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

Our address: 55 Warren Street
Our Telephone: Barclay 3043

Write for "The Man at the Desk"

*The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and foreign countries.*



Dictate to the Dictaphone

*This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone*

How War May Deprive You of a Hudson Super-Six

*Table of quantity and increase in cost of materials used in the Hudson Super-Six*

In each 7-passenger Hudson Super-Six Phaeton the following amounts of materials are used:

| | The Cost in 1916 | The Cost Now | Increase in Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 250 lbs. frame steel | $1.35 per cwt. | $6.25 per cwt. | 289 |
| 335 lbs. sheet metal | 2.75 per cwt. | 3.15 per cwt. | 297 |
| 110 lbs. aluminum castings | .28 per lb. | .50 per lb. | 179 |
| 210 lbs. cast iron | 13.25 per ton | 43.00 per ton | 325 |

Our leather increase, which is one of the most important items, is 40%. Other upholstery items have advanced 100%. Our wheels have advanced 80% in price; our front and rear axles 80%; the components of our tires, rubber and cotton, have advanced 75% and 150%, respectively. We use 60 pounds of copper in each Super-Six; it costs 100% more than a year ago.

*Materials Growing Difficult to Get---Costs Increasing*

| | |
|---|---|
| Phaeton, 7-passenger | $1650 |
| Speedster, 4-passenger | 1750 |
| Cabriolet, 3-passenger | 1950 |
| Touring Sedan | 2175 |
| Town Car | 2925 |
| Town Car Landaulet | 3025 |
| Limousine | 2925 |
| Limousine Landaulet | 3025 |

*(All prices f. o. b.-Detroit)*

These are times when no one who will want an automobile within the next twelve months can afford to put off buying.

***The only certain way of getting a Hudson at all, or to obtain it at present prices, is by buying now.***

War conditions so greatly affect material supply and costs that future car production is uncertain.

Note how costs have increased in the essential materials as shown in the above table.

All materials have gone up in price at an unprecedented rate.

***Pig iron sold at an average price of $16 a ton for a period of 25 years before the war. It is now above $50 a ton.***

All automobile manufacturers have or soon will make new price advances. They have had to on account of increased costs. On cars selling at $1,100 and above, the increase has been as much as $200.

Cars which have made no record for performance or endurance and which have sold in the $1,000 to $1,300 class are now priced in the Hudson Super-Six class.

***Increased costs are similarly affecting all makers. None can permanently escape them.***

Hudson Prices Not to Advance Now

The Hudson factory is now in production with materials bought at last year's material prices. When they are all gone then Hudson cars, too, must go up in price.

The number unsold and in production is limited. All dealers know the amounts of their allotments and, so far as we are able, they will get their full supply.

Dealers who have not made arrangements in the way of stocks and rely upon factory supply to meet their wants will have to take their chances in getting cars along with the men who put off buying.

Buy Hudsons for Less Now Than Later

As long as the present supply lasts, Hudson Super-Six cars can be bought at present prices.

***Compare them with the prices now asked for cars which have shown no such proofs of endurance.***

Go minutely over the claims and recommendations made for any car; check its price with that of the Super-Six and then take into consideration the character of dealer representation and service offered by the different cars and decide.

***Who has made such demonstrations of endurance?***

No other manufacturer has established important records as an indication of the performance capabilities of his cars. In fact, since Hudson first began to make records for speed, acceleration, power and endurance, there have been no other interesting tests announced by other makers.

Before Hudson began to make new records, it was the custom of many makers to use the speedway and the cross country run to prove their cars. We did not resort to a new method to prove Hudson performance. But what the Super-Six has done has apparently proved how hopeless it is for any to attempt to equal its records. At any rate, no one now disputes Hudson supremacy with any proof that any car equals or excels it.

By deciding now you can get a Hudson Super-Six at a price not much above what is asked for cars which formerly sold at a much lower price.

***If you wait, the inevitable adjustment of prices will again force you to pay the true difference.***

It is needless with most buyers to explain the greater value of the Super-Six. You no doubt have long preferred to own a Hudson. Now the question of its costing more than some other car should not deter you. But your decision must be made soon if you want to get a Hudson Super-Six. Other cars haven't even a price advantage now.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* NEW YORK, Inc.

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866 Broad Street, NEWARK, N. J.

Bronx: 438 East 149th Street
Yonkers. Proctor Building
New Rochelle: Main St. and Centre Ave.
Mount Vernon: Proctor Building
Jersey City: 2529 Boulevard
Hoboken: 217 Hudson Street